

HISTORY OF
WRIGHT COUNTY
MINNESOTA

BY
FRANKLYN CURTISS-WEDGE

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME II

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Indian Instruction—Minnesota Educational System—Pioneer Education in Wright County—Early School Districts—Growth and Progress Shown by Reports—Superintendents—Edited by James F. Lee—The Present Schools by Townships and Districts—By August A. Zech.

The instruction of the young is one of the elementary factors of human existence. The child of the lowest savage is shown how to get its food. The child of the highest type of civilization is taught to develop its mind, its soul and its body to the highest ideal possible. Every nation has its system of public schools; every nation has its institutions of higher learning. The people of Minnesota, from the earliest days, have devoted much care and attention to the question of education and, as the years have passed, have evolved, by much sacrifice and through toil and devotion, a most admirable system. In working out an amplification of this system, Wright county has taken an important part.

Indian Instruction. The Indians who ranged Wright county had no schools, but thorough and extensive training was given the young Indians in everything that they were likely to find useful in daily life. Instruction in the religion of the tribe was also given, and a few favored ones were initiated into psychic mysteries such as are little understood even by advanced philosophers of the present day.

The Indians held the wisdom of the aged in high esteem and paid respectful attention whenever an elder could be induced to speak of the traditions and knowledge of the past. Much effort was given to educating the youth in the hunter's craft, and both boys and girls had much to learn to fit them for their station in life.

No one could be long among the Indians of Minnesota in the early days without hearing the elders giving to the children such instructions as would qualify them to take care of themselves. Whatever they did or made, it was the aim of the Indian to do everything well and in a workmanlike manner, if nothing more than the making of a moccasin or a paddle for a canoe. They did not like to be thought bunglers, or to see their children, either boys or girls, do anything awkwardly.

There were many things to be learned about the habits of wild animals and birds, the best manner of approaching them,

handling weapons of the chase so as to avoid accidents, setting traps, skinning animals and birds, cutting up meat, running, leaping, swimming, climbing, and the like. The making of bows and arrows, and their skilful use, was no easy task to learn. The following of a trail, a noiseless walk, and skilful methods of warfare were all in the curriculum. The building of a smokeless fire, the creating of a smudge of the signal fire, correct personal adornment in accordance with custom, the curing of skins, and the art of oratory must be mastered by the youth. As a child he must be docile, good-natured, obedient, brave, and respectful; indifferent to his own pain. As he grew older he must be courageous, sagacious and shrewd, a master hunter and a relentless fighter. He must be able to care for himself in the trackless woods away from his kind, or when matching his wits against a cunning enemy or a wily animal. He must face all dangers, even death, without flinching.

The control of the voice must be mastered. There were traditional songs to be learned and hereditary dances in which to acquire skill. They took much pains to learn to imitate the voices of birds and beasts, and this was a necessary part of the education of both the hunter and the warrior. When near an enemy they could communicate with each other by mimicking the voices of the birds, without giving alarm, and they sometimes imposed upon the beasts which they were hunting by counterfeiting the voice of the mother or her young. In fact, they had discovered a great many ways of accomplishing their purposes of which none but a race of practical hunters would ever have thought.

The girls had much to learn. They had to cook, string beads and embroider; they had to build tepees and look after the wants of the braves. They must at times even defend themselves from the enemy. They must gather wild fruits and vegetables, and know the wild herbs. They must know something of the rudiments of medicine.

The Indians took special pains to teach their children how to guard against being frozen, and the young people profited well by these instructions, as it was a rare thing for an Indian child to be seriously injured by the frost. Both sexes must also learn the rudiments of counting, and many were taught to draw crude pictures. The knowledge of the difference between the edible and the poisonous nuts, fruits, berries, stalks, grains and roots must be carefully acquired.

Thus while the Indian children were not confined to the school room, there were plenty of hard lessons to occupy their youthful years.

The Minnesota Educational System. In the story of American civilization the establishment of the school and the church has been coincident with the building of the home. However, at the

formation of the Union, and later, when the federal government was established, there was no definite line of action as to public education, although at the same time that the Constitution was adopted the last session of the continental congress was being held in the city of New York, and the ordinance of 1787 was passed, regulating the affairs pertaining to the Northwest territory, including that portion of Minnesota lying east of the Mississippi river. In this ordinance much attention was given to the question of providing a means of public education by giving one section in each congressional township for educational purposes. Later, when the purchase of Louisiana had been effected, and after the due course of years, Minnesota sought admission to the Union, still further provision was made for education by giving two sections in each congressional township for school purposes. This gave impetus to the natural tendency toward educational matters, and in all the settlements one of the first efforts was to prepare to instruct the children. The church and the school building, when not one and the same, were practically always found side by side. The hardy pioneers of the great Northwest, of which Minnesota was a part, did not even wait for a territorial government, but set to work at once to establish schools. The first school in Minnesota for the education of white children was organized by Dr. T. S. Williamson on the present site of St. Paul. At that time investigation demonstrated that there were about thirty-six children in the settlement of St. Paul who might attend a school. A log house, ten by twelve feet, covered with bark and chinked by mud, previously used as a blacksmith shop, was secured and converted into a schoolhouse, the school being taught by Harriet E. Bishop. Here, then, while the United States troops were gaining such signal success in the war with Mexico, there was begun the system of education which has become one of the best in this great nation. In this same little schoolhouse, in November, 1849, was held a meeting for the purpose of establishing a system of public education, based upon the congressional act of March, 1849, establishing Minnesota territory. Alexander Ramsey, of Pennsylvania, after being appointed territorial governor, proceeded at once to assume the duties of his office. In his first message to the first territorial legislature in the fall of 1849 he emphasized the need of wise measures looking to the establishment of a system of public education. He said: "The subject of education, which has ever been esteemed of first importance in all new American communities, deserves and, I doubt not, will receive your earliest and most devoted care. From the pressure of other and more immediate wants it is not to be expected that your school system should be very ample, yet it is desirable that whatever is done will be of a character that will readily adapt itself to the growth and increase

of the country, and not in future years require a violent change of system."

In response to this appeal for legislation in school matters a committee of education was appointed by the legislature and a very able report was made by the chairman, Martin McLeod. This report was formulated into an act relating to public schools in Minnesota, which act was passed on the last day of the session, November 1, 1849. Tax levy was provided and a system of management was arranged. The county commissioners could form a school district in any community where there were five families. There were to be three trustees and a clerk in each district. These trustees had various powers, having entire charge of the erection, renting and maintenance of a school building, the hiring and examining of teachers, selection of courses, and the like. The trustees and clerk were to serve for one year. Every voter in a district paying any tax other than road tax was allowed to vote on school matters.

Thus school matters remained during territorial days.

The second state legislature passed a new school act, March 10, 1860, to take effect April 1, 1860. The chancellor of the University of Minnesota was to be state superintendent of instruction. Each town was to have a town superintendent whose powers were many. The superintendent, among other duties, was to divide the town into districts, and had the authority to define and alter the boundaries of all districts in his town. The formation of districts was to be reported to the county auditor, who would designate for each a number, all the districts in the county being numbered consecutively. After the superintendent had created a district, he was, within twenty days, to notify some legal voter of the district, who was compelled at once to give a five days' notice to every legal voter in the proposed district to attend a district election. When two of the three trustees elected at such meeting should consent to serve the district was considered duly organized; and after the district had exercised its privileges for a year it was to be considered legally organized. In changing the boundaries of a district, or districts, the superintendent was to hold a hearing to learn of objections. The trustees of districts affected by alterations could, if they so desired, appeal to a board consisting of the town chairman, the town clerk, and the superintendent, and a majority of the board was necessary to make the change. Districts overlapping township boundaries could be created by the concurrent action of the chairmen of the towns concerned; while districts overlapping county boundaries were reported to the auditors concerned. The superintendent was to visit each school in his town twice each term. All examinations of teachers were to be conducted by him, and no one was allowed to teach who did not hold a certificate from

him or from the state normal school. He was to be elected for one year at the annual town meeting. His compensation was fixed by the supervisors and was not to exceed the per diem rate paid to the other town officers.

The third state legislature took its hand at school affairs and passed a school act, approved March 7, 1861, to go into effect immediately. It placed the control of local school matters in the town board of supervisors and in a town superintendent to be appointed by them. Each town was to constitute one district. The three town supervisors were to be the trustees of the school district, the town clerk the school clerk, and the town treasurer the school treasurer. Each district (town) was to be divided into sub-districts. These sub-districts in each district (town) were to be numbered consecutively; thus each town was to have a sub-district 1, a sub-district 2, and thus on to the limit of sub-districts. The new sub-districts were to conform as nearly as possible to the districts already in existence; previously created districts overlapping the town boundaries being considered sub-districts of the town in which the schoolhouse or place of holding school sessions was located. The division of town (districts) into sub-districts was to be made by the school trustees (town supervisors) on the last Tuesday in March, 1861. The trustees also had charge of the alteration of school boundaries. Hearings were to be given to persons in any way aggrieved by acts of the trustees, and the right of appeal from these decisions to the state superintendent was allowed. The trustees also were to hire teachers. In each sub-district there was to be appointed a sub-clerk and three directors. These directors were to have charge of the schoolhouse, furniture, apparatus and the like, and to appoint a librarian. The school trustees (town supervisors) were to appoint a town superintendent. He was to visit each school once each term, and was to receive the same per diem fee as the town officers. He was also to examine all teachers and to receive in pay therefor 50 cents in advance from each candidate.

The state normal school board was to select list of text-books to be used in the schools the next five years. All the schools of the state were to be in general charge of the state superintendent, who was to be elected by both houses of the state legislature every two years, the first term dating from March 15, 1861. The governor was to fill the vacancies by appointment. One of the duties of the state superintendent was to organize teachers' institutes.

The fourth state legislature adopted an entirely new school system. By an act passed March 6, 1862, to go into effect at once, the secretary of state was to be state superintendent of instruction, ex officio. Each sub-district as existing at that time was to become a district, and all the districts in the county were to be

numbered consecutively by the county auditor. The county commissioners had the power to create and alter districts, but were to avoid, so far as possible, having the districts overlap the town boundaries. Each school district was to have a director, a clerk and a treasurer. These three were to be called the trustees and were to have charge of the schoolhouse and the hiring of teachers. On ballot of the voters the trustees could rent, build, alter or move a schoolhouse. The trustees were to be elected the first Tuesday in May, 1862, and after that on the last Saturday in March. The town superintendents then serving were to hold office until September, 1862. Then there was to be an examiner in each commissioner district. The examiner was to receive \$2 a day for giving general examinations and 50 cents for each examination given at other times. A county tax of one-fifth of one per cent was to be levied for the support of schools, and all fines for penal offenses not otherwise disposed of by law were also to be added to the school fund. The fund was to be apportioned among the different districts. The cities of St. Paul, Winona and Minneapolis were exempted from the provisions of this act of 1862. In Wright county few of the examiners did active service, and the trustees for the most part became the judges of the qualification of the teachers they hired.

The sixth state legislature formulated practically the system still in force. It provided that the system of 1862 might be continued in counties where no change was desired, but that in counties desiring a more complete system the county commissioners might appoint a county superintendent of schools, who was to have general control of the schools of the county. The trustees were to have charge of all local affairs of their districts, but the county superintendent was to visit each school once a term, was to grant certificates on examination to the teachers, was to hold teachers' institutes, and generally to promote the welfare of the educational interests of the county. The salary of the superintendent was to be fixed by the county commissioners, and the term was to be one calendar year. This act was passed on March 3, 1864.

Beginning April 1, 1867, the state superintendents of public instruction have been appointed by the governor.

Pioneer Education in Wright County. The first educational instruction among the whites in Wright county was given in the pioneer homes by the mothers, who, though they had come to a new country, did not desire their children to grow up in ignorance.

The early comers never lost sight of the idea upon which the possibility of founding and supporting a popular government rests—the education of the children—and as fast as the children arrived in the county, or became of school age, the best possible

provision at the command of the people was made for their schooling.

An account of the various expedients resorted to that would meet the requirements of the circumstances would, while sometimes laughable, reveal the struggling efforts of a determination to bestow knowledge upon the rising generation in spite of all difficulties. Schools were often kept in a log dwelling, where the schoolroom would be partitioned off only by an imaginary line from the portion occupied by the family. Sometimes an open shed as an annex to a house would serve the purpose in the summer. In other places a brush "lean-to" would separate the pupils from the elements.

The usual method was for the neighbors to get together and organize a district and select a lot for a building. Of course each one would want it near, but not too near, and sometimes there was a little difficulty in establishing a location which would prove to be the best accommodation of the greatest number. And then to build a schoolhouse a "bee" was the easiest way, and so plans and estimates were improvised, and each one would provide one, two, three or more logs so many feet long, so many shingles, so many slabs, so much plaster for chinking, so many rafters, a door, a window, or whatever might be needed for the particular kind of schoolhouse to be built, and at the appointed hour the men would assemble with the material, bringing their dinner pails, and by night, if there had not been too much hilarity during the day, the building would be covered and practically completed. The benches would be benches indeed, often without backs, and sitting on one of them was about as comfortable as sitting in the stocks, that now unfashionable mode of punishment.

At least a half of the first schoolhouses in Wright county were erected and furnished by voluntary subscription and without waiting for the organization and tax levy. The subscriptions asked for were sometimes heavy, and the tax rate later levied was often high, but the result was that the early schools were well supported and the early teachers were fairly well paid. Many a man and woman since prominent in the affairs of the nation were trained in some of these early Wright county schools.

When the school land began to be sold, a school fund was created. The act which authorized the creation of Minnesota as a state provided that every section numbered 16 and 36 should be set aside as school land. In case these sections or any part of them had been sold, lands equivalent thereto and as contiguous as possible was to be granted as a substitute. The proceeds from the sale of the land was to constitute a permanent fund and only the annual interest was to be used.

Schools were among the first matters to occupy the attention of the original county board. At the first meeting held April

9, 1855, three election precincts were created. A description of the boundaries will be found elsewhere in this work. Three school districts were created whose boundaries coincided with the election precincts. No. 1 was Pleasant Grove district, with Dudley P. Chase as agent. No. 2 was Monticello district, with Nathan Fletcher as agent. No. 3 was Big Bend precinct with Selah Chamberlain as agent. No. 4 was Hanaford's district. It was created July 2, 1855, at the request of David Hanaford, Arthur B. Hanaford and others, and included the Hanaford, Ball, Slafter and other claims. No. 5, the Boyden district, was the first to be defined by the surveys. It was created October 3, 1855, in response to the petition of Philip Boyden and others. The boundaries were described as follows: Commencing at a point where the division line between ranges 23 and 24, township 121, touches the Mississippi, thence following the Mississippi river to the east line of Alvah Cooley's claim, thence south to Crow river, thence west two and a half miles, thence north to place of beginning. No. 6, the Barnard district, was created at the same time on the petition of William F. Barnard and others. Its boundaries were described as follows: Beginning on the Mississippi river on Alvah Cooley's east line, following the river as far east as the east line of the claim of Charles La Plante, thence to La Plante's southeast corner, thence west two miles, and thence north to the place of beginning.

District 7 was the Monticello district.

The first school tax was assessed July 23, 1855, when there were but four districts in the county. The amount assessed was \$84.66.

Ten school districts had been created before the close of 1856. January 7, 1857, the commissioners made the following appropriations for schools: District 2, scholars, 22; appropriation, \$30.58. District 4, scholars, 14; appropriation, \$19.46. District 5, scholars, 51; appropriation, \$70.89. District 6, scholars, 37; appropriation, \$51.53. District 7, scholars, 73; appropriation, \$101.47. District 8, scholars, 25; appropriation, \$34.75. District 9, scholars, 22; appropriation, \$30.58. District 10, scholars, 45; appropriation, \$62.55.

Before the close of 1857, twenty-two districts had been created. January 6, 1858, the county commissioners received the following report of the number of scholars attending school in the various districts: District 3, scholars, 30; district 5, scholars, 30; district 6, scholars, 44; district 7, scholars, 112; district 8, scholars, 32; district 12, scholars, 5; district 13, scholars, 26; district 15, scholars, 17; district 16, scholars, 41; district 21, scholars, 20; district 22, scholars, 31.

February 23, 1859, an appropriation was made of \$9.23 for each scholar attending the public schools. The report of the

enrollment was as follows: District 3, scholars, 19; district 5, scholars, 36; district 6, scholars, 44; district 8, scholars, 32; district 7, scholars, 100; district 11, scholars, 20; district 13, scholars, 36; district 14, scholars, 27; district 15, scholars, 21; district 16, scholars, 36; district 17, scholars, 20; district 21, scholars, 23; district 23, 22; district 24, scholars, 25; district 25, scholars 9; district 27, scholars, 9; district 29, scholars, 28; district 30, scholars, 34; district 32, scholars, 11; district 33, scholars, 9; district 35, scholars, 12; district 37, scholars, 33; district 38, scholars, 20; district 39, scholars, 8.

February 21, 1859, it was reported that \$58 of school taxes had been collected, but that with other money in the treasury, amounting in \$105, it had been sent to the state treasurer to cover the amount of the county tax.

February 28, 1860, 39 districts had been created, ranging in number of scholars from seven to ninety-one. In the following districts no school was reported as being in session: 1, 2, 4, 9, 10, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 33 and 36.

The following report shows the number of schools in the various school districts in 1860: Monticello. District 25, scholars, 14; district 8, scholars, 28; district 7, 86; district 4, 22; district 22, 29; 13, 42; 14, 33. Otsego. District 21, scholars, 25; district 5, 53; district 1, 47. Buffalo. District 15, scholars, 36; district 11, 33. Frankfort. District 3, scholars, 25. Rockford. District 1, scholars, 23; district 2, 16; district 3, 27. Franklin. District 37, scholars, 34; district 39, 12; district 38, 29; district 30, 33. Woodland. District 1, scholars, 54. Clearwater. District 1, scholars, 54; district 2, 29. Silver Creek. District 24, scholars, 27; district 31, 20; district 34, 25. Delhi. District 1, scholars, 21. Jent district, 19 scholars.

School examiners were appointed by the county commissioners September 2, 1862. The whole county was divided into three districts. 1, Clearwater, Silver Creek, Delhi, Maple Lake and Albion—examiner, E. B. McCord. 2, Monticello, Otsego and Frankfort—examiner, B. F. Miller. 3, Rockford, Buffalo, Franklin, Woodland, Middleville and Mooers' Prairie—C. C. Jenks.

The board appointed June 25, 1863, consisted of: 1, Rev. W. B. Dada; 2, B. F. Miller; 3, T. M. Cathcart. The board appointed September 7, 1864, consisted of: 1, Rev. W. B. Dada; 2, H. K. Hill; 3, E. W. Spaulding. In 1865, Rev. Dada was retained, B. F. Miller came back on the board as the examiner for the second district, and C. C. Jenks came back on the board as examiner for the third district. On September 3, 1868, Dr. E. Balcombe was appointed examiner from the first district, and Messrs. Miller and Jenks were retained in their respective districts.

The first annual report of the state superintendent of public instruction was rendered January 14, 1860, the chancellor of the

University of Minnesota then holding that office, *ex officio*. Wright county was one of the thirteen that complied with the law and rendered him a suitable report of school work.

This report showed that in 1859 Wright county levied a school tax of \$1,186.87, and of this in the latter part of January, 1860, \$578.60 had been collected. Of this amount \$387.08 had been paid to schools, and at the time the report was made, \$96.75 had been collected and not appropriated. These figures show a slight discrepancy. At that time, according to this report, there were 39 districts, and 719 children between the ages of 4 to 21.

Number of persons who attended school in the years 1859-60 in Wright county, 536; number of persons over 20 years of age who cannot read or write, 46.

Number of districts reported, 9; number of sub-districts, 35; number of persons between 5 and 21 years of age, 833; number of schools, 23; number of male pupils in attendance, 213; number of female pupils in attendance, 222; total number of pupils in attendance, 435; average attendance, 146½; number of male teachers, 2; number of female teachers, 19; average monthly compensation of male teachers, \$9 to \$16; average monthly compensation of female teachers, \$8 to \$54; aggregate number of months school has been kept, 512-3; aggregate amount paid teachers during the year, \$639; number of frame schoolhouses, 8; number of log schoolhouses, 7; valuation of schoolhouses, \$4,250; money expended in building schoolhouses, \$32; money expended in repairing and furnishing schoolhouses, \$2; money paid for rent of schoolhouses, \$76; money paid for fuel, \$9; amount of March apportionment of state school tax, \$443.79; amount of October apportionment of state school tax, \$491.95; additional money received by tax for teachers' wages, etc., \$1,410.

The following information regarding Wright county was contained in the state educational report for 1861-62:

Monticello. Number of sub-districts, 8; number of persons between 5 and 21 years of age, 237; number of schools, 4; number of male pupils in attendance, 75; number of female pupils in attendance, 77; total number of pupils in attendance, 152; average compensation per month of female teacher, \$14; aggregate number of months school has been kept, 12; aggregate amount paid teachers during the year, \$168; number of frame schoolhouses, 4; valuation of schoolhouses, \$3,325; amount of March apportionment of state school tax, \$173.75.

Buffalo. Number of sub-districts, 8; number of persons between 5 and 21 years, 120; number of schools, 3; number of male pupils in attendance, 26; number of female pupils in attendance, 34; total number of pupils in attendance, 60; average attendance, 40; number of male teachers, 1; number of female teachers, 2; average monthly compensation of male teachers, \$12; average

monthly compensation of female teachers, \$12; aggregate number of months school had been kept, 9; aggregate amount paid teachers during the year, \$108; number of log houses, 2; valuation of schoolhouses, \$55; money expended in building schoolhouses, \$12; amount of March apportionment of state school tax, \$34.16; amount of October apportionment of state school tax, \$87.97.

Clearwater. Number of sub-districts, 2; number of persons between 5 and 21 years of age, 68; number of schools, 4; number of male pupils in attendance, 30; number of female pupils in attendance, 38; number of male teachers, 1; number of female teachers, 3; average monthly compensation for male teachers, \$16; average monthly compensation for female teachers, \$10; aggregate number of months school has been kept, 9; aggregate amount paid teachers during the year, \$110; number of frame schoolhouses, 1; number of log schoolhouses, 1; valuation of schoolhouses, \$750; money paid for fuel, \$9; amount of March apportionment of state school tax, \$41.08; amount of October apportionment of state school tax, \$49.85.

Maple Lake. Number of sub-districts, 1; number of persons between 5 and 21 years of age, 57.

Franklin. Number of sub-districts, 5; number of persons between 5 and 21 years of age, 105; number of schools, 2; number of female teachers, 2; average monthly compensation of female teachers, \$8; aggregate number of months school has been kept, 2-3; aggregate amount paid teachers during the year, \$16; number of log schoolhouses, 3; amount of March apportionment of state school tax, \$53.40.

Rockford. Number of sub-districts, 3; number of persons between 5 and 21 years of age, 49; number of schools, 3; number of male pupils in attendance, 20; total number of female pupils in attendance, 40; average attendance, 34; number of female teachers, 3; average monthly compensation of male teachers, \$15; aggregate number of months school has been kept, 9; average amount paid teachers during the year, \$114; number of frame schoolhouses, 2; number of log schoolhouses, 1; valuation of schoolhouses, \$100; amount of March apportionment of state school tax, \$32.28; amount of October apportionment of state school tax, \$35.92; additional money received by tax for teachers' wages, etc., \$35.

Otsego. Number of sub-districts, 3; number of schools, 91; number of schools, 2; number of female pupils in attendance, 22; number of male pupils in attendance, 30; total number of pupils in attendance, 52; average attendance, 41; number of female teachers, 2; average monthly compensation of female teachers, \$54; average monthly compensation of male teachers, \$9; amount of March apportionment of state school tax, \$63.03.

Silver Creek. Number of sub-districts, 5; number of persons between 5 and 21 years of age, 86; number of schools, 3; number of male pupils in attendance, 27; number of female pupils in attendance, 18; total number of pupils in attendance, 45; average attendance, $31\frac{1}{2}$; number of female teachers, 3; average compensation per month of female teachers, \$11; aggregate number of months school has been kept, 9; aggregate amount paid teachers during the year, \$99; number of frame schoolhouses, 1; valuation of schoolhouses, \$20; money expended in building schoolhouses, \$20; money expended in repairing and furnishing schoolhouses, \$2; amount of March apportionment of state school tax, \$35.69; amount of October apportionment of state school tax, \$63.09.

Delhi. Number of persons between 5 and 21 years of age, 20; number of schools, 2; number of male pupils in attendance, 7; number of female pupils in attendance, 13; average monthly compensation of female teachers, \$8; aggregate number of months school has been kept, 3; aggregate amount paid teachers during the year, \$24; amount of March apportionment of state school tax, \$10.25; amount of October apportionment of state school tax, \$14.66; additional money received by tax for teachers' wages, etc., \$1,375.

Woodland. Amount of March apportionment of state tax, \$26.73.

Frankfort. Amount of March apportionment of state tax, \$12.40.

Joint District. Amount of March apportionment of state tax, \$9.40.

In 1862 the following report for Wright county was made by the state superintendent:

Franklin District. The superintendent reports two teachers licensed, four schools, two visited, four log schoolhouses, all lacking out-buildings, fences, shade trees, blackboards, etc. Schools properly classified, not opened with reading nor prayer. Means needed. Citizens interested.

Monticello District. E. W. Merrill, superintendent, reports six teachers licensed; four schools—frame schoolhouses, two sub-districts without schoolhouses; two of the houses lacking out-buildings, etc., but one fenced; none shaded by trees, all have blackboards. As good order kept as can reasonably be expected; schools properly classified, some opened with prayer and reading the Scriptures. Better buildings and more liberal wages needed to secure more competent teachers. "The wages of teachers in this district the past summer have been from three to three and a half dollars per week, and the teachers board themselves." The schools have uniformly been taught twelve weeks. "The citizens

are interested in popular education, and do all, perhaps, that their means will admit."

Monticello Academy. B. F. Miller, A. B., is the principal and seems to be an energetic teacher. From his circular, sent to us, we learn that the commodious school buildings of Monticello, together with the apparatus, are used by the school. The studies of the academy are those usually taught in the best high schools, and the terms are quite low. Academies of this grade make an invaluable addition to the common schools and should be encouraged.

Rockford District. C. C. Jenks, superintendent, reports three teachers licensed; three schools, one log schoolhouse, two frame, all furnished with good out-buildings, none fenced, two furnished with good blackboards. The schools are properly classified, and in a most prosperous condition; the citizens of the entire district (mostly from New England) being highly interested in popular education.

Silver Creek District. M. Goodrich, superintendent, reports three teachers licensed; three schools (one visited), one log, two frame schoolhouses, all destitute of out-buildings and fences. One shaded by trees; one with blackboards. Schools properly classified, and opened by reading of the Scriptures.

In the report for the year 1869, Supt. T. A. Perrine speaks of pioneer conditions in Wright as follows:

"It is quite probable that the schools of this county will not compare favorably in many respects with those of many other counties. If that is true, I am confident that it is not owing to any lack of intelligence or enterprise on the part of our people. The reason is rather to be sought in the adverse circumstances with which they have been surrounded. Besides, the population is almost entirely rural. We have no cities nor large towns, whose well-paid teachers and fine buildings tell so favorably upon the general average. Twelve years ago the county was an almost pathless wilderness. During the time subsequent a land grant to an unbuilt railroad has shut out more than one-third of our territory from settlement and from taxation. Twice have the people been driven from their homes by the savages. Twice have swarms of grasshoppers, eaten up every green thing. And what with floods and droughts, financial convulsions, innumerable tribes of pestiferous insects, and a 'Wright county war,' the people of this county have undergone trials and hardships scarcely known since the days of the Pilgrims. Is it to be wondered at that our school-houses are not palatial?

"It is believed that a better day is now dawning. The railroad is, at last, built. The Indian is remembered only as a figure in a troubled dream. The 'forest primeval' is yielding before the ax of the hardy settler. Better houses are building and larger

tracts subduing. We may indulge the reasonable hope that the time is not far distant when our rich resources will be fully developed and our county stand abreast of any in this goodly state.”

May 3, 1869, a notable teachers' institute was held at Monticello. Thirty-two people were in attendance. Superintendent T. A. Perrine was in charge, and Sanford Niles and W. W. Payne were the instructors.

Monticello in 1870 ranked ninth in average of attendance among the graded schools of the state. Grammar, intermediate and primary grades were maintained, and out of 166 pupils registered, the average attendance was 144.

In 1870, according to the state report, there were eighty-five districts in the county, and of these only one failed to send a report to the county superintendent. Twenty-three had frame schoolhouses and forty-eight were still using log schoolhouses. These figures leave fourteen unaccounted for. There were 2,054 children in the county between 5 and 21 years of age, but 3,912 pupils are reported as being enrolled in the schools. The recapitulation, however, does not show half that enrollment, mention being made of only 1,020 males and 854 females, for the winter of 1869-70, and 622 males and 640 females for the summer of 1870, with an average attendance during the summer of 819 pupils. In the winter of 1869-70 there were 26 male teachers and 27 female teachers. The male teachers received an average of \$24.31 a month, and the female teachers an average of \$21.91 a month. In the summer of 1870, there were 8 male teachers and 31 female teachers, the males receiving an average wage of \$26.63 and the females an average wage of \$18.99. The building of seven new schoolhouses was mentioned in this report.

E. B. McCord, in 1870, finished his report with the following words:

“Of the eighty-seven school districts in this county, three are joint, one of which is operating under the law providing for independent school districts, comprising what was formerly No. 27, in this county, and No. 33, or a part of it, in Stearns county, with a school in each county; one established under the same law but not joint, formerly No. 7, located at Monticello. Two have been established the past year, three since September 30, 1870; two old ones consolidated and one resuscitated. Nos. 30 and 34, on either side of Crow river, at Delano, were recently united under the title of No. 34. A number of these districts are without schoolhouses, some have mere apologies, while others occupy attics and bedrooms of dwellings, and granaries for their schools. Sixty per cent of the houses are log, several of which, as also a few of the frames, are unfit for winter use. Yet I can say with satisfaction that they are slowly giving place to substantial frame

buildings, and another generation may see them entirely displaced."

In the first biennial report of the department of public instruction, for the school year of 1880, it is shown that in Wright county there were 219 scholars not entitled to apportionment; 4,615 scholars entitled to apportionment; \$4,018 scholars enrolled during the winter and 2,541 enrolled during the summer. The average daily attendance during the winter was 2,453, while that of the summer was 1,565. There were 108 common school districts and three independent school districts; there being 70 frame buildings and 33 log buildings.

During the year there were 140 teachers employed, 62 male and 78 female, the average wages, including board, of male teachers being \$36, that of female teachers \$25.

In 1880 there were two graded schools in Wright county, one at Monticello and one at Delano. The cost of buildings at Monticello amounted to \$7,000; the salary of principal teacher, \$720; average monthly salary of all other teachers, \$38; number of teachers, including principal, 3; months of school in the year, 9; number of different scholars enrolled, 168; average daily attendance, 97.

The buildings at Delano were valued at \$2,600; cost of apparatus, \$45; salary of principal teacher, \$585; average monthly salary of all other teachers, \$35; number of teachers, including principal, 2; months of school in the year, 9; number of different scholars enrolled, 129; average daily attendance, 43; enrollment in the highest school, 55.

As late as 1884 there was only one high school in Wright county under the supervision of the high school board. This was at Monticello, with W. J. Brown as principal and Samuel Wilder, clerk.

The report of Superintendent F. H. Lindsley for 1890 contains the following paragraphs:

"The progress of the public schools of this county has been marked in the past two years. Two years ago district No. 38 resolved to have no school, but later reconsidered the matter, moved and repaired its schoolhouse, and is now conducting a prosperous school.

District No. 115 has organized, built and furnished a neat brick schoolhouse and is doing effective school work.

The schools of Howard Lake, Cokato, Buffalo, Anandale and Monticello have each added a new department to their respective schools, and are better prepared to give thorough instruction than heretofore. Monticello has the only high school regularly organized under the high school board in this county, and the same is justly the pride of the village wherein it is situated. The interest manifested in this school and the work there done exerts consid-

erable influence on the common schools of the surrounding country.

About one-half of our schools are well equipped with useful apparatus, and there is still a large number of schools that have absolutely no apparatus at all; however, at the rate with which school boards have been adding needful apparatus, in the course of a few years every school in this county will be well furnished.

Much to my regret the compulsory attendance law seems to be a dead letter in this county.

Since 1887 the number of scholars entitled to apportionment has gradually decreased from 5,579 to 4,674 in 1890, while the number of scholars not entitled to apportionment has increased from 210 to 1,650. This adverse showing is partly due to the increased attendance required by the state and probably by a closer scrutiny of the reports of the teachers so that none who do not actually attend the forty days draw the public money. I believe Wright county has touched bottom in this matter and her record will henceforth commence to look more favorable. The remedy lies wholly in the hands of the people.

The villages have generally adopted well arranged courses of study; noticeable among these are Delano and Howard Lake.

I have held teachers' association meetings at the chief points of the county and the attendance of the teachers has been good, and a general desire for a more thorough preparation for school work has been awakened. Most of our teachers take an educational journal and at the regular institute forty odd teachers procured Page's Theory and Practice, and that work will be discussed at our meetings during the ensuing year. Generally speaking, the outlook for educational work in Wright county for the ensuing year is good.

The report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for Wright county for 1896 shows 4,674 scholars entitled to apportionment, 1,650 not entitled to apportionment. During the previous fall term 897 pupils were enrolled; during the winter, 2,919, and during the spring, 272, averaging a daily attendance of 1,209. During this year 3,210 scholars between 8 and 16 years of age attended school three months. During the fall 9 male and 28 female teachers were employed, during the winter 38 male and 89 female teachers were employed and during the spring 16 male and 89 female teachers were employed.

In 1890 there were 112 common school districts, and 5 independent school districts, making a total of 117 school districts. There were 2 frame buildings and 1 brick building erected during this year at a cost of \$958. There were 120 schoolhouses in the county, 114 frame buildings, 3 brick buildings and 3 log buildings, the value of the schoolhouses and sites being \$99,287; the value of all seats and desks, \$11,612, and of school apparatus,

\$5,156. The school libraries purchased 98 volumes during the year, having a total number of 481 volumes, valued at \$465.

The report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for Wright county for 1900 shows that in the independent and special districts 1,441 scholars were entitled to apportionment, 252 scholars were not entitled to apportionment; the average daily attendance for the year being 123, and the average length of school in months being 9. In the common school districts 4,978 scholars were entitled to apportionment, 1,131 were not entitled to apportionment, the average number of days each pupil attended being 85 and the average length of school in months being 7.1.

In the independent and special districts there were 7 male and 33 female teachers, the average monthly wages of the male teachers being \$75.68 and that of the female teachers being \$43.52. In the common school districts there were 29 male and 109 female teachers, the average monthly wages of the male teachers being \$40.40 and that of the female teachers being \$30.46.

For the year ending July 31, 1910, the following high schools received state aid to the amount of \$1,750 each: Annandale, Buffalo, Cokato, Delano, Howard Lake, Monticello. Buffalo also received \$750 additional for maintaining a training department. The following graded schools received school aid to the amount of \$600 each: Clearwater, Maple Lake, Montrose, Rockford, South Haven, Waverly. Maple Lake and Montrose received \$500 extra for maintaining a high school department. The semi-graded schools receiving aid were: Nos. 11, 50, 52, 57, 122, joint amounting to \$1,290. The first class rural schools receiving aid were: Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 13, 15, 16, 20, 31, 36, 38, 41, 43, 51, 60, 64, 66, 75, 76, 77 80N, 80S, 81, 85, 89, 90, 91, 98, 115, 118, 124, 128, 138, amounting to \$3,220. The second class rural schools receiving aid were: Nos. 8, 14, 28, 39, 42, 58, 68, 87, 92, 105, 116, 121, 127, amounting to \$806.

For the year ending July 31, 1910, the following report was made for Wright county: Number of pupils entitled to apportionment in high and graded school districts, 2,392; number of pupils entitled to apportionment in semi-graded and rural school districts, 4,090; number of pupils not entitled to apportionment in high and graded school districts, 276; number of pupils not entitled to apportionment in semi-graded and rural school districts, 626; total enrollment in high and graded school districts, 2,668; total enrollment in semi-graded and rural school districts, 4,716; average number of days attended in high and graded school districts, 138; average number of days attended in semi-graded and rural school districts, 92; number of pupils from 5 to 8 years of age in high and graded school districts, 419; number of pupils from 5 to 8 years in semi-graded and rural school districts, 1,002; number from 8 to 18 years of age in high and

graded school districts, 2,037; number of pupils from 8 to 18 years of age in semi-graded and rural districts, 3,688; number of pupils from 18 to 21 years of age in high and graded school districts, 196; number of pupils from 18 to 21 years of age in semi-graded and rural districts, 26; number of pupils from 8 to 18 years of age attending 12 weeks or more in high and graded school districts, 1,692; number of pupils from 8 to 18 years of age attending 12 weeks or more in semi-graded and rural districts, 2,874.

The report for the year ending July 31, 1910, shows that in the high and graded school districts of Wright county there were 15 men teachers; in the semi-graded and rural school districts, 15 men teachers; in the high and graded school districts, 73 women teachers; in the semi-graded and rural school districts, 119 women teachers; the average monthly wages of men teachers in high and graded school districts, \$103; in semi-graded and rural school districts, \$52.40; average monthly wages of women teachers in high and graded school districts, \$52; average monthly wages of women teachers in semi-graded and rural school districts, \$41.47; number of teachers who are graduates of high schools, in high and graded school districts, 63; number of teachers who are graduates of high schools, in semi-graded and rural school districts, 57; number of teachers who are graduates of normal schools, in high and graded school districts, 39; number of teachers who are graduates of normal schools, in semi-graded and rural school districts, 7; number of teachers who are graduates of colleges, in high schools and graded school districts, 24; number of teachers who are graduates of colleges, in semi-graded and rural school districts, 4; number of teachers who are not graduates but who have attended high school, 25; normal school, 11; college, 11; number continuously teaching in the same district for three years or more, 30; number continuously teaching in the same district for two years, 53; number continuously in the same district for one year, 135.

The following items are taken from the report for 1913-1914:

High and graded schools:

Pupils. Number of pupils entitled to apportionment, 2,395; number of pupils not entitled to apportionment, 314; total enrollment, 2,709; average number of days each pupil has attended, 144; number of pupils from 5 to 8 years of age, 529; number of pupils from 8 to 18 years of age, 1,694; number of pupils from 18 to 21 years of age, 473; total number of pupils from 5 to 21 years of age, 2,696; number from 8 to 18 years of age attending school during the entire term, 1,513.

Teachers. Number of men teachers in the year, 23; number of women teachers in the year, 86; average monthly wages of men teachers, \$110; average monthly wages of women teachers, \$58; number of teachers graduates of a high school, 87; number of

teachers graduates of a normal school, 49; number of teachers graduates of a college (not a business college), 35; number of teachers, not graduates, who have attended a high school, 11; number of teachers, not graduates, who have attended a normal school, 10; number of teachers, not graduates, who have attended a college, 16. Number of teachers teaching continuously in one district for three years, 15; for two years, 35; for one year, 53.

Text Books. Number of districts loaning text books free, 10; number of districts selling text books at cost, 4; average cost of text books in districts loaning, \$0.71+; average cost of text books in districts selling, \$2.22.

Libraries and Arbor Day. Number of volumes for school library bought during the year, 998; total number of libraries, 13; total number of volumes in all libraries, 8,672; value of all libraries, \$5,423; number of books taken from the libraries, 20,240; number of districts planting trees on Arbor day, 2; number of trees planted, 16; number of schoolhouses having no trees about them, 2; number of schoolhouses standing in natural groves, 10.

Average indebtedness of all districts, \$98,300; number of districts included, 9; average length of school in months, 9; average length of school in months voted for the coming year, 9; average number of voters present at annual school meeting, 47.

Receipts. Cash on hand at the beginning of the year, \$11,072.43; received from apportionment, \$13,874.91; received from special tax, \$47,519.24; received from local one-mill tax, \$2,715.22; received from special state aid, \$19,620.90; received from bonds and other sources, \$12,499.07; total, \$107,301.77.

Disbursements. Paid for teachers' wages and board, \$64,312.26; paid for fuel and school supplies, \$9,998.36; paid for repairs and improving grounds, \$4,002.43; paid for new schoolhouses and sites, \$1,136.61; paid for bonds and interest, \$2,973.29; paid for library books, \$1,193.78; paid for text books, \$2,546.45; paid for apparatus, \$560.82; paid for all other purposes, \$10,671.13; cash on hand at end of year, \$9,906.64; total, \$107,301.77.

Schoolhouses. Value of all schoolhouses and sites, \$225,100; value of seats and desks, \$9,425; value of all apparatus, \$10,365.

Semi-graded and rural schools:

Pupils. Number of pupils entitled to apportionment, 3,760; number of pupils not entitled to apportionment, 497; total enrollment, 4,257; average number of days each pupil has attended, 103; number of pupils from 5 to 8 years of age, 976; number of pupils from 8 to 18 years of age, 3,193; number of pupils from 18 to 21 years of age, 88; total number of pupils from 5 to 21 years of age, 4,257; number from 8 to 18 years of age attending school during the entire term, 2,623.

Teachers. Number of men teachers in the year, 6; number of women teachers in the year, 138; average monthly wages of men teachers, \$57+; average monthly wages of women teachers, \$43+; number of teachers graduates of a high school, 92; number of teachers graduates of a normal school, 11. Number of teachers teaching continuously in one district for three years, 25; for two years, 28; for one year, 88.

Text Books. Number of districts loaning text books free, 112; number of districts selling text books at cost, 16; average cost of text books in districts loaning, \$0.41+; average cost of text books in districts selling, \$0.60+.

Libraries and Arbor Day. Number of volumes for school library bought during the year, 1,652; total number of libraries, 112; total number of volumes in all libraries, 18,810; value of all libraries, \$10,502; number of books taken from the libraries, 37,145; number of districts planting trees on Arbor day, 20; number of trees planted, 53; number of schoolhouses having no trees about them, 10; number of schoolhouses standing in natural groves, 116.

Average indebtedness of all districts, \$16,679; number of districts included, 21; average length of school in months, 7.7 $\frac{4}{5}$; average length of school in months voted for the coming year, 7.8 $\frac{3}{5}$; average number of voters present at annual town meeting, 10.

Receipts. Cash on hand at the beginning of the year, \$34,550.95; received from apportionment, \$21,906.88; received from special tax, \$35,028.72; received from local one-mill tax, \$7,772.25; received from special state aid, \$11,423; received from bonds and other sources, \$16,343.57; total, \$127,025.37.

Disbursements. Paid for teachers' wages and board, \$52,307.08; paid for fuel and school supplies, \$36,958.12; paid for repairs and improving grounds, \$5,174.18; paid for new schoolhouses and sites, \$12,338.79; paid for bonds and interest, \$3,000.62; paid for library books, \$1,131.17; paid for text books, \$1,554.55; paid for apparatus, \$346.39; paid for transportation of pupils, \$123.06; paid for all other purposes, \$8,696.81; cash on hand at end of year, \$35,494.60; total, \$127,025.37.

Schoolhouses. Value of all schoolhouses and sites, \$157,675; value of seats and desks, \$12,393; value of all apparatus, \$10,502.

Total of all public schools in the county:

Pupils. Number of pupils entitled to apportionment, 6,155; number of pupils not entitled to apportionment, 811; total enrollment, 6,966; average number of days each pupil has attended, 123; number of pupils from 5 to 8 years of age, 1,505; number of pupils from 8 to 18 years of age, 4,887; number of pupils from 18 to 21 years of age, 561; total number of pupils from 5 to 21 years of age,

6,953; number from 8 to 18 years of age attending school during the entire term, 4,136.

Teachers. Number of men teachers in the year, 29; number of women teachers in the year, 224; average monthly wages of men teachers, \$83; average monthly wages of women teachers, \$50; number of teachers graduates of a high school, 179; number of teachers graduates of a normal school, 60; number of teachers graduates of a college (not a business college), 35; number of teachers, not graduates, who have attended a high school, 11; number of teachers, not graduates, who have attended a normal school, 10; number of teachers, not graduates, who have attended a college, 16. Number of teachers teaching continuously in one district for three years, 40; for two years, 63; for one year, 141.

Text Books. Number of districts loaning text books free, 122; number of districts selling text books at cost, 20; average cost of text books in districts loaning, \$0.56+; average cost of text books in districts selling, \$1.41+.

Libraries and Arbor Day. Number of volumes for school library bought during the year, 2,652; total number of libraries, 125; total number of volumes in all libraries, 27,482; value of all libraries, \$15,925; number of books taken from the libraries, 57,385; number of districts planting trees on Arbor day, 22; number of trees planted, 69; number of schoolhouses having no trees about them, 12; number of schoolhouses standing in natural groves, 126.

Average indebtedness of all districts, \$114,979; number of districts included, 30; average length of school in months, 8.3; average length of school in months voted for the coming year, 8.4; average number of voters present at annual school meeting, 28.

Receipts. Cash on hand at the beginning of the year, \$45,623.38; received from apportionment, \$35,781.79; received from special tax, \$82,547.96; received from local one-mill tax, \$10,487.47; received from special state aid, \$31,043.90; received from bonds and other sources, \$28,842.64; total, \$234,327.14.

Disbursements. Paid for teachers' wages and board, \$116,619.34; paid for fuel and school supplies, \$16,956.48; paid for repairs and improving grounds, \$9,176.61; paid for new schoolhouses and sites, \$13,475.40; paid for bonds and interest, \$5,973.91; paid for library books, \$2,224.95; paid for text books, \$4,101; paid for apparatus, \$907.21; paid for transportation of pupils, \$123.06; paid for all other purposes, \$19,367.94; cash on hand at end of year, \$45,401.24; total, \$234,327.14.

Schoolhouses. Value of all schoolhouses and sites, \$382,775; value of seats and desks, \$21,818; value of all apparatus, \$20,867.

First Schools. As already stated, the first school district in the county was organized in Otsego township, and was called Pleasant Grove District, No. 1. Dudley P. Chase was the school agent. The first schoolhouse was built in October, 1855, and Margaret Cooley opened the first school the first Monday in November of that year. While this was the first regular schoolhouse erected in Wright county, there is some question as to whether school was not held in Monticello a few months before Miss Cooley opened the Monticello school.

The first school in Monticello, and probably the first in the county, was taught by Maggie Brooks in 1855. A schoolhouse was built in 1856. In 1857 the "Academy" was built. It was a two-story building, 40 by 40 feet, and for several years was the largest schoolhouse west of the Mississippi in Minnesota, Minneapolis, even, having at that time no such school structure. Until 1868 this building was used as the courthouse. Not far from it stood the historic old county jail.

Superintendent of Schools. March 11, 1869, Thomas A. Perrine, of Buffalo, was appointed at a salary of \$400 a year. But he resigned, and on December 1, 1869, B. F. Miller was appointed. In the spring of 1870, E. B. McCord was appointed, and in the spring of 1871, Charles Allen. Mr. Allen's appointment was rescinded, but he appears to have served for a while, though E. B. McCord also seems to have served at least a part of the year. In the spring of 1872, Josiah F. Lewis was appointed and served until the close of 1877. In the fall of 1877, the office ceased to be an appointive one, and Oliver J. Stewart was elected by the people, taking office in 1878. He served until January 1, 1884, when Simon Muffley took the office. Since then the superintendents have been:

Frank H. Lindsley, January 1, 1889; J. F. Lee, January 1, 1895; August A. Zech, January 1, 1900, to the present time.

The Present Schools. The first schools in Wright county were established along the natural highways of travel—the Mississippi and Crow rivers—in Monticello, Otsego, Silver Creek, Clearwater, Frankfort and Franklin townships. As other parts of the county became settled more schools were established so that at present there are 138 schools in the county. Among these, there are seven high schools, five graded schools, nine semi-graded schools, and 117 rural schools.

The high schools are at Monticello, Buffalo, Delano, Cokato, Howard Lake, Annandale and Maple Lake. The graded schools are at Clearwater, Rockford, Montrose, Waverly and South Haven. The semi-graded schools are at Lily Point, Hasty, Silver Creek, German Settlement, Stockholm, Sugar Lake, Knapp, Hanover and Albertville.

While there is an occasional suggestion that more rural school districts be organized, there is not now any urgent need of additional districts. Almost all rural children are near enough to a school to reach one easily. The next step of reorganization needed is to consolidate some of the smaller rural districts. This has been done in three instances in Wright county to the advantage of all concerned. The up-to-date rural school cannot be properly maintained by a small and financially weak district. It is true almost without exception, that the most successful schools are in the large and strong districts.

The school grounds in both rural and village districts are, with few exceptions, too small. In most village districts, it is now impossible to secure more ground which is conveniently located but in almost all rural districts the proper ground can yet be bought. This should be done. The schoolhouses are generally in good condition but there are some in village districts and more in rural communities which should be displaced by new ones. Thirteen village schoolhouses and thirty-two rural schoolhouses have been built in the county during recent years. Some of the latter are among the best in the state. The districts which have particularly good buildings are Districts 2, 25, 44, 68, 83, 88, 100, 138.

The equipment, particularly in the rural schools, has improved decidedly in the last two years. At present 97 such schools are fully equipped for special state aid. This means that each of them has a library, three or more sets of readers, ample black-board, a complete set of maps, six or more dictionaries, a supply of primary materials, an approved ventilating system, etc. Most of the schools not now drawing special aid have a part of the equipment for such aid, and should be brought up to the required standard in the next few years.

It is desirable that the text books in use in the schools of the county should be uniform. An effort has been made to bring this about and to an extent the effort has been successful. Most of the rural schools and some of the grades in the village schools now use the same kind of books.

The teachers employed in rural schools are improving from year to year. For this year, 1914-15, there are 88 who hold first-grade certificates in the rural schools. All the others hold second-grade certificates. Teachers without at least a high school education and some special training will soon be a thing of the past in Wright county.

The training schools for teachers held every second summer at Buffalo have all been well attended and profitable. Evidences of this may be seen daily in the rural schools—especially in the industrial work.

The attendance in the rural schools has improved each year for ten or more years. In 1904 it was 79 days per pupil. In 1914 it was 104 days. This is not yet satisfactory, but it is very gratifying to those teachers and school officers who have so honestly labored for the improvement of school attendance. Some parents should give more attention to this matter.

The work of the rural schools has improved with better equipment, more regular attendance, and added strength in the teaching force. Many rural pupils each year complete the grade work and enter the various high schools. Not much special work has been attempted in the rural schools. Some work is done in agriculture, sewing and music in a part of the schools with varying success.

For two years county examinations have been held in all rural schools having eighth grade pupils. The examinations have, in certain cases, improved the work of teachers and pupils. State examinations are held twice each year in all the rural schools which can legally be granted such examinations. For 1914 these twenty schools earned more than five hundred state high school board certificates. The law should be so changed that every rural school having eighth grade pupils may hold at least one state examination each year.

For a number of years, rural pupils who completed the work in these schools and who received state or county certificates in the common branches of study have been granted diplomas. Many of these rural pupils have entered high schools and often become the strongest students in such schools.

SCHOOLS BY DISTRICTS.

Albion. Dist. 62—School situated on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 11. Schoolhouse old and not in the best of condition. School fairly well equipped. Dist. 69—School on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 17. A new schoolhouse needed. The school in need of certain supplies. The attendance a few years ago was too large for one teacher, but it has decreased until at present it is not above the average. Dist. 73—School on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 26. Schoolhouse, good. School properly equipped except as to ventilation system. Dist. 77—School, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 29. A substantial schoolhouse and a completely equipped school. This was the first school in Albion to draw special state aid. It has drawn such aid every year since, except one when its teacher did not fulfill the requirements. The district is loyal to its school. The site is kept neat and clean. Dist. 107—School on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 33. The district built a fine new schoolhouse in 1913 and now has the best building in Albion. The school will be placed on the state aided list in the near future. Dist. 109—

School on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 5. The district built a new schoolhouse in 1913, and advanced its school to the standard required for special state aid. The site is a little too small. It should be enlarged before the adjoining land increases in value. Dist. 114—School on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 22. The schoolhouse old but in fair condition. School in need of additional equipment. Site a good location, but much too small. Dist. 116—School on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 24. Many improvements made in 1913. Things in creditable condition. Dist. 122—This district lost its schoolhouse by fire in 1912. A new building was placed on the same site. The new schoolhouse is a decided improvement on the old one, but is rather small for the enrollment. The school properly supported by its patrons. Dist. 21—School on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 13. The building is old but in good repair. The school is well equipped and draws special aid each year. Dist. 22—School on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 18. The schoolhouse is very poor and should be displaced by a new one without delay. School much too large for capacity of the present building. Dist. 24—School on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 28. Not now a state aided school, but in good condition. Dist. 26—School on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 35. The school is very small but growing. The board has recently provided much needed apparatus. Dist. 88—School on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 26. This district has made excellent progress during the last six years. It now has a splendid cement block schoolhouse, heated by a furnace, well lighted and properly ventilated. The school is fully equipped with everything needed for its success. Dist. 127—School on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 3. A state aided school.

Chatham. Dist. 39—School on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 32. This is a large school, much too large for the schoolhouse. The school otherwise in good condition. Dist. 27—School on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 35. With a few more improvements, this school would draw special aid. These improvements should be made this year. Dist. 91—School on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 21. This school has always been quite well provided with the things needed for its success. Good teachers have usually been employed, hence a good school has been the result. Dist. 123—School on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 23. The school has been improved very much in the last three years. It now has a good library and the apparatus and text books needed for its success.

Clearwater. Dist. 14—School on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 7. The schoolhouse is new, hence in good condition. School well supplied. Good teachers usually employed. Numerous students from this school have gone to higher institutions. Dist. 18—School on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 22. Schoolhouse is old but now

in good repair. New single seats, supplementary readers, five abridged dictionaries and much blackboard have recently been put into this school. Dist. 115—School on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 24. A well supplied school. It has drawn state aid for about ten years. The board and people always give the school good support. Dist. 120—School on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 33. The building a little small for the number of pupils. School supplied with things needed for grade work. Dist. 137—School on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 36. This is one of the new districts. The schoolhouse is good, located on a beautiful site overlooking Sugar Lake. This is the only school in Clearwater township not drawing special aid. If a proper ventilating system is provided, the school will be in line for such aid.

Cokato. Dist. 56—School on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 26. A well supplied, well supported and usually a well taught school. Dist. 83—School on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 20. The schoolhouse is new, well built, properly lighted and conveniently arranged. A successful school has been maintained for the last five years. If the enrollment increases much, the school will be too large for one teacher. Dist. 96—School on the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 31. Many improvements made recently. A good school maintained. This school withdrew from the Cokato association after giving it a trial for two or three years. Dist. 102—School on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 8. This is one of the nine semi-graded schools of the county. The school is well supported by board and people. Good teachers are employed. Work done, good. Dist. 117—School on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 5. One of the schools which has made good progress in the last four or five years. Dist. 128—School on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 6. A good schoolhouse and a well supplied school. The board always ready to furnish whatever is useful for the school. Good teachers are sought. Result—success.

Corinna. Dist. 57—School on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 14. A semi-graded school in good condition. This district has a fine site. It is large and has many beautiful shade trees on it. The district last year made some extensive improvements. Dist. 81—School on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 16. The schoolhouse old and rather small but in proper repair. School supplied with everything needed for its success. Dist. 98—School on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 35. School well equipped. Successful teachers employed from year to year. Good salaries paid to teachers.

Frankfort. Dist. 19—School on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 9. Building old but in fair condition. School in need of equipment. Many young, inexperienced teachers have been employed to the loss of the school. Dist. 20—School in the village of St. Michael. School equipped properly. Strong teachers always employed. Dist. 44—School on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 28. This

district in 1913 built the finest rural schoolhouse in Wright county. The building is solid brick, with full basement, and a model in arrangement. The site is an excellent one—high and dry—with a beautiful grove on it. Much credit for the present favorable conditions in the school of this district is due to the determination of the members of the board. Dist. 46—School on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 9. This is the only school in the county which has a term of five months. This term is too short and should be increased to seven or eight months. The school is also in need of better equipment. Dist. 49—School on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 26. A small school. Numerous improvements made in the last three years. Dist. 134—The school in the village of Albertville. This is a three-room school. The eight grades of work done. The equipment new and in good condition. Teachers of extended experience employed. Dist. 139—School on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 20. This is the newest district in Wright county. It was organized in 1913. A splendid schoolhouse, well equipped. The attendance small but increasing. Dist. 122—Joint school in Hanover village. A two-room school. One of our best equipped schools. Good teachers employed. As a result, excellent work has usually been done. Many pupils from this school have graduated from high schools after completing at Hanover.

Franklin. Dist. 31—School on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 8. A well equipped, well managed and a successful school. Dist. 32—School on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 30. A good schoolhouse and a well supported school. Dist. 33—School on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 26. Schoolhouse old and in rather poor condition. School small. Numerous improvements have been made in the last five years. Dist. 48—School on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 3. This is one of the largest and financially strongest rural districts in the county. The maintenance of the school is a trifle. The school was large a few years ago, but is decreasing from year to year. The board is liberal and ready to supply whatever is needed for the success of the school. Dist. 61—School on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 32. A needed addition to the schoolhouse was made in 1913. The same year, the school was equipped for state aid. Dist. 70—School on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 25. A small but good school.

French Lake. Dist. 47—School on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 30. Many improvements made in the last two years. Now an up-to-date school. Dist. 64—School on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 10. Grounds and schoolhouse enlarged in 1913. School too large for the best work with one teacher, but not large enough to warrant the employment of two teachers. Dist. 68—School in French Lake village. An excellent schoolhouse and a well equipped and well managed school. For several years two teachers have been employed in this school. A second room is needed,

but district cannot afford same at present. French Lake is an ideal location for a consolidated school. Dist. 92—School on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 34. Schoolhouse old but in good repair. School well supplied. One of the Cokato associated districts which has given notice of withdrawal. Dist. 110—School on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 36. Until recently one of the short term schools, but now term extended to eight months. School well supported. Dist. 113—School located on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 6. The site a beautiful one on the shore of Lake Francis. Schoolhouse completely rebuilt in 1914. School supplied with many books and much apparatus this same year. It will draw special aid for the first time this year, 1915. Dist. 131—School on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 17. A successful school maintained from year to year. Dist. 138—School located on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 13. This is one of the new districts in the county. A good schoolhouse and a fully equipped school. The board is careful in the employment of its teachers, which goes far toward a satisfactory school.

Maple Lake. Dist. 28—School on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 17. A state aided school. This school sends many students to the Maple Lake high school. The district voted on association in 1914 but the vote was against the proposition. Dist. 29—School located on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 11. This school is being equipped for special aid this year. Dist. 50—School on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 22. One of the best two-room schools in the county. The best teachers are sought and employed. Board liberal but not extravagant in its support of the school. Dist. 84—School on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 35. This school has been raised to the standard of state aided schools in the last year. Dist. 119—School located on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 19. One of the large rural schools of the county. Board and people generally show good interest in their school.

Marysville. Dist. 22—School on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 3. The schoolhouse, built in 1914, is an excellent one. The school equipped for special aid this year and will hereafter draw such aid. Dist. 36—School on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 30. Schoolhouse old and poorly arranged. School well equipped. None but first-grade teachers have been employed for years. Dist. 58—School, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 25. Schoolhouse old but in good repair. School properly equipped and drawing special aid. Site too small and should be enlarged at once. Dist. 76—School on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 8. Schoolhouse old and poor. Site much too small. School liberally supplied. Dist. 101—School on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 20. Schoolhouse not new but in proper repair. School well equipped. Grounds rather small; should be added to. Dist. 103—School on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 16. This is one of the smallest districts in the county. Taxes for the

support of the school have been too high at times but the school is well supplied and successful. More grounds should be bought along the south side of present site. Dist. 126—School on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 12. Schoolhouse enlarged and otherwise improved in 1913. The next year, 1914, the school was supplied with many new books and some additional apparatus. The school now ranks well with other good schools. Dist. 132—School on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 7. This school properly equipped in 1914. Dist. 135—School on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 23. District small. School too small for the best work. This is the only school in Marysville not drawing special state aid.

Middleville. Dist. 45—School situated on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 27. A large school. One of the first districts to be organized in this part of Wright county. At one time the district included the greater part of Middleville and a part of Victor. The original schoolhouse was small, built of round logs, and was situated in the woods, away from the present highways. Numerous students from this school have completed higher institutions and are now prominent in educational affairs. Dist. 51—School on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sect. 5. This is the "Maple Grove" school and it is appropriately named on account of this beautiful grove of maple trees about the schoolhouse. A good schoolhouse and a well supplied school. Dist. 53—School on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 10. The Riverside school. The school well managed and properly equipped. It has at times been rather large for one teacher. Dist. 75—The Highland School. Situated on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 12. Schoolhouse old but recently thoroughly repaired; large and roomy. School equipped for special state aid. Dist. 87—The Smith Lake school. This at one time was a strong two-room school, but as the town has become smaller the school has decreased in size until at present it is a rather small one-room school. Generally, strong teachers have been employed and the school kept up to standard. Dist. 100—School on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 17. A new building constructed of cement blocks, well arranged and properly lighted. A full basement. School well equipped. None but first-grade teachers have been employed for years. Dist. 129—School, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 18. A comparatively new schoolhouse and a properly equipped school.

Monticello. Dist. 1—The oldest district in the county. Schoolhouse on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 17. The school a large one but in good condition, owing to the good management of the board. None but experienced teachers are employed, which to an extent accounts for the school's success. Dist. 2—School on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 27. An excellent schoolhouse built in 1914. Solid brick with full basement; modern in arrangement; heated by furnace. The district supports its school well. The

board always ready to furnish needed supplies. Dist. 3—School on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 23. School-house old and in poor condition. It has been condemned, hence can not be used for school purposes after the present year. School board liberal in its support of the school. The needed improvements will in all probability be made during the coming summer. Dist. 4—School on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 32. A small school but properly supported and managed. Dist. 5—School on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 21. Schoolhouse old and in need of improvements. School small but well equipped. Dist. 6—School on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 8. School large but in good condition. At one time it was thought necessary to enlarge the schoolhouse, but this does not seem to be necessary at present, as the school is getting smaller from year to year. This is one of the original state aided schools of the county. The board of trustees has always taken a proper interest in the advancement of the school. Dist. 8—School on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 31. Building enlarged and completely repaired a few years ago. The district not strong financially but the school properly supplied. Dist. 94—School on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 32. The schoolhouse rebuilt in 1913. During the following year, the school was equipped for state aid. Dist. 124—School located on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 18. A good building and a well supported school.

Otsego. Dist. 9—School on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 22. A small district and a very small school. The schoolhouse old and in need of improvement. Dist. 10—School in the village of Otsego. A large and well managed school. The board careful in the selection of its teachers. Many students from this school have attended higher institutions. Otsego is an ideal location for a consolidated school. Dist. 11—School on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 15. A fine two-room schoolhouse built in 1913. The building is large, well constructed, conveniently arranged and properly lighted. The school has for years offered the work of the eight grades and often some of the higher work. Each year some of its students have completed the work of this school and have enrolled in Monticello for more advanced work. Dist. 12—School on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 28. School well equipped. More ground should be provided. Dist. 30. School on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 31. A small school. Some supplies needed. Dist. 112—School on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 24. District small. School also small. Recently improvements have been made which have benefited the school.

Rockford. Dist. 40—School located on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 8. Schoolhouse old but in good condition. The board of trustees did a thorough job of repairing a few years ago. The site a pretty one. None but first-grade teachers have been em-

ployed for the last six years. Dist. 41—School, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 21. A comparatively new schoolhouse and a properly equipped school. Dist. 42—School located on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 2. Many improvements made in this school in the last four or five years. The school now up to standard. The attendance of pupils of this school has usually been exceptionally regular. Dist. 54—School on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 3. Enrollment in this school is small. Terms have been rather short. This is the only school in Rockford township not drawing special state aid. Dist. 60—School located on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 8. Some improvement has been made in this school almost each year for a number of years. The school now is well equipped and in good condition in other respects. The school has supplied many strong students for the Buffalo high school. Dist. 85—School on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 19. A good schoolhouse kept in first-class repair. A large and beautiful site. School properly equipped. Dist. 89—School on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 24. Schoolhouse small and somewhat crowded each session. School supplied with all needed apparatus for its success. Dist. 118—School located on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 4. The schoolhouse not well located on account of its being so near the railroad. Board of trustees and people give good support to the school. For the last four years this school has been especially successful. In 1914 the school had the honor of furnishing the valedictorian of the rural school graduates of the county.

Silver Creek. Dist. 13—Schoolhouse situated on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 16. This is one of our two-room schools. The building is new and in splendid condition. Well qualified teachers are employed; school well equipped; strong work has been done for some years. Consolidation should be effected, including Dist. 13 and several adjoining districts. Dist. 15—School on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 33. This was one of the first schools in the county to qualify for special state aid. It has always been one of the strongest rural schools. Dist. 16—School on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 8. This is another two-room school. An addition was built to the original one-room building a few years ago. This addition is in good condition but the old part of the building is in poor shape. Extended repairs should be made soon. The full eight grades of work done for some years. Good teachers are employed. The board always ready to furnish needed supplies. Dist. 95—School on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 34. The school recently properly equipped for special aid. For years the term of school in this district was too short, but for the last three years the term has been of proper length. The best teachers are sought and employed. The future for this school is very encouraging. Dist. 121—School on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 23. A good school, properly supported by the board and patrons.

Southside. Dist. 43—School on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 14. The school equipped with everything required for special aid in 1913. A substantial schoolhouse; a large and well situated ground. The grades in the school elementary because the larger pupils of the district attend the near-by village schools. Dist. 93—School on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 29. The schoolhouse old. School newly equipped in 1913. The attendance rather small but increasing. With the improvements recently made, this school has made a decided advance. The next year or two will bring other improvements. Dist. 105—School on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 35. A large and well equipped school. In 1914 this district was associated with Annandale. Dist. 106—School on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 22. This district made extensive improvements in 1912. Since that time a good school has been maintained. The board and patrons interested and give proper support.

Stockholm. Dist. 52—School situated on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 17. This is perhaps the best equipped and best supported two-room school. The district is one of the largest and financially strongest rural districts in the county. At one time considerable high school work was done in this school but during the last five years the work has been confined to that of the eight grades. Many students from this school have continued their studies in higher institutions. Dist. 66—School on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 12. A good schoolhouse and a well managed school. The board pays liberal salaries and employs strong teachers. Dist. 80—This district has two schoolhouses, situated, respectively, on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 22 and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 26. The schools are both properly equipped. The north building has for some years been overcrowded. This building should also have a new entry. The teachers employed are as a rule well qualified, hence the work has generally been strong. Dist. 90—School on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 29. One of our most substantial districts. School large. None but first-grade teachers have been employed for years. The board always ready to make improvements in the school. The site, one of the best in the county. Dist. 97—School on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 3. A good schoolhouse. A small school but well supported and generally in charge of good teachers. A ventilation system should be installed. Dist. 133—School on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 1. This school is properly equipped for special aid. For about five years well qualified teachers have been employed and good work has been done. The site is too small. It should be enlarged before land values rise much higher.

Victor. Dist. 59—School situated on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 26. This district is now large, owing to the fact that Dist. 86 was united with it six years ago. Many pupils from the dis-

trict attended the Catholic school at Winsted. The schoolhouse of this district is old but has recently been thoroughly repaired. A strong school is maintained. Dist. 63—School on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 11. A large district but a very small school. The school in need of better equipment. Dist. 65—School on the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 28. This school at one time had an enrollment of seventy pupils, but it is now one of our small schools. During the last four years many improvements have been made. The present County Superintendent of Wright county received most of his early training in the school of this district. Dist. 78—School on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 5. This school is now one of the smallest in the county. For the last three years the attendance has been too small for the best work. Dist. 108—School situated on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 16. A good school. One of the prettiest sites in the county. The credit for the beautiful trees on this site is due a former teacher in this school.

Woodland. Dist. 37—School on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 20. An excellent schoolhouse, built four years ago. The school well supplied with everything needed for its success. Good teachers employed. Dist. 38—School on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 26. A state aided school. The schoolhouse not old but in need of some repairs. The school much smaller than it was five years ago. The work has generally been successful from year to year. Dist. 67—School on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 8. One of the few schools in this part of the county not properly equipped for special state aid. Certain improvements needed. The attendance small and quite irregular. Dist. 74—School on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 15. The school poorly supported. Schoolhouse in need of improvements. Dist. 82—School on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 32. Schoolhouse new, well built and properly arranged. School well supported by its patrons. Good teachers. Site on the shore of a pretty lake. Dist. 111—School on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 33. Schoolhouse old. A new one should be built in the next three or four years. Some supplies needed.

CHAPTER XVIII.

BENCH AND BAR.

Territorial Courts Organized—First Wright County Jurors—Districts Which Have Included Wright County—Judges Who Have Sat on the Wright County Bench—The Bar—Biography—Murder Trials—Court Officers—Civil Cases—Edited by Senator John T. Alley.

The Territorial Supreme Court appointed by President Zachary Taylor, consisted of Aaron Goodrich, chief justice, and David Cooper and Bradley M. Meeker, associate justices. Aside from sitting on the supreme bench, these gentlemen were also to act as district judges. Judge Meeker was assigned to the second district. It embraced all the territory north of the Minnesota and west of the Mississippi. Judge Meeker opened his court on the third Monday in August, 1849, at St. Anthony Falls, using the old and dilapidated government mill for a court room.

After the territory was divided into counties on Oct. 27, 1849, the area that is now Wright county still remained in the second district. Chief Justice Goodrich was assigned to the second district. The seat of justice was to be St. Paul. Judge Goodrich held his first term as judge of the second district in 1850, at St. Paul, in a room adjoining the barroom of the American Hotel, at the corner of Third and Exchange streets.

When the apportionment of 1851 was made, that part of Wright county lying south of the North fork of the Crow river still remained in Dakota county, and as such was still attached to Ramsey county for judicial purposes. Sibley county, which, when organized on March 5, 1853, included this same tract south of the north fork of the Crow river, was attached to Hennepin county for judicial purposes until March 2, 1854, when it was fully organized. Nicollet county, which may have taken in a small portion of the southwestern part of Wright county, was fully organized for judicial purposes when created, March 5, 1853.

By the apportionment of 1851, which placed in Cass county that portion of Wright county north of the north fork of the Crow river, Cass county was attached to Benton county for judicial purposes and so remained until Wright county was created, Feb. 20, 1855. The seat of justice of Benton county was at Sauk Rapids.

In January, 1852, Jerome Fuller, of New York, was appointed to succeed Judge Goodrich as chief justice. February 16, 1853, Henry L. Hayner, of New York, succeeded Judge Fuller.

In the spring of 1853, President Franklin Pierce appointed William H. Welch, who had taken up his residence at Red Wing,

as chief justice, and Moses Sherburne, of Maine, and Andrew G. Chatfield, of New York, as associates.

April 23, 1857, President Pierce appointed Judge Welch to succeed himself, while the successors of Judges Chatfield and Sherburne were: Rensselaer R. Nelson and Charles E. Flandrau.

So far as is known, no records exist of territorial courts held within the limits of Wright county.

The first list of grand jurors, selected by the county commissioners, July 23, 1855, has been preserved, and is as follows:

Jonah B. Locke, Frederick Barker, E. W. Merrill, Joseph Brooks, Samuel Wilder, Frederick Emory, Row Brasie, Nathan Fletcher, Abraham Wood, Joseph Brown, J. C. Beekman, Caleb Chase, James Phillips, Samuel Carrick, Charles W. Lambert, Perish T. Record, Ezra Tubbs, G. Barnes, D. L. Ingersoll, C. S. Boyd, J. W. Voorhees, George M. Bertram, David Worthing, B. F. Bursley, William McDonald, John C. Dow, John Oakes, Selah Markham, J. Franklin Palmer, William Corey, A. Bartlett, William Munn, A. J. Hubbard, H. Bradley, L. S. Carpenter, William Barnard, D. B. Sutton, Henry Chambers.

The following petit jurors were selected: William Elliott, William Murch, John B. Rich, Hiram Nickerson, William G. McCrory, Herbert W. McCrory, Joseph Perkins, Harrison Perkins, George Brown, Ira Hoar, O. W. Slafter, R. Voorhees, ——— Baker, L. D. Flanders, J. W. Hanaford, John McDonald, of Clear River, Oscar E. Dow, John S. Lowell, W. W. Sears, Robert Ford, C. B. Jordan, Dudley P. Chase, David McPherson, Calvin Blanchard, John Mallet, William Caseley, John Peppin, Israel Record, Luther Tubbs, T. Ham, William M. Radcliffe, Charles La Plant, Philip Boyden, Charles Kelley, L. Dimick, Henry Heap, Henry Perkins, ——— Wamsley, John McDonald, Jr., ——— Downer, Augustus Michell, F. M. Cadwell.

The fourth judicial district having been created, the first district court under state jurisdiction was held at Monticello, October 4, 1858. Edward O. Hamlin was on the bench, and in the absence of Thomas Chambers, the clerk, James Chambers acted as deputy. A grand jury was empaneled, and a summons issued for the jurors that were missing. The petit jurors were called and dismissed until 9 o'clock the next day. The case of John Carrick and Samuel Carrick vs. John Depew, George E. H. Day for plaintiffs and James R. Lawrence for defendant, was called but postponed until the next day. Edward Hartley was admitted to the bar.

At the session held the following day, Charles King and Willis G. Butler, upon motion of District Attorney James R. Lawrence, were appointed a committee to examine applicants to the bar. The Carrick vs. Depew case was stricken from the calendar, the plaintiffs being given permission to move to amend on proper

notice. A number of the jurors summoned having failed to make their appearance, a fine of \$5 each was ordered levied against the following: L. Demick, J. W. Patterson, A. F. Barker, G. W. M. Drake, A. J. Hubbard, Daniel Bradbury, Lyman Case, David Cook, John A. Mallet, H. H. Helm, David Hanaford, H. W. Fuller, Caleb Case, H. F. Lillibridge, C. W. Clarey and James Stevenson. Samuel Whiting, Jr., and Benjamin F. Thomas were admitted to the bar. The case of Abigail King vs. Augustus G. Morgan, Charles King for the plaintiff and James R. Lawrence for the defendant, was called. The motion for judgment notwithstanding the reply was overruled, and the plaintiff allowed to amend his reply forthwith without costs. The case of H. M. Weed vs. William Chandler, James R. Lawrence for the plaintiff and Charles King for the defendant, came up on an appeal, was dismissed, and judgment entered for plaintiff by consent of both parties. On this same day, on an appeal filed April 22, 1858, came up the first case heard in Wright county under state laws. It was entitled Barnabus Smith vs. James B. Atkinson, Edward Hartley for the plaintiff and George E. H. Day for the defendant. The jury consisted of Horace Webster, A. J. Hubbard, H. L. Lillibridge, Thomas Steele, John O. Haven, H. H. Helm, Jackson Taylor, Charles W. Lambert, W. H. Fisk, I. N. Barber, James Stevenson and H. W. Fuller. The plaintiff was awarded \$50.67.

William S. Moore, of Morrison county, was admitted to the bar, October 6.

On this and the succeeding days, various other civil cases came up, including one of James Griffin vs. Oscar F. Jackson, George E. H. Day for the plaintiff and Charles King for the defendant. This case was an issue of law, and was discontinued by consent of the parties upon payment of costs by the plaintiff, October 6, 1858.

Oscar F. Jackson was indicted October 6, 1858, for the murder of Henry A. Wallace. He pleaded not guilty and was committed to Ft. Ripley to await trial.

Casper Oehrlein was indicted October 6, 1858, for the murder of Michael Oehrlein. He pleaded not guilty and was committed to Ft. Ripley to await trial.

The state constitution provided that the state should be divided by legislative enactment into judicial districts, to have one or more judges to be elected for a term of six years. The constitution also provided that there should be six original judicial districts. The fourth district consisted of Hennepin, Carver, Wright, Meeker, Sherburne, Benton, Stearns, Morrison, Crow Wing, Mille Lacs, Itasca, Pembina, Todd and Cass. At various times parts of this vast area were set off and new districts created. From 1875 to 1897 the fourth judicial district consisted of Hennepin, Wright, Isanti and Anoka counties. Until 1885, the fourth

district judges held regular courts in Wright county in April and October. Beginning with 1885, Wright county courts were held in June and December. By an act approved April 21, 1897, the eighteenth district was created. Anoka, Isanti and Wright were detached from the fourth district and Sherburne from the seventh district, and the four counties made to constitute the new eighteenth district. Court was to be held in Wright county on the first Monday in June and the first Monday in December of each year, with such special terms as the judge might designate. Thus Wright county was in the fourth judicial district from May 11, 1858, the date of the admission of the state, until April 21, 1897, since which time it has been in the eighteenth district.

THE BENCH.

Men of unusual character and learning have presided over the courts of Wright county. James Hall, of Little Falls, was the first judge of the fourth district under the new constitution. The state was admitted May 11, 1858. He never held any general terms and resigned in September, 1858. E. O. Hamlin, of Sauk Rapids, was appointed by Governor Henry H. Sibley, and took office October 1, 1858. In the April term of 1859, Judge Hamlin presided at the trial of the case of the State vs. Jackson, at which the acquittal of the prisoner was followed by a lynching and the "Wright County War."

Judge Hamlin was an able man and although he served but a short time he made an enviable record. The country was new. There were few precedents and it was often necessary to make law at first hand. Bishop Henry D. Whipple, in a paper read at the fiftieth anniversary of the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, November 15, 1899, on "Recollections of Persons and Events in the History of Minnesota," narrated the following incident:

"I could call over a long roll of the legal profession of our state, the peers of their brethren of the most favored cities of the East. Let me mention one name, that of Edward O. Hamlin, of St. Cloud, the honored judge of that circuit. A murder had been committed, and the exasperated citizens judged the legally acquitted suspect by mob law and hanged him. Some of the most prominent citizens of Wright county notified Judge Hamlin that he must not charge the grand jury with reference to this deed, and that if he did he could never again be elected. Judge Hamlin paid no attention to the threat, but charged the jury in one of the most manly appeals which ever came from a judicial bench. When I read it, I said to my friend, 'Hamlin, I would rather have made that charge of yours than to be President of the United States.'" Judge Hamlin resigned after the

fall term in 1859 and entered private practice in St. Cloud. He remained one of the leading practitioners until some years after the Civil War. In common with many of the lawyers of the county he took a lively interest in public affairs and was the first mayor of St. Cloud upon its organization as a city in 1862.

Judge Hamlin was succeeded by Judge Charles E. Vanderburgh. Judge Vanderburgh was a Yale graduate, taught school, studied law, was admitted in New York, came to Minnesota in 1856, and was made judge in 1859 at the age of 29 years. Notwithstanding his youth he made good and was the first judge who sat upon the Wright county district bench to ascend to the supreme bench of the state. When the seventh judicial district was established by the legislature of 1866, Judge Vanderburgh remained judge of the fourth district until 1881, when he went to the supreme court and served as a justice of that court until 1894.

The other judges of the fourth district while Wright county was a part of it were: Austin H. Young, January, 1877; John M. Shaw, January 13, 1882; M. B. Koon, January 8, 1884; John P. Rea, May 1, 1886; William Lochren, November 19, 1881; Henry G. Hicks, March 15, 1887; Frederick Hooker, March 5, 1889; Seagrave Smith, March 5, 1889; Charles M. Pond, November 18, 1890; Thomas Canty, January 5, 1891; Robert D. Russell, May 8, 1893; Robert Jamison, September 19, 1893; Charles B. Elliott, January 3, 1894; Henry C. Belden, January, 1895; David F. Simpson, January 5, 1897.

James C. Tarbox was appointed the first judge of the eighteenth judicial district by Governor David M. Clough. In the fall of 1898 the republican delegates of the district met at Elk River to nominate a candidate for the office. The names before the convention were James C. Tarbox and J. J. Woolley, of Wright county; Frank T. White, of Elk River, and A. E. Giddings, of Anoka. After the thirty-sixth ballot, Mr. Woolley released his delegates, and A. E. Giddings was given the nomination on the thirty-seventh ballot. Judge Tarbox ran as an independent candidate, endorsed by the Democrats, but Judge Giddings was elected. He took office January 2, 1899.

Edward O. Hamlin held his first Wright county term of court in October, 1858, and his last in October, 1859.

Charles E. Vanderburgh held his first Wright county term of court in March, 1860, and his last in April, 1881.

In the meantime, Wescott Wilkin, of the second district, had held special terms of court, and beginning in April, 1877, Austin H. Young had relieved Judge Vanderburgh by holding a Wright county term once each year. S. J. P. McMillan, of the first district, presided over the trial of the townsite cases during the March term of 1863. With these exceptions, Judge Vanderburg

presided over every term of the district court of Wright county for some twenty-one years.

Austin H. Young held his first Wright county court in April, 1877, and his last in June, 1890. In detail, his courts here were as follows: April, 1877; October, 1878; October, 1879; October, 1880; October, 1881; April, 1884; December, 1885; June, 1887, and June, 1890.

William Lochren held his first Wright county court in April, 1882, and his last in June, 1888. His courts here were as follows: April, 1882; October, 1883; June, 1885; December, 1886; June, 1888.

John M. Shaw held his only Wright county court in October, 1882.

M. B. Koon held his first Wright county term of court in April, 1883, and his last in October, 1884. These are the only terms which he held here.

John P. Rea held his first Wright county term of court in June, 1886, and his last in December, 1888. These were the only terms he held here except the special term held in February and April, 1887.

Henry G. Hicks held his first Wright county term of court in December, 1887, and his last in June, 1892. These were the only two terms he held here.

Frederick Hooker held his first Wright county term of court in June, 1889, and his last term in December, 1891. These are the only two terms he held here.

Seagrave Smith held his first Wright county court in December, 1889, and his last in June, 1896. These were all the terms of court he held here except the June term of 1893.

Charles M. Pond held his first Wright county court in December, 1890. The only other term of court he held here was his last term, June, 1895.

Thomas Canty held court here in June, 1891, and in December, 1892.

Robert D. Russell held court here in December, 1893, and December, 1896.

Charles B. Elliott held court here in June, 1894, and in December, 1895.

Robert Jamison held court here in December, 1894.

Henry C. Belden and David F. Simpson became judges of the fourth district while Wright county was still a part of that district, but they did not preside over the court in this county.

James C. Tarbox, appointed judge of the new eighteenth district, held his first term of the Wright county court in June, 1897. Judge L. L. Baxter, from the seventh district, heard some of the cases in this term of court. Judge Tarbox also held the term of December, 1897, and of June and December, 1898.

A. E. Giddings started his services here with the special term of January, 1899.

THE BAR.

Until April 21, 1891, attorneys were admitted to the bar by the district court. Since then they have been admitted by the superior court after examination by the State Board of Examiners.

The first lawyer to be admitted in this county after Minnesota became a state was Edward Hartley, October 5, 1858. In admitting him, the old legal phrase, "Attorney and counsellor at law and solicitor in chancery" was used. Those admitted since his day were designated as "Attorney and counsellor at law."

The records contain the names of the following who have been admitted to the bar in Wright county:

October 4, 1858, Edward Hartley; October 5, 1858, Samuel Whiting, Jr.; October 5, 1858, Benjamin F. Thomas; October 6, 1858, William S. Moore; April 2, 1859, Beach I. Hinman; March 25, 1861, H. L. Gordon; September 10, 1861, James F. Bradley; March 25, 1862, Samuel E. Adams; June 1, 1869, C. B. Sleeper; July 10, 1871, Daniel Fish; June 4, 1872, E. H. Farnham; March 5, 1873, Thomas R. Briggs; March 3, 1875, William L. Van Eman; April 5, 1877, Daniel Cochran; October 9, 1877, Samuel Porter; October 9, 1878, J. E. Warren; October 9, 1878, John T. Alley; 1880, Allen G. Sexton; April 2, 1880, Frank E. Latham; October 13, 1880, Thomas F. O'Hair; October 13, 1880, A. Y. Eaton; October 11, 1881, Arnold R. Holston; April 4, 1882, W. E. Culkin; October 3, 1883, William H. Smith; October 6, 1884, Michael A. O'Hair; October 6, 1884, F. H. Lindsley; December 11, 1885, Henry E. Carter; December 11, 1885, J. W. Bennett; June 1, 1886, William J. McLeod; December 8, 1886, John F. Collins; June 7, 1887, W. H. Cutting; June 7, 1887, J. J. Woolley; June 7, 1887, C. A. Pidgeon; June 18, 1889, W. H. Crowell; June 18, 1889, John F. Reardon; June 18, 1889, Cyrus M. King.

Whiting practiced at Clearwater. Thomas, Moore and Hinman practiced in Monticello. Gordon practiced in Clearwater and Monticello. Bradley and Adams practiced in Monticello. The location of the others was as follows: Sleeper, Old Waverly; Fish, Delano; Farnham, Cokato and Delano; Briggs, Howard Lake; Van Eman, Delano; Cochran, Waverly and Buffalo; Porter, Delano; Warren, Howard Lake; Alley, Howard Lake and Buffalo; Sexton, Annandale, Buffalo and Cokato; Latham, Howard Lake; the O'Hairs, Delano; Eaton, Delano and Buffalo; Holston, Delano and Cokato; Culkin, Waverly and Buffalo; Smith, Howard Lake (never entered into active practice in this county to any important extent); Lindsley, Delano; Carter, ———; McLeod, near Watertown (never entered into active practice in this county to

any extent); Collins, Delano, Cokato and Smith Lake; Cutting, Clearwater and Buffalo; Woolley, Howard Lake and Buffalo; Pidgeon, Buffalo; Crowell, ———; Reardon, ———; King, Annandale, South Haven and Fair Haven.

Many lawyers who were admitted to the bar in other counties and in other states, or in recent years upon examination before the state board, have practiced in Wright county. Among them may be mentioned:

W. E. Hale, Buffalo, in the sixties; R. H. McClelland, Howard Lake, late seventies; Josephus Alley, Howard Lake, late seventies; Joseph H. Wendell, Buffalo, from the early seventies until about 1910; John F. Dilley, Buffalo, in the seventies; P. A. Defour, Buffalo, late seventies and early eighties; James C. Tarbox, Monticello, early eighties until his death, with the exception of a period on the bench; ——— Preble, Monticello, in the eighties; W. H. Spath, Waverly, the nineties and later; ——— Brown, Cokato, ———; A. T. Larson, Buffalo, Cokato and Monticello, middle nineties; John Casey, Waverly, early nineties until entering the government service; E. S. Oakley, Buffalo.

In addition to these, the names of several attorneys will be found in the list of the early district attorneys. Possibly some of them had law offices in Wright county.

The bar of Wright county is now represented by the following talent: Buffalo, W. H. Cutting, C. S. Hawker, J. T. Alley, H. C. West, Stephen A. Johnson, J. J. Woolley. Monticello, H. S. Whipple, J. M. Woodworth. Delano, F. H. Lindsley. Maple Lake, J. E. Madigan. Howard Lake, F. E. Latham.

BIOGRAPHY.

James C. Tarbox was born in Philips, Maine, April 10, 1857, son of Benjamin and Sarah W. (Cushman) Tarbox. On the father's side the family was Scotch, on the mother's side, English. An ancestor, Robert Cushman, was one of the diplomats who negotiated with King George for a charter for the Pilgrims. James C. Tarbox spent his boyhood days working on his father's farm and clerking in his father's store in Maine. At the age of sixteen he was teaching school. He took his college preparatory course in the Nichols Latin school in Lewiston, Maine. In the spring of 1875 he entered Bowdoin College. After his graduation he studied law in his native town, and later in the Columbia Law School in Washington, D. C. After finishing his law course he was employed for a time as a department clerk for the government. In the fall of 1881 he removed to Monticello and opened a law office there. In the fall of 1896 he was elected county attorney of Wright county. In the winter of 1897 the state legislature created the new eighteenth judicial district, Mr. Tarbox received the endorsement of the attorneys of the district, and

on May 4, 1897, was appointed by the governor to be the first judge of the eighteenth district. He discharged the duties of his high judicial office with great fairness and ability. In January, 1899, he again took up the practice of law. In all his dealings he was able, fair and honorable. He died suddenly in the railroad station at Minneapolis, May 14, 1908.

Stephen A. Johnson, county attorney, was born in Austin, Minn., July 2, 1870, of Norwegian ancestry, his grandparents on his father's side having come to America in 1854 and his grandparents on his mother's side in 1848. He passed through the common schools and attended high school for one year, leaving at the age of seventeen, after which he was engaged principally in mercantile pursuits until the Spanish-American war. Then he enlisted in Co. C, First District of Columbia, U. S. V., and saw active service at the siege of Santiago de Cuba. Upon his return to Minnesota he studied law with Ed. Huebner, at Winthrop, Minn., and was admitted to the bar in 1901. In 1905 he commenced practice in Buffalo. From 1907 to 1912 he was assistant county attorney, and then became county attorney. In the fall of 1914 he was re-elected without opposition, and is still serving. Attorney Johnson was married in 1908 to Rose A. Herberger, and of their four children, three are living.

Charles S. Hawker was born on a farm in Delano, this county, October 24, 1868. His father, William Hawker, was born in Cornwall, England. His mother was born in Winslow, Maine, and her parents were of English descent. He attended the Delano public school, graduated from Hamline University, June, 1895, and was superintendent of the Delano high and graded schools for three years from 1895 to 1898. He graduated from the St. Paul College of Law, June, 1902, and practiced law in Colfax, Wis., for two years, from 1903 to 1905. He moved to Buffalo, Minn., in the fall of 1905 and has practiced law in that place ever since. Mr. Hawker has been a member of the Buffalo board of education for five years and at the present time is serving as clerk. He has been a member of the Buffalo library board since the public library has been established in Buffalo and has been a justice of the peace for five years, which office he now holds. He was married, September 22, 1898, to Jessie M. Gray and has one son, William G. Hawker, born August 6, 1899.

William Henry Cutting was born at Bakerfield, Franklin county, Vt., November 20, 1848, son of Henry P. Cutting, minister, and Lucina (Rexford) Cutting. He attended the common schools, Williston (Vt.) Academy, the Dutchess County Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Rhinebeck Academy, Rhinebeck, N. Y. He entered the army during the Civil War as a private, Co. K, Ninth N. Y. Cavalry, and was discharged at close of war. He came to Winona, Minn., December, 1865, and attended the state normal

school there for a short time. He was married in Winona, May 2, 1866, to Mary Gates, and they have three children, Arthur Eugene Cutting, now of Sandpoint, Idaho; daughter, Nina G. Ridley, of the same place, and Oscar S. Cutting, Glasgow, Mont. Mr. Cutting was admitted to the bar in June, 1887; practiced at Clearwater and Buffalo; was elected county attorney for Wright county in 1890 and served two years; was appointed county attorney in 1903 and elected afterward and served two years. At this writing he is still in the active practice of the law at Buffalo.

J. T. Alley, man-of-affairs, statesman and attorney at law, is one of the most widely known men in Wright county. His long residence here, his friendly spirit, his genial temperament, and his unquestioned ability have won for him a most admirable place in the community, and few men are more highly honored or deeply respected than he. He was born in Wetzel county, then a part of Virginia, but now in West Virginia, January 1, 1850, son of Hezekiah and Nancy (Milburn) Alley, natives of what is now West Virginia, who came to Wright county and located in Woodland township in 1865. Mrs. Nancy Alley died in that township in 1872. After her death, Hezekiah Alley remained on the farm until 1874, when he moved to Howard Lake for a while. His declining years were spent with his children. From his earliest boyhood he was troubled with weak eyes, and his sight gradually failed until his last twenty-five years were spent in total blindness. He died in 1896, sincerely mourned and beloved. He had borne his affliction with patience, and had made the most of life under the most serious handicap. The children in the family were: Josephus (deceased); J. T., of Buffalo; Amos (deceased); Elijah (died at seven years); Hannah, William and Ida A. J. T. Alley lived in his native state until fifteen years of age, and there attended the common schools. After he arrived in Wright county he attended the district schools of Woodland township and the graded schools of Watertown. Then he took up the study of law under the preceptorship of his brother, Josephus Alley, who was then practicing law at Howard Lake. In October, 1878, he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office at Grove City, Minn. Some three years later he returned to Howard Lake, and took up practice there. During the years that he was in practice there he ably demonstrated his work as one of the leading lawyers in that vicinity. Learned in the law, a quick thinker, possessing a cool head and sound judgment, he established himself as a force to be reckoned with. His advice was always on the side of moderation, and many were the cases in which he persuaded the contestants to come to terms between themselves instead of involving long and expensive litigation. In the fall of 1896 his worth as an attorney and as a man had so commended themselves to the people that he was

elected judge of probate, a position he held for eight years, taking office January 1, 1897. In the fall of 1894 he was elected county attorney, and served with much credit for two years. In addition to this, however, he has served in many public offices outside the range of his immediate profession. In 1874 he was elected county surveyor and served two years. In the fall of 1900 he was elected to the lower house of the Minnesota state legislature, and served in the session of 1901 and the special session of 1902. In the fall of 1902 he was elected to the upper house of the legislature and served for four years. He was again elected in the fall of 1914. He moved to Buffalo when he took office as judge of probate and has since continued to reside here. He has been a member of the city council and of the board of education, has been a delegate to many conventions, and has served on different committees of various kinds. Judge Alley is a past master of Nelson lodge, No. 135, A. F. & A. M., at Buffalo. He is also a member of the Eastern Star and of the A. O. U. W. J. T. Alley was married November 5, 1879, to Albina C. Lewis, of Watertown, Minn., and their children are: Albert G., Gertrude, Lewis and Raymond C. Albert G. graduated from the academic and medical departments of the University of Minnesota, and is now a practicing physician at Granger, Wash. Gertrude attended the normal schools at Winona and St. Cloud. She is now wife of Clinton A. Nelson, of Granger, Wash. Lewis died in infancy. Raymond C. is studying law at the University of Minnesota.

J. J. Woolley, a leading attorney of Wright county, now practicing at Buffalo, was born in McDonough county, Illinois, March 12, 1853, son of Slocum and Maranda (Lyon) Woolley. He attended the public schools of McDonough county, Illinois, and came with his parents in 1864 to McLeod county, this state. He attended district school, passed through the Hutchinson high school, and then taught school for fourteen years in various parts of the state. In the meantime he pursued the study of law. In 1887 he was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, and at once opened an office at Howard Lake, where he continued in practice until elected judge of probate in the fall of 1894. He took office January 1, 1895, and served for ten years. His popularity grew, and his work on many cases attracted wide attention. Consequently he was elected county attorney in the fall of 1904, taking office January 1, 1905. He served until January 1, 1913, winning high praise for the manner in which he maintained the majesty of the law throughout the county. While he was still in office it was said of him: "No man without persistency, tenacity of purpose and grim determination could creditably fill this office. Mr. Woolley prepares his cases with scrupulous care, is thorough in every preparation, searches for the law, examines it most minutely, and selects that which has a direct and forceful bearing



L. H. Lindsley.

upon the case. With all this labor expended, when the case is called he is fully and ably equipped for the legal contest. Possessing a striking familiarity with the law, and an excellent and retentive memory, he is every ready to meet his opponent. In the capacity of county attorney he is all that the citizens of a county could desire." When Mr. Woolley retired from office at the close of 1912, he resumed his private practice in Buffalo. Mr. Woolley was married August 7, 1889, to Emma A. Hiatt, of Howard Lake, born in Ohio, March 30, 1865. There are two children in the family. Jaroldine M. was born September 11, 1901, and attends the Buffalo high school. Margaret Ethel was born May 27, 1911. Mr. Woolley belongs to Nelson lodge, No. 135, A. F. & A. M., the Order of the Eastern Star, and the Modern Woodmen of America, all at Buffalo. Mrs. Woolley is also a member of the Eastern Star.

A. Y. Eaton, one of Wright county's most distinguished citizens, now deceased, was born in Columbus county, Ohio, July 3, 1842, and was there reared. He received his classical education in the Mt. Union Academy, Mt. Union, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1862. In 1870 he graduated from the Cleveland College of Law. For a time he taught Greek and Latin in the Wyoming Academy, Delaware. In 1879 he came to Wright county and located in Delano, where he took up the practice of law. Later he moved to Buffalo, where he edited the Buffalo "Journal." He was county attorney five years, state senator eight years, president of the village of Buffalo nine terms, and also served in other positions of trust and responsibility. He died October 8, 1898. Senator Eaton was married in 1885 to Narcissa Walker, the daughter of Henry T. and Betsy Ann (Merrill) Walker.

Frank H. Lindsley was born at Cherry Valley, Ashtabula county, Ohio, on January 28, 1855, being the seventh child of Horace Lindsley and Elizabeth A. J. Lindsley, whose maiden name was Giddings, and who was a niece of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, who was one of the foremost Abolitionists during that stormy movement in which that part of Ohio played an important part in our country's history. The ancestors of both of his parents were from New England, the descendants of the people from the British Isles, and possessed that rugged morality and spirit of liberty which distinguished the children born at and shortly after the Colonial period of our country. At the time of the birth of the subject of this sketch, his parents owned a beautiful farm of 216 acres, with a large dwelling and other buildings, and by economy and hard work they were striving to make the path of their children less toilsome than that of their own had been. Both parents had early in life been identified with a conventional church of that day and both had changed their views so that the mother adopted the philosophy of the Unitarians and the father

became an agnostic. The largest religious freedom prevailed in the family and newspapers and monthly magazines were in abundance about the home, and a generous library offered an opportunity for culture and refinement. His mother was a clear reasoner, quick in debate, so there was no lack of discussion on the issues of the day, political or religious, and woman suffrage and religious freedom were questions on which she was ever ready to battle, to give and to take. By listening to the conversations with eminent speakers that were entertained at his father's home from time to time were laid the foundations of the education that the subject of this sketch was later to acquire.

In his twelfth year, Frank H. Lindsley met with an accident that left its effect ever afterward on his life. Of somewhat frail physical body, he struck the knee of his left leg and at the same time bruised and scraped from the knee downward the front of the tibia bone, but not enough to cause concern to any one. About two weeks later he ran with half a dozen other boys a quarter of a mile to the Pymatuning creek and plunged into the cold water and swam for a few minutes. It was on the seventeenth day of May, 1866, and a sharp, cold wind was blowing, although the bright sunshine was cheerful. After the swim with the rest of the boys, he went back to the schoolhouse for the afternoon session. In the morning he went back to school. He could not study; a terrible headache had seized him, and at noon the teacher allowed him to start for home. In going the distance of a quarter of a mile he had to sit down many times by the wayside; his head ached so he could not see. When he reached home he was put to bed, and a raging fever set in and periostitis of the tibia of his left leg developed where he had injured it two weeks before. A fight for life was commenced. The injury to the leg, coupled with the violent shock to his entire system caused by swimming in the creek on that May day, left permanent effects of violated law. When that boy was first able to be lifted into the carriage, braced up with pillows, for a short ride, the grain had been cut and the corn was tasseled out. Somewhat later, he could walk on crutches, and years went by, and sometimes he walked with crutches and sometimes without. Having learned to read, and having acquired a knowledge of the rudiments of arithmetic and geography before that accident, and not being able to do much work on the farm, the subject of this sketch went to school, had much time for study, and being of an investigating turn of mind, read poetry, history, politics, religious and medical works between times. For months at a time he has climbed the high school stairs on crutches.

Before his twentieth year, he was prepared to enter college, and in the year 1880 he graduated at Thiel College of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Greenville, Pa., in the classical course, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. On commencement

day he was given an oration with the salutatory, that being the second place of honor. A few years later that same institution conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. After graduation, he went back to his old home on the farm. He had overcome his physical disabilities to such an extent that he could walk without artificial aid; however, that weak limb has always been a handicap to him, the bar that has kept him from work that requires much walking. Realizing that there is no place in the world for a mere college graduate, he set out to make one for himself. The winter of 1880-81 found him teaching school, a term of three months, in the district adjoining that wherein he had attended in his boyhood days, and so well did he do his work that the recommendations given him opened better positions for him in the future. Early spring found him reading law with Hon. W. P. Howland at Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Ohio. Then teaching school to earn money to pay expenses, denying himself all luxuries, and studying with a determination to master the principles of law, October, 1883, found him among the candidates in the supreme court room at Columbus, Ohio, taking the statutory examination to become an attorney-at-law. The next morning at ten o'clock found him with his right hand uplifted with the other successful candidates, when he was sworn in as an attorney-at-law, entitled to practice in all of the courts of the state of Ohio. In May, 1884, Frank H. Lindsley opened a law office in Delano, Wright county, Minn., and with the exception of three years that village has since been and now is his home. After the statutory period of residence had expired, he was admitted to practice law in all of the courts of Minnesota and the federal courts, and the practice of law has been his chief work and now is that by which he maintains himself.

On September 24, 1885, he and Anna M. Smith, of Greenville, Pa., were united in marriage; she and her husband had been schoolmates, both having graduated in the classical course at the same college, and that culture rendered her an able assistant and adviser of her husband, who owes to her a debt of gratitude for her devotion to him and for the courage with which she met the privations that both underwent at times as they journeyed along life's pathway. However, the roses along that pathway greatly outnumbered the thorns, and neither regretted the experiment that they made in choosing one another. She was naturally frail of body, and death claimed her on May 12, 1910, at the age of fifty years. Of that union two children were born that lived to grow up: Laura E. (wife of W. L. Quigley), born June 12, 1889, died November 1, 1913, after a married life of only two years. She was gifted and refined, and to know her was only to love her. Mark Gerald Lindsley was born on January 23, 1898, and is now a student in Delano high school.

In January, 1889, Frank H. Lindsley entered upon the duties of superintendent of schools of Wright county, which office he held for three successive terms. During his administration many improvements and reforms were introduced into the schools of Wright county. Notably the introduction of the four weeks' summer training school for teachers, then optional with the county superintendent; the introduction of the free text book system and the founding of school libraries, better equipment, better grounds and better buildings. On July 27, 1897, Frank H. Lindsley was appointed postmaster at Delano and shortly thereafter entered upon his official duties and continued in that office for five and one-half years, holding the position until a new crop of political servants of the Republican party found it necessary to reform him out that their friends might be rewarded, which is the fate of all appointive officers, however well they may serve the public. At the commencement exercises of Delano state high school, in June, 1894, Frank H. Lindsley delivered the baccalaureate address. That year was the first that the Delano state high school graduated a class, and Prof. R. C. Dewey was the superintendent and through Mr. Lindsley's efforts the school board instituted commencement exercises. Those exercises had not then come into general use in that class of schools, and although the term "baccalaureate address" is not strictly appropriate, it has since come into general use. The class that year was composed of Vernon Wilder, Emery Cunningham, Roy Wilder and Edward A. Freeman, all of whom have made good and who now hold honorable place in life. After leaving the office of superintendent of schools, for three years the subject of this sketch was president of the Delano school board, for many years vice president of the Wright County Bank, and at all times deeply interested in all those questions which pertain to the well being of the community wherein he lives. In the spring of 1905, he went to live at Oakdale, Dunn county, N. D., and for three years he made that his home. During which time he helped organize that county and helped to organize the first school district therein, practiced law and farmed and mingled with the settlers who were transforming that region from a grazing country into one of agriculture and dairying. Schoolhouses, churches and comfortable homes now dot that rolling prairie where then one could ride for miles without meeting or seeing anything human or any work done by man, except a place here and there in the beaten roadway over which he passed.

The most of the time that the subject of this sketch has lived in Minnesota he has held some public office to which when called upon to exercise his official duties, the public has been given his best efforts in an endeavor to make his life useful to others. In accordance with that desire there has been given him a new duty

to perform in the Church of Eternal Hope, wherein he was given the office of High Priest, and the following comprises some of the chief doctrines and practices taught by that church:

1. The Church of Eternal Hope recognizes Eternal God, the Father of Us All, creator, governor and preserver of the Universe.

2. It recognizes the Trinity of God, composed of the Father, God the Spirit or Holy Ghost, and God the Son, embracing in the latter term the human race, male and female.

3. It recognizes the Trinity of Man (including in that term both male and female), composed as follows: The soul or the immortal part of man, the physical body or that part of man cast aside by the change called death, man-magnetical or that body that permeates and surrounds the physical body to a depth of from four and one-half inches to eight inches that enables the soul to inhabit the body of flesh.

4. It recognizes the Law of Revelation and teaches that God has revealed himself unto man in every age and clime with light and truth fitted to his condition and state of mind. That there is perfect harmony with Revelation and scientific truth. That science is only translating the unwritten laws of God into human language and utilizing those laws as they are unfolded to the human race pursuant to the plans of God, the Father.

5. The Church of Eternal Hope is founded upon the teachings of the prophet Eshra, who lived in Babylon 3,617 years B. C., and on that philosophy as retaught by Christ, the Nazarene, whom it recognizes as the last of the great prophets.

6. It recognizes the gifts of prophecy, revelations, visions, and teaches that those powers are still possessed by the human race.

7. It also teaches that scarcely not one enters ethereal life perfectly well. That nearly all need healing, and all need instruction at and after entering ethereal life.

8. It also imparts to its student disciples a complete system of healing without the use of medicine on the condition that they live a life of such purity as is required in order to obtain help from the ethereal side of life.

9. On the above-state condition it teaches its student disciples how to communicate directly with those in ethereal life.

10. It teaches that effect follows causes set in operation. That nothing happens by chance. That man reaps as he sows. That he must forgive and extend the helping hand to those he has pulled down before he, himself, can rise.

11. It requires its members to be baptized according to the ritual of the Church, in order to distinguish them from others and to assure them of the attention of the best in ethereal life while in the physical body, and at and after entering ethereal life.

12. It teaches that Eternal Hope and Infinite Progression is the heritage of each individual of the human race and that refor-

mation is never denied the individual in this life or in the life to come.

13. That conditions were re-established and this religion began to be successfully re-given, on January 12, A. D. 1907, at Anaconda, Mont., by and through the Prophet, Arthur R. Maeser, and continuously since that day the work has advanced, and in due time it will be given to the public. Date July 12, 1913. F. H. Lindsley, High Priest.

Frank E. Latham, senior member of the firm of Latham & Pidgeon, with offices in Howard Lake, and at 425 New York Life building, Minneapolis, is one of the county's most distinguished barristers. With all the substantial qualities which go to make up successful manhood, he combines a genial temperament and an unusually well equipped legal mind, and his influence and life have stood for much of real importance in the community. Mr. Latham is of eastern birth, having first seen the light of day in New Jersey, September 7, 1851, son of Alanson W. and Charlotte (White) Latham, who brought him to Milwaukee. At the age of thirteen he entered the Federal service as drummer boy with Co. C, Fifty-first Wis. Vol. Inf., being assigned to the drum corps of the Sixteenth Army Corps. He served throughout the war, and after the conflict was over joined his parents, who in the meantime had moved to Minneapolis. For a time he was principal of the Shakopee high school. He studied law in Wright county, was admitted to the bar, and started practice at Howard Lake. In 1887 he was a member of the lower house of the Minnesota State legislature. He is a member of Howard Lake lodge, No. 197, I. O. O. F., of the M. B. A. and of the Modern Woodmen of America.

A recent publication has said of Mr. Latham: "Because of the analytical and inductive trend of his mind, which enables him to readily understand the difficult problems which engage his attention, and on matters of vital interest to express himself with a clearness which is the result of thorough and comprehensive reading and understanding of his subjects, Mr. Latham is one of the most eminent and widely sought lawyers in Wright county. Twenty-seven years ago he located at Howard Lake, where he has enjoyed a lucrative practice. His services are marked by distinguished ability and substantial effort. A more public-spirited man, or one who will take a more active interest in the various efforts to promote the general good of the community, cannot be found."

J. E. Madigan was born in Maple Lake, November 3, 1868, and has lived there all his life. He attended the public schools at Maple Lake and Monticello, graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1892 and from the University Law School in 1894. In the fall of 1914 he was elected to the lower house of the

Minnesota legislature. Attorney Madigan is married and is one of the prominent citizens of the county.

Harry C. West was born in Clearwater, this county, November 29, 1871, son of William P. and Martha J. (Moore) West. He passed through the schools of his neighborhood, taught school for a while, and in 1897 graduated from the advanced course of the St. Cloud state normal school. With this preparation he entered the University of Minnesota, and graduated from the law department in 1902 with the degree of LL.B. In the meantime, in 1900, he had been principal of the high school at Carver, in this state. At once upon being admitted to the bar he located in Mora, Minn., and started the practice of his profession. In 1903 he went to Washington, D. C., and for two years was employed in the United States land office there. In 1905 he went to Stuart, Iowa, and practiced law in partnership with F. O. Hinkson. Since 1907 he has been in practice in Buffalo. Attorney West was married December 24, 1899, to Ruth Ludemann, daughter of Frederick Ludemann, a pioneer of Wright county. Attorney and Mrs. West have three children: William Frederick, born March 6, 1906, at Stuart, Iowa; John Henry, born November 20, 1908, and James Robert, born July 14, 1910.

Carl A. Pidgeon was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, July 11, 1861. His parents shortly afterward moved to Ohio. He was a teacher in the common schools in Ohio in 1877, '78 and '79, and thereafter attended Lebanon normal school and the Ohio Wesleyan University. He came to Minnesota and was principal of the Rockford school in 1884-85, and of the Howard Lake high school in 1885-86 and 1886-87. He studied law while teaching, and was admitted to practice June 8, 1887. Then he formed a partnership with J. H. Wendell under the firm name of Wendell & Pidgeon, which continued for some ten years. He served as county attorney of Wright county four years, and was associated in civil practice with E. S. Oakley under the firm name of Pidgeon & Oakley. In 1902 he was elected clerk of the supreme court.

N. J. Nelson, now of Eureka, Cal., was until recently a lawyer in Cokato. He was born in Sweden, August 15, 1878, and in 1887 at the age of nine years was brought to America by his parents, who located in Union Grove township, Meeker county, this state. The only child in the family, he remained on the home farm until December, 1908. His father died December 25, 1907, and his mother January 17, 1910. Until he was fifteen years of age he attended the common schools of Meeker county, and in 1903 he graduated from the Willmar Seminary at Willmar, Minn. From December 18, 1908, to March, 1912, he studied law in the office of L. K. Sexton, of Litchfield, at that time county attorney of Meeker county. In February, 1912, he took the state bar examination, and March 21, 1912, was admitted to the bar. From

April 9, 1912, until he left Minnesota on September 24, 1914, he practiced law in Mankato. In 1914 he was non-partisan candidate for judge of probate of Wright county, but was defeated at the primaries. February 27, 1913, he married Alexandra Neva Anderson.

William Sullivan was one of the earliest lawyers in Wright county. He came to Chatham township with Benjamin Ambler in August, 1857, took a claim in section 34, and practiced law in Rockford and Monticello. He moved to Hennepin county in 1865 and died in 1868.

Arthur E. Giddings was born in Anoka, October 2, 1866. He graduated from the University of Minnesota, and took a full course in the law school. He has served as city attorney of Anoka, and county attorney of Anoka county, and is now judge of the Eighteenth judicial district. Judge Giddings is married and lives in Anoka.

Samuel Emery Adams was born in Reading, Vt., December 1, 1828; came to Minnesota in 1856, settling in Monticello; was state senator, 1857-60; was paymaster in the Civil War, and was breveted lieutenant-colonel; has resided in Minneapolis since 1883, being in the real estate business, and was an alderman many years; is a prominent Free Mason.

Joseph H. Wendell, born in Oakland county, Michigan, January 25, 1841; was graduated in law at the University of Michigan, 1873; settled in Buffalo in 1874; was attorney of Wright county 1875-81.

Allen G. Sexton, born in Chenango county, New York, July 20, 1835; came to Minnesota in 1853; settled in Wright county in 1856; served in the Second Minn. Vol. Inf. in the Civil war; was admitted to the bar in 1880, and afterward resided in Buffalo.

Arnold R. Holston, lawyer, born in Illinois March 21, 1858; came to Minnesota in 1881; was admitted to the bar the same year; practiced law in Delano and Cokato three years, in Moorhead 1884-87, and Red Lake Falls 1887-91; then settled in Crookston; was county attorney of Polk county 1899-1900.

Daniel Fish, born at Cherry Valley, Ill., January 31, 1848; served in the Forty-fifth Illinois Vol. Inf., 1864-65; was admitted to the bar in 1871; came to Minnesota the same year; settled at Delano; removed to Minneapolis in 1880. He revised and codified the general laws of Minnesota, this condensed code being adopted by the state legislature in 1895. Compiler of "Lincoln Bibliography; a List of Books and Pamphlets Relating to Abraham Lincoln."

Edwin H. Farnham, born in Massachusetts, December 7, 1839; served in Elsworth's Zouaves and in the Seventeenth Mass. Regt. in the Civil war; settled in Delano in 1868; was admitted to the bar in 1871; removed to Cokato in 1874.

William E. Culkin, born in Oswego, N. M., in 1861; came to Minnesota in 1880; was admitted to the bar in 1882; resided at Buffalo; was attorney of Wright county several years and state senator, 1895-97.

Ashley C. Riggs was born in Allegany county, N. Y., September 14, 1828; came to Minnesota in 1852; engaged in trade with the Indians at Big Lake, Sherburne county; established a ferry at Monticello in 1854; afterward practiced law, and owned a farm.

Thomas R. Briggs was born in Kent county, R. I., December 30, 1826; died at Howard Lake, Minn., January 18, 1904. He came to Minnesota in 1855; served in Hatch's Battalion, 1863-66; settled at Howard Lake in 1872, and the next year was admitted to the bar.

WRIGHT COUNTY MURDER TRIALS.

Andreas Marx, aged 22 years, was shot by John Brenner, May 1, 1857, and died the next day. Marx and his relatives had taken claims in sections 25 and 35, at the west end of Winnishiek prairie. A dispute arose with John Brenner over claim matters. On May 1, when some of the men of the Marx family, and others, were on the way to their cabins when they encountered Brenner, and brought up the subject of their dispute. The argument became heated, and Brenner raised his gun and shot Andreas Marx through the body. Marx lived several hours. Brenner went to St. Paul, there sold his Rockford claim for a small sum, and disappeared. O. H. Kelley of Northwood, a justice of the peace, issued the warrant, but Brenner had disappeared permanently.

The first criminal case tried in Wright county was that of Oscar F. Jackson charged with murder. He was indicted by the grand jury; and on October 6, 1858, was arraigned, pleaded not guilty, and committed to Ft. Ripley. He was tried at the March term, 1859, and was acquitted. The details are given in this history in the chapter on the Wright County War, so called.

The Jackson trial, with its fateful results, overshadowed the Oehrlein trial which was heard at the same term of court. Casper Oehrlein was arraigned October 6, 1858, before the district court at Monticello, Judge Edward O. Hamlin, charged with the murder of Michael Oehrlein. He pleaded not guilty, and was committed to Ft. Ripley. He was tried at the March term, 1859. April 29, upon motion of the prosecuting attorney the case was dismissed, the state being "satisfied that the gun-wad placed in evidence was not taken from the paper found in possession of the defendant."

Thomas J. Shippey was one of the only two men who have been sentenced to be hanged in Wright county. On March 3, 1863, in the town of Rockford, he shot and killed Frederick M. Raymond. He was arrested the same day. He was duly indicted,

was convicted at the September term of court, the supreme court refused to set aside the verdict, and on December 15, 1865, he was sentenced to be hanged. The governor commuted the sentence to life imprisonment.

Shippey was a recluse and somewhat eccentric in his ways. On March 3, 1863, four men of his neighborhood, Frederick M. Raymond, Edward Morse, David Kridler and David Beattle, had been in Rockford for a few hours. In approaching Shippey's place on their return, Raymond and Morse declared that they were thirsty. Shippey came out of the house, and they asked him for some water. He said nothing and they entered the yard and followed him around a shed toward the well. Then he ordered them away. They told him that he should not treat them in that manner. Again he ordered them away, and after a few jests they complied. Shippey then went in the house, and came out with a rifle. By that time the men were in the highway. Raymond threw a stick over the fence onto Shippey's land, and remarked that he was now on the highway and that if Shippey had anything to settle with him he should come out there and settle it like a man. Shippey aimed his gun at Kridler, a youth of eighteen, who with David Beattle had been waiting on the highway. Then he turned it on Raymond. Raymond dodged behind a tree, and Shippey still kept his gun pointed toward him. Raymond then stepped from his shelter and called "If you want to shoot me, shoot." Shippey, who was only a few rods distant, fired at him point blank. Raymond gave a surprised laugh, walked a step or two, and fell dead. Shippey started to load the gun again, and Raymond's companions went for help. The highest courts of the state determined that Shippey had been guilty of wilful murder, but the governor took into consideration the fact that Shippey had long brooded over other annoyances real or imaginary on the part of persons passing his place, and commuted the sentence.

A somewhat unusual affair was that of the arrest of Robert N. Damouth and his son, Myron, for causing the death of George W. Stone, the son of Joel Stone, in Albion, on November 20, 1867. The hearing before the justice was several times postponed, and on May 30, 1867, when the case was finally called, it was found that the prisoners had been released earlier in the day by virtue of a habeas corpus act issued by Sam. E. Adams, court commissioner. According to the testimony given at the coroner's inquest, Joel Stone was the brother of Mrs. Robert N. Damouth. While friendly relations were maintained between the families, the Damouths had more or less trouble with Joel's son, George W., a young man about twenty-three years of age. On November 13, 1867, the two Damouths went to the Stone home to take a coat which Mrs. Damouth had made for James M. Stone, a young son of Joel's. In the house the Damouths found George W. Stone

just drawing a ramrod from a gun. They upbraided George for threats, which they claimed he had made, and talked over the question of some money which he claimed they owed him for work. Then, according to the allegations, both Damouths attacked him. After a few minutes they left him, taking with them the two guns which were in the house. These they gave to George's father, saying that George was an unsafe person to have them. The next day George and his father walked to the home of Robert L. Phillips, a justice of the peace, and swore out a warrant against the Damouths, charging them with attacking George W. Stone and hitting him about the head with a gun. For several days George did his usual work. November 30 he was found dead in bed. Dr. R. O. Cady testified that he had died from the effects of opium. But the Damouths were arrested charged with murder. The action ended with the release under the habeas corpus proceedings.

The death of an unwelcome baby, a bitter neighborhood quarrel, two trials, various charges of misconduct on the part of the jurors, and finally a pardon by the governor were elements in a case which occupied the attention of the people of Albion township, and other parts of Wright county, for several years. Mary Parrant, the wife of Eusebe Parrant gave birth to a child in Albion township, May 9, 1869. Parrant disowned the infant and told his wife that if she did not get someone else to take care of the baby he would leave her. According to Parrant, the baby died, and he buried it. The neighbors became suspicious, a coroner's jury was summoned, and the body was exhumed. It had been wrapped in a blanket, and laid in the bottom of the grave, a box placed over it upside down, and the grave filled up with earth. The ground was wet and the body when found was covered with mud and water. Marks were found on the throat. There was at that time a neighborhood quarrel, and a neighbor, who was alleged to be one of Parrant's enemies, gave testimony that Parrant had made to him some incriminating admissions to the effect that he had strangled the child to get rid of it. Parrant's wife testified that she was half dazed when the baby was taken from her side and could not tell whether the baby had died in bed. Medical testimony was introduced to show that the marks on the throat were merely the result of decomposition. An indictment was found by the grand jury June 2, 1869. At the June term of court, Parrant was tried, found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to state's prison for life. An appeal was taken on various grounds. It was granted on the ground that the jury had been allowed to separate and go at large during the trial, and that they had been allowed to go at large between the time they were charged and the time they retired for deliberation. One juror, it was said, had spent his nights

carousing and gambling in a saloon. The second trial was held and the same sentence again imposed July 20, 1871. In the meantime, Parrant had suffered imprisonment for over two years. May 2, 1874 the pardon was granted, on the request of the attorney general, who appeared for the state and the judge who presided over the trial, both making representations to the executive that the evidence of Parrant's guilt was not conclusive. The wife Mary Rahome Parrant, who was a half niece to her husband, was arraigned before a justice May 29, 1869, under the name of Mary Perron, charged with being an accessory. She was never indicted.

Narcisse Shallifoo killed Lewis Osier on the night of July 26, 1870, at the Osier residence, in Otsego township. He was indicted June 7, 1871, and on July 20, 1871, after being found guilty of second degree murder, was sentenced to the state's prison for life. June 17, 1873, he was pardoned by Governor Horace Austin upon the recommendation of many of the leading citizens of the state and county. Shallifoo was a veteran of the Civil war and had lost an arm in the service of his country. His sister was the wife of Lewis Osier. Family trouble arose, and the two men became enemies. On the night of July 26, 1870, Shallifoo went to the Osier residence and asked for some supper. The family had gone to bed, but Mrs. Osier arose and prepared supper for her brother. Osier also partly dressed and took a seat at the table. Mrs. Osier tried to smooth over matters between her husband and her brother, but a serious altercation arose, Osier hit Shallifoo with a chair, and then Shallifoo stabbed him so that he died almost immediately. Prejudice against Shallifoo in his own neighborhood ran high, and he was convicted of murder. A few years later the governor concurred in the belief of the leading citizens of the state that the circumstances of the killing were such that Shallifoo had already been more than sufficiently punished, and he was released.

Halvor Gustafson (Langreen) was indicted for murder October 15, 1873. No further records appear in the case.

A fatal quarrel between brothers brought direful results to the Laughton family of Clearwater township in 1875. The actual events of the fatal night will never be known. Nathan L. Laughton was a bachelor living with his parents. Nathan's story of the affair was that he had taken the gun to frighten his brother Orrin away from the home, that there was a struggle, and in the struggle the gun was discharged. The brother was killed instantly. The trial was held in March, 1876, and so intense was the feeling engendered over the matter that two special venires were called before a jury was finally chosen. On March 24, 1876, Nathan was found guilty of murder in the second degree and was sentenced to the state's prison where he ended his life.

Andrew Olson Northomme was killed January 10, 1878, at Cokato, and his son Ingebrit Anderson Northomme, also known as Ole Anderson, was held under \$500 bonds to await the action of the grand jury. He was indicted in April, 1878, pleaded guilty of murder, and was sent to state's prison for life.

In an insane effort to protect her reputation and maintain her home, Jane Townsend, of Corinna, on July 22, 1878, killed William Dunham who it was claimed had slandered her. She was tried in the October term of 1878 and on October 19, 1879, was found not guilty on the ground of insanity and sent to the state hospital for the insane. Jane Hallett Townsend came from an old New York family tainted with insanity in both branches. June, 1877, she married John Townsend, of Corinna. Into the home at Corinna came William Dunham as an assistant on the farm. After a while, Mrs. Townsend began to object to his presence in the home and urged her husband to discharge him. On the morning of July 22, 1878, Mrs. Townsend asked her husband to walk with her to the lake in order that they might be alone. While walking she told him that Dunham had threatened to blacken her reputation if she persisted in her efforts to oust him from the home. Townsend informed her that Dunham had already told him that she was an unfaithful wife. The woman groveled in the sand and swore that she had been faithful, that Dunham was trying to ruin her to avenge himself on her for having threatened to tell of improper relations between him and another member of the household. The husband would not believe her, repeatedly upbraided her for her conduct, and ordered her to leave his home forever. After a mad scene in which she begged her husband not to cast her aside and threatened to kill herself, Mrs. Townsend ran back toward the house. On the way she met Dunham. In an insane rage she picked up an axe and killed him. Then after rowing on the lake for a while, she gave herself up. It was proven at the trial that she was a raving maniac at the time the killing took place.

The town of Stockholm was stirred by a poisoning case in the latter part of 1879. In the early winter of that year, Julia, the wife of Erick Olson Lind, gave birth to a child. About a week later her husband absented himself from home for several weeks, and the neighborhood gossip had it that he had found a new mate. In the latter part of November, Lind purchased some arsenic. On December 2, in the presence of some of her friends, and against her desire, he prepared for her some medicinal tea which he had purchased. At once after drinking the tea she was taken violently ill, and on December 3, 1879, she died. The stomach was examined, and traces of arsenic were found. Lind was arrested, and on October 22, 1880, was found guilty of homicide and sent to state's prison for life.

As a tragic culmination of a long series of annoyances from various sources to which a widow and her fatherless son was subjected, Charles Seig, a young boy living in Albion township near the Middleville line, shot William Buckman, July 5, 1879, the wounds resulting in death two days later. The boy and his mother, Anna Seig, were duly indicted for murder. The defendants asked for a separate trial. At the first trial of Mrs. Seig the jury reported on November 10, 1879, that they had failed to agree, and were accordingly discharged. Another trial was held and on November 10, a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree was rendered. Mrs. Seig was sentenced to the state's prison for two years. The son pleaded guilty and was sent to the state training school. The annoyances which led up to the event need not be detailed here. The testimony showed that on the fatal morning, William Buckman, Albert Buckman, Robert Wolf and Albert Wolf, who were going to a neighbor's to hoe corn, started across the Seig property. Some of them had hoes and one at least carried a stick. There was a path through the Buckman property, but it was overgrown with weeds which were heavy with dew, so the Seig route was taken. While they were crossing the Seig property, the four were confronted by Mrs. Seig and her son. The son carried a double barrel gun. Mrs. Seig ordered the trespassers off her property. Then she told her son to shoot. He did not obey. William Buckman threw up his hand, and Mrs. Seig again ordered Charles to shoot. This time he fired wounding William Buckman in the head. The wounded man came at the boy with a stick. Again the boy was ordered by his mother to fire and once more he fired, wounding Buckman in the side. Suffering though Buckman was, he took hold of the boy and beat him several times with his stick, the lad defending himself with the barrels of his gun. Then they parted, and two days later Buckman died.

An altercation in Otsego township over a calf in 1881, resulted in the death of one citizen, and in a life sentence for another. Phillip Hoffman was the victim. Herman Trauch was accused by the coroner's jury, May 8, 1881, was tried before the district court in October, 1881, was found guilty and sentenced to state's prison for life. The trouble arose over a calf owned by Hoffman. The calf got into Trauch's meadow and Trauch started to lead it away. Hoffman climbed the fence and told Trauch that he would lead the calf back to the pasture. Trauch refused to give up the animal, and Hoffman thereupon grabbed hold of the rope. Trauch then struck at Hoffman four times with a butcher knife. The man died almost instantly and Trauch started toward his own home.

Another neighborhood quarrel resulting in the death of a well-known citizen took place in the south-eastern part of the county in 1882. According to the testimony given at the trial there had

been some previous trouble, when John Oehrlein and his wife, and his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Andreas Oehrlein, in driving along the road, passed Mathias Ross and his son Theodore. Mathias spoke to John and remarked "You have got a nice father, John." The two Oehrlein men then got down from the wagon, a fight started, Mathias Ross was hit over the head with a stick, and then the fight stopped. The wounded man died the next day. The trial opened June 12, 1882, and the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree with a recommendation for mercy. The two men were sent to state prison for four years.

There has never been a hanging in Wright county. Two have been sentenced to be hanged, but in one case the judgment was vacated, and in the other the sentence was commuted by the governor. Granville L. Spaulding of Monticello, after having considerable domestic trouble, was alleged to have made several threats, as the result of which a warrant was issued for his arrest. Charles A. Washburn, a constable, was given the warrant to serve. October 19, 1884, he went to the Konkler home, where Spaulding was stopping, three miles below Monticello, toward Otsego, and secreted himself outside awaiting the appearance of Spaulding. When Spaulding came to the door, Washburn shouted to him that he was under arrest. Shots were exchanged and Washburn was wounded. He died October 29. There was some conflict of testimony as to the exact circumstances of the exchange of shots. The case was duly tried, and on June 15, Spaulding was sentenced to be kept in solitary confinement in the Wright county jail for five months and then hanged. On December 15, 1885, judgment was vacated by the supreme court (34 Minn. 361), several women's organizations interested themselves in the matter in the belief that Spaulding was of weak mind, a new trial was held in Hennepin county, and the prisoner sentenced to two years in state's prison.

As the result of an altercation in Cokato, John Anderson was killed on October 6, 1888. James Erickson who was in the melée was indicted for murder in the third degree on December 4, 1888. He was tried, convicted of assault in the third degree, and fined \$100.

An alley row in Delano on December 8, 1894, resulted in abdominal injuries to Frank Davis from which he died December 23, 1894. There was an inquest and several of the members of the party were held for the grand jury. August Berneck was indicted of manslaughter in the first degree June 4, 1895. He was tried at that term of court, was found guilty of assault in the third degree and was fined \$300.

One of the most revolting murders in the history of Wright county was the killing of Sarah Kier and her new-born baby by

her husband, Frederick T. Kier, in the town of Middleville. Kier had been released from an asylum, and for some time had terrorized his neighbors by promiscuous shooting. As to the events of March 9, 1899, no one will ever be fully aware, but the trial showed that sometime during the night Kier had killed his wife and new-born baby, and had horribly mutilated at least one of the bodies. He was indicted for murder in the first degree, and pleaded guilty to murder in the third degree, and on June 19, 1897, was sentenced to the full term of thirty years in the state's prison. He is still confined, but spends a considerable part of his time in the asylum for the criminal insane. His act was that of a frenzied mad man, and he was not responsible.

The murder of William T. Boxwell and his young wife, Lydia M. Oliver, on the night of May 15, 1899, at their home in Middleville, a mile west of Howard Lake, caused a turmoil throughout Wright county which did not subside for several years. On the night in question, the two young sons, George and Robert Boxwell, went fishing. Upon their return at midnight they found the house dark and the doors locked. Frightened, they went to the home of their brother, Joseph Boxwell, who lived three-quarters of a mile away. Two other neighbors, Henry Gorman and David Worpman, were also aroused. In making their way to the Boxwell home on horseback, the three men found the body of William T. Boxwell a few rods from the house lying in the road, clad only in a shirt, and with his head cleaven with an axe. In the bedroom of the house they found the dead body of the young wife, who had also been killed with an axe. Walls and floors were spattered with blood and there were signs of a terrific struggle. The theory was that Boxwell had been stunned and left for dead in the house, but that upon regaining consciousness he had staggered down the road and had been overtaken and killed. Word was at once sent to Howard Lake. The Mason lodge was still in session and the members went to the place of the crime in a body. There were many suspicions and several arrests. George Taylor, a son-in-law, and two sons, Joseph and John Boxwell, were indicted. The trial of Joseph Boxwell extended with recesses over a month, beginning late in June, 1899. Nineteen days were actually spent in court. He was acquitted, and the cases against the other two were dismissed. Feeling ran high throughout the county and much bitterness resulted. A discussion of the evidence is beyond the scope of this work.

Thomas May shot and killed his uncle, Martin May, on the morning of September 12, 1903, was indicted for first degree murder December 7, 1903, pleaded guilty to second degree murder December 12, 1903, and was sentenced to life imprisonment in the state's prison. The tragedy took place in Marysville, between Waverly and Montrose. Thomas May was engaged to be married.

The marriage was broken off by rumors said to have been circulated by the uncle, Martin May, which reflected on the birth of Thomas. Thomas brooded over the matter for a long time, became morose and sullen, and finally on the morning of September 12, 1903, went to the home of his uncle, Martin, found him in the barn, raised his gun and shot him dead.

One of the most important captures of criminals ever made in the northwest was the result of a pitched battle between a band of bandits and officials and citizens of Wright county near South Haven, in June, 1895. Word reached the court house that a band of men were selling goods from a box car in South Haven, and County Attorney W. H. Cutting, Sheriff William Young, and Deputy Sheriff John C. Nugent, Jr., went there to investigate. One of the gang was on the platform and started to run toward the box car. Young and Nugent followed him. They were overpowered by the superior number of the gang and were forced at the muzzle of the revolver to stand against the elevator shed while the men made their escape. A posse was at once organized, help being summoned from Annandale, Fair Haven and Kimball. The gang was surrounded on an elevated tract of land in the midst of a thicket of trees. In the battle which followed, one of the gang, Thomas Shannon, was mortally wounded and died shortly afterward. All the other five, Thomas Burns, James Martin, Ed. Rice, James Desmond and Frank Moran were wounded. While waiting trial in the Hennepin county jail, they made several plans to escape, but all were frustrated by the officials. The men were brought to trial and each served eight and a half years in state's prison.

The disappearance of Annie Brunder, eight years of age, and the subsequent finding of her dead body at a spot near the line between Woodland and Marysville, a short distance from the track running from Montrose to Waverly, caused much excitement in that neighborhood in June, 1891. John Mazue was arrested and tried but was acquitted.

One of the most bitterly fought trials in Wright county was that of John J. Mooney charged with the murder of his wife, Adelaide. Mooney, a man of powerful build and great strength, was one of the well-known men of Waverly. As constable and marshal he had shown unusual courage in subduing even the roughest elements, and as a real estate man he had made many friends throughout the county. His wife had been a domestic in hotels and private homes in Buffalo and elsewhere. Their home life was an unhappy one, irritated by the wife's many peculiarities, and her unpleasant temperament, and complicated by a breach of promise suit brought against Mooney by a former sweetheart. It was also claimed that the marriage had been

brought about by various deceits on the part of the murdered woman, among which was her representation that she was heiress of a large estate. On the morning of June 28, 1907, the couple were engaged in a quarrel in front of the stove, when the woman, acting as she had on several previous occasions, started for her husband with a butcher knife. The quick tempered husband, goaded beyond endurance, picked up a piece of firewood, and struck her over the head. In his anger he had underestimated his great strength, and the woman fell dead at his feet. Mooney at once surrendered to the authorities. On December 3, 1907, he was indicted by the grand jury for murder in the first degree. J. J. Woolley was then county attorney. Charles S. Jelley, assistant attorney general, and S. A. Johnson, were appointed assistant county attorneys. An effort was made to quash the indictment on the ground that the presence of these attorneys in the jury room caused the jury to indict the prisoner for a higher degree of murder than they would otherwise have done. The effort failed and the trial went forward. On April 24, 1908, Mooney was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to state's prison for life. A stay was ordered until May 4, 1908, and the sentence then went into effect.

Fritz Kasheimer, of Delano, died on December 6, 1907, and on July 6, 1908, the grand jury indicted his wife, Theresia, for causing his death by administering strychnine. She was tried for murder in the first degree and on July 21, 1908, was acquitted. It was shown at the trial that there had been domestic trouble of various kinds, and that several members of the family desired to sell out and move to the Dakotas, while the father desired to remain in Delano. On July 5, 1908, Mrs. Kasheimer according to the testimony drove to Watertown and bought some strychnine, saying, it is alleged, that she wished to kill the rats with which her house was infested. Mr. Kasheimer arose the following morning, and as was his custom prepared some coffee, and drank it from his own particular bowl. A few minutes later he was taken ill and in about half an hour he was dead. The stomach was examined by the state chemist, C. F. Sidener, and two grains of strychnine discovered. Mrs. Kasheimer was arrested, and a long trial followed. The evidence was circumstantial, many persons had had access to the bowl in which the strychnine had been placed and the woman was acquitted.

In a frenzy of remorse and grief, Mary Linderholm, of Middleville, on May 31, 1907, killed her new-born child by strangling. There were several sensational incidents in connection with the case. She was indicted for murder in the second degree, June 4, 1907, was arraigned June 20, 1907, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the second degree, and on July 22, was sentenced to the state reformatory.

A double murder and suicide took place in Otsego township, January 15, 1906. William E. Brandt killed his wife, Mary E. Brandt, and Justin R. Adams, and then made way with himself.

John Zorb murdered his wife and her two daughters at his home in Silver Creek, in October, 1914. After an argument with his wife at the barn, he followed her to the house, where she braced herself against the dining room door to keep him out. He held the muzzle of a shot gun close to the door and shot her in the back through the panel, then shot her two daughters by a former marriage. His little daughter six years old persuaded him to spare her life, and said she would get him a nice breakfast. After eating Zorb drove with his daughter to St. Bonifacious, arriving there late at night, and the girl told what had happened. Later the girl was sent to the relatives of her mother. While confined in the Hennepin county jail awaiting trial, Zorb was believed to have been concerned both in an effort to escape and in an attempt to secure the means to commit suicide.

In regard to his trial before the January, 1915, term of the district court, the Buffalo "Journal" said: "J. Zorb, charged with murder in the first degree, pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, which plea was accepted by the court. The county attorney had made a thorough investigation of the whole case and due to the fact that the punishment for murder in the first degree and second degree is the same, and a long and tedious trial would mean a large expense to the county, he recommended to the court the acceptance of the plea and Zorb was sent to the state's prison for the rest of his natural life."

Paul Gatzovke, a middle-aged man living alone on his farm, in Franklin township, four miles west of Delano, was found dead in his home on the morning of January 18, 1915. In recording the affair the Buffalo "Journal" said: "The man was quite well to do, owning a quarter section of land. He has several brothers living near his place and it is not known that he had an enemy on earth. He was a well built, good natured man, who harmed no one, in fact he was rather popular in the neighborhood and on Friday night he had some of the boys over at his bachelor quarters visiting and playing cards. It is reported that his company left him in the evening about eleven o'clock in the best of spirits and that nothing was known or suspected till the next morning when one of the boys entered the house and found his body. A pair of tennis shoes, cap, and a mask were found outside one of the windows and a bullet hole in the glass. In the cap, which it would seem was too large for the wearer was found parts of a Minneapolis daily, extra edition, of the previous day. Mr. Gatzovke's only horse had been stolen, but this was found about two miles from the scene of the murder, at a farm house. It was a blind horse and probably did not answer the intended purpose. The

sheriff and county attorney went over Monday and investigated before the coroner's jury, no tangible clue leading up to the murder. It was very evident that the man had been killed by a well planned shot fired after knocking on the door and opened by a peaceful citizen from within."

COURT OFFICERS.

The names of the judges who have presided over the district court in Wright county have already been given in this article. The county attorneys, court clerks, sheriffs and court commissioners appear in another part of this work in the chapter entitled "County Government."

IMPORTANT CIVIL CASES.

The justice, the probate and the district courts of Wright county have been called upon to hear many important cases. Many have gone to the supreme court for final decision and several vital points of the law have been involved. The history of the more important of these cases appears in the Minnesota Reports, where they are always available for ready reference. They will not therefore be treated in detail in this present work.

CHAPTER XIX.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Outbreak of the Civil War—Wright County Commissioners Take Action—Men Who Enlisted From Wright County—The G. A. R. Posts.

When President Abraham Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 members of the militia of the several states to maintain the Union, April 15, 1861, Wright county was but six years of age, as an organized county, and had a population of scattered settlers, all pioneers in a new state which became a part of the Union less than three years before the outbreak of the war. It was a cruel time to take the men from field, store, shop and home. They had little on which to depend save the labor of their hands, and their families needed them. But an attack had been made on Fort Sumter, the flag of the Union had been fired upon, and the hearts of these hardy patriotic men and women were fired.

At this time Alexander Ramsey, governor of Minnesota, chanced to be in Washington and immediately sought Secretary Cameron, and in writing tendered 1,000 soldiers from Minnesota in defense of the government, which offer was presented to the

president and by him accepted. The governor telegraphed these facts to the adjutant general of the state, with orders to make a call for troops. Ignatius Donnelly, then lieutenant-governor, issued a proclamation calling for one regiment of infantry of ten companies, each company to consist of one captain, two lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals and sixty-four privates and one bugler, seventy-six men in all, to serve for the term of three months. The regular volunteer militia companies of the state, already organized, were given the preference in the formation of the new regiment, and several companies were at once reported ready to rendezvous at Fort Snelling.

When the first call came, about twenty volunteers from this company enlisted, and during the next years many were enrolled in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Infantry, and in the cavalry and artillery.

On account of the large number of enlistments from this county, several of the towns were not subjected to the draft; but after the Battle of Richmond, and the retreat of McClellan, in 1862, President Lincoln called for 600,000 more. Wright county responded to the call, and with so many other patriots, the citizens sang:

"We are coming, Father Abraham,
Six hundred thousand strong."

On August 12, 1862, a meeting was called at the Academy building, at Monticello, and representative men from each town were present. Hitherto there had been no bounties given or offered by the county. But at this meeting it was resolved that Wright county should offer a bounty of \$25 to each man who would enlist, thus saving the county the draft.

At a special meeting of the board of county commissioners held at Monticello, August 12, 1862, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved: That we according to resolutions passed by the citizens of Wright county in convention assembled this day at Monticello, issue orders bearing legal interest, for the sum of \$25 each, to the supervisor of each town in the county equal to the number of Wright county volunteers presented by each town, and who shall not have received any bounty from any other county or town, and provided that this resolution shall not apply to any person who has enlisted in the services of the United States previous to August 1, 1862. Signed: Isaac Hager (chairman), J. W. Mulvey (county auditor)."

By this act of the board of county commissioners, eighty-seven orders were given to men who enlisted in Co. E, Eighth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, amounting to \$2,175.

ROLL OF HONOR.

In this connection has been compiled from the adjutant-general's report, the names of the soldiers who enlisted from Wright county. If any have been omitted it is not intentional, for great care has been exercised in collecting this matter, and none has greater veneration for the brave soldier than the compilers of this volume. As the only possible way to ascertain the place from which each soldier enlisted is to depend upon the official reports as published under the authority of the state, any mistakes in spelling names or the omission of them entirely should be charged to such reports.

It should be remembered that many Wright county men enlisted in Wisconsin regiments, while others who were really Wright county men gave their residence as St. Paul, and others, who had but recently arrived in Wright county never returned here after the war and are therefore unknown to the old settlers of Wright county though credited as having enlisted from here.

There are also many other men who enlisted from other states, who came here soon after the war. Many of their names will be found on the rosters of the various military organizations in this county.

FIRST MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in April, 1861, and originally commanded by Willis A. Gorman, of St. Paul. It was ordered to Washington, D. C., and engaged in the following marches, battles, sieges and skirmishes: First Bull Run, July 21, '61; Edwards' Ferry, October 22, '61; Yorktown, May 7, '62; Fair Oaks, June 1, '62; Peach Orchard and Savage Station, June 29, '62; Glendale and Nelson's Farm, June 30, '62; Malvern Hill, July 1, '62; Vienna, September 2, '62; Antietam, September 17, '62; Charles-town, Va., October 17, '62; first Fredericksburg, December 11, 12 and 13, '62; second Fredericksburg, May 3, '63; Gettysburg, July 2 and 3, '63; and Bristow Station, October 14, '63. The regiment was discharged at Fort Snelling, Minn., May 5, '64. It will be seen by this record that the First Minnesota participated in some of the most important battles of the war, and was almost constantly active, on the march or in the field of battle, at all times reflecting credit upon the state that sent them forth to sustain the Union in its hour of peril.

Among the line officers of this regiment was Lieutenant Ellet B. Perkins, of Clearwater. He was enrolled May 21, 1861, promoted sergeant, color sergeant and first lieutenant and discharged with the regiment May 5, 1864. On that date he became captain of Co. B, First Battalion, Minnesota Infantry.

A complete roster of men from Wright county who served in this regiment is as follows:

Co. C.—Joseph McDonald was a private in Co. C. He was enrolled April 29, 1861; re-enlisted January 1, 1864; and was transferred to the First Battalion. His home was in Otsego.

Co. D.—Ellet P. Perkins, already noted, first lieutenant. Corporals: Norris H. Spaulding, Monticello, enrolled May 21, 1861; discharged January 5, 1863; Hanford L. Gordon, Clearwater, enrolled May 21, 1861, discharged for disability December 1, 1861; musician; Geo. E. Fuller, Clearwater, enrolled May 21, 1861, promoted corporal, discharged with regiment May 5, 1864. Privates: Adelberg Bryant, Monticello, enrolled May 21, 1861, discharged for disability January 26, 1863; Leonard B. Carter, Clearwater, enrolled May 22, 1861, absent sick on discharge of regiment; Carroll H. Clifford, Clearwater, enrolled May 21, 1861, discharged with regiment; Francis L. Curtis, Clearwater, enrolled May 26, 1861, discharged for disability December 29, 1861; Azariah W. Darling, Monticello, enrolled May 21, 1861, discharged disability October 16, 1862; John O. French, Monticello, enrolled April 29, 1861, promoted corporal, discharged with regiment May 5, 1864; William A. Gordon, Clearwater, enrolled May 21, 1861, discharged for disability October 2, 1862; Lewis B. Geer, Clearwater, enrolled May 21, 1861, discharged with regiment; John H. Hauer, Monticello, enrolled May 21, 1861, discharged for disability December 2, 1862; Alexander H. Hyatt, Clearwater, enrolled May 21, 1861, promoted corporal, discharged for disability June 14, 1862; William N. Irvine, Monticello, enrolled May 21, 1861, no record; Charles Rines, Clearwater, enrolled May 21, 1861, promoted corporal, discharged with regiment; Edward Walker, Clearwater, enrolled May 21, 1861, promoted corporal, discharged with regiment; Charles M. Woodworth, Clearwater, enrolled May 21, 1861, died September 28, 1861, at Camp Stone.

SECOND INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in July, '61, and originally commanded by Horatio Van Cleve. Ordered to Louisville, Ky., in October, '61, and assigned to the army of the Ohio. It was engaged in the following marches, battles, skirmishes and sieges: Mill Spring, January 19, '62; siege of Corinth, in April, '62, then transferred to the army of the Tennessee. Bragg's Raid, Perryville, October 8, '62; skirmishes of the Tullahoma campaign, Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, '63; Mission Ridge, November 28, '63. Veteranized in January, '64, and participated in the battles and skirmishes of the Atlanta campaign, viz.: Resaca, June 14, 15 and 16, '64; Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, '64; Jonesboro; Sherman's March through Georgia and the Carolinas, and Benton-

ville, March 19, '65. The men were mustered out at Louisville, Ky., and discharged at Fort Snelling, Minn., July 11, '65. This regiment covered itself with laurels at the battle of Mission Ridge, where they were badly cut up in a charge they made on the enemy's works. Few Minnesota regiments, if any, performed more long and laborious marches than the "Bloody Second."

Among the officers of the regiment was: Edward Wait, of Monticello, enrolled July 8, 1861, in Co. F, as first sergeant, was promoted second lieutenant, and resigned July 12, 1864.

George A. J. Overton, of Monticello, was mustered in December 26, 1863, served as commissary sergeant, and on June 2, 1864, was appointed captain and G. S.

The roster of men from Wright county was as follows:

Co. A.—Privates: Henry Guy, Frankford, enrolled September 5, 1864, and discharged by order, June 11, 1865.

Co. C.—Privates George E. Clifford, Clearwater, mustered February 17, 1865, discharged with regiment July 11, 1865; Samuel Chamberlain, Buffalo (drafted), mustered September 20, 1864, discharged by order June 16, 1865; James M. Gilbert, Buffalo, mustered February 23, 1865, discharged by order June, 1865; John Howard, Albion (drafted), mustered November 1, 1864, discharged with regiment July 11, 1865; Francis Morris, Albion, mustered February 21, 1865, discharged with regiment July 11, 1865; Daniel McDonald, Albion (drafted), mustered September 20, 1864, discharged by order June 9, 1865; Joseph Maley, Melrose (drafted), mustered May 30, 1864, discharged with regiment July 11, 1865; Andrew McDonald, Albion (drafted), mustered May 30, 1864, discharged with regiment July 11, 1865; Michael O'Donahue, Albion (drafted), mustered May 30, 1864, discharged by order June, 1865; Thomas Shaw, Rockford, mustered September 26, 1864, discharged by order June 16, 1865.

Co. D.—Anthony Hewitt, Buffalo (drafted), mustered September 20, 1864, died at Cleveland, Tenn., April 11, 1865; Wilhelm Pagenhoff, Buffalo (drafted), mustered September 26, 1864, discharged August 11, 1865; Peter Steffes, Buffalo (drafted), discharged by order June 11, 1865.

Co. F.—Edward Wait, Monticello, first sergeant, promoted to second lieutenant, resigned July 12, 1864; George H. Fry, Buffalo, sergeant, killed in battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863; Charles D. Molin, Clearwater, wagoner, died at Corinth Mill, May 20, 1862; Thomas Carroll, Frankford, mustered July 8, 1861, discharged on expiration of term, July 17, 1864; William Desmond, Monticello, mustered July 8, 1861, discharged for disability April 19, 1862; Alexander Lamson, Buffalo, mustered July 8, 1861, discharged for disability October 24, 1862; George A. J. Overton, Buffalo, mustered July 8, 1861, promoted commissary sergeant, re-enlisted, transferred to Co. A, December 26, 1863;

William H. Wilder, Monticello, mustered July 8, 1861, discharged for disability April 19, 1862.

Co. I.—Arnold Cochran, Rockford, mustered September 11, 1861, killed in battle at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863; Bradford H. Hall, Rockford, mustered August 19, 1861, re-enlisted December 19, 1863, promoted, corporal, sergeant, discharged with the regiment; Peter Miller, Rockford, mustered September 8, 1861; Levi Drew, Clearwater, mustered September 14, 1861, re-enlisted December 23, 1863, discharged with regiment; Simon Walsh, Buffalo, mustered November 1, 1864, wounded at Chickamauga, discharged for disability March 7, 1864.

Co. K.—John Cleaves, Frankford, mustered May 30, 1864, missing, supposed to have been taken prisoner near Goldsboro, N. C.; Jerome Rogers, Clearwater, mustered February 17, 1865, discharged with regiment.

THIRD MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in October, 1861, and originally commanded by Col. Henry C. Lester, of Winona. Ordered to Nashville, Tenn., in March, 1862. Captured and paroled at Murfreesboro, in July, 1862. Ordered to St. Louis, Mo., thence to Minnesota. Engaged in the Indian expedition in 1862. Participated in the battle of Wood Lake in September, 1862. Ordered to Little Rock, Ark., in November, 1863. Veteranized in January, 1864. Engaged in battle of Fitzhugh's Woods, March 30, 1864. Ordered to Pine Bluff, Ark., in April, 1864; thence to Duvall's Bluff, September 2, 1865. Mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, September 2, 1865. Discharged at Fort Snelling, Minn.

William W. Webster, of Clearwater, was a major of this regiment. He was enrolled as captain, Co. A, November 11, 1861, was promoted to major, and resigned November 12, 1864.

The roster of men from Wright county was as follows:

Co. A.—Captain William W. Webster, already noted; Jonathan N. Fox, enrolled September 25, 1861, re-enlisted in December, 1864, promoted first lieutenant, Fifth Arkansas Colored Infantry; James E. Brown, enrolled September 25, 1861, discharged for disability October, 1862; Hiram Angell, mustered October 28, 1861, died at Louisville, Ky., April 5, 1862; Cassius P. Camp, Clearwater, mustered October 28, 1861, re-enlisted December 23, 1863, discharged from hospital September 18, 1865; George Davis, mustered October 28, 1861, promoted corporal, discharged on expiration of term, November 14, 1864; Marvin Waldorph, mustered October 28, 1861, discharged on expiration of term, November 14, 1864; Elbridge J. Varney, mustered October 28, 1861, re-enlisted December 23, 1863, promoted sergeant, discharged with regiment; Cyrus F. Redlon, Rockford, musician, enrolled September 27, 1861, re-enlisted December 23, 1863, promoted second lieu-

tenant, in 113th U. S. Colored Inf.; C. L. Angell, September 25, discharged for disability July 1, 1862; A. C. Collins, Clearwater, enrolled September 25, 1861, killed at Wood Lake, Minn., September 23, 1862; Elias Cowan, Clearwater, enrolled September 25, 1861, re-enlisted December 23, 1863, promoted corporal, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., August 16, 1864; John Cunningham, Rockford, enrolled October 6, 1861, re-enlisted December 23, 1863, promoted corporal, discharged with the regiment; William H. Fredericks, Rockford, enrolled October 15, 1861, re-enlisted December 23, 1863, promoted corporal, discharged with regiment; O. D. Gamage, Clearwater, enrolled September 25, 1861, re-enlisted December 23, 1863, died at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., November 25, 1864; D. W. C. Grant, Monticello, enrolled October 4, 1861, re-enlisted December 23, 1863, discharged with regiment; Charles W. Hudson, Buffalo, enrolled October 4, 1861, discharged for disability March 20, 1863; John E. Jenks, Rockford, enrolled October 4, 1861, discharged to accept promotion in Fifth Arkansas Volunteers, May 26, 1864; Amos McDonald, Clearwater, enrolled October 25, 1861, discharged for disability March, 1862; Martin Minister, Clearwater, enrolled October 8, 1861, re-enlisted December 23, 1863, discharged from hospital September 4, 1865; George E. Mitchell, Clearwater, enrolled October 25, 1861, discharged for disability November, 1862; Salisbury Rowell, Silver Creek, enrolled October 2, 1861, re-enlisted December 23, 1863, discharged with regiment; Samuel Smith, Clearwater, died July 17, 1862; Nat D. Sperry, Rockford, enrolled October 4, 1861, discharged for disability November, 1862; William B. Walters, Clearwater, enrolled September 25, 1861, promoted corporal, re-enlisted December, 1862, promoted sergeant, discharged with regiment; Edward Woodworth, Clearwater, enrolled October 2, 1861, discharged for disability July, 1862; Dryden Woodworth, Clearwater, enrolled October 10, 1861, re-enlisted December 23, 1863, promoted corporal, discharged with regiment. Recruits—Elisha Cowan, Clearwater, enrolled February 29, 1864, discharged with regiment; John Klas, Rockford (drafted), mustered June 27, 1864, died at Little Rock, Ark., November 6, 1864; August Wagner, Rockford (drafted), mustered June 27, 1864, discharged by order from War department, July 12, 1865.

Co. H.—Francis S. McDonald, Otsego, sergeant, enrolled October 24, 1861, promoted second lieutenant, discharged October, 1862; not commissioned by authority, John Seibel, sergeant, enrolled October 28, 1861, promoted second lieutenant, Second Tennessee Artillery, July 2, 1863; George M. Bertram, corporal, enrolled October 23, 1861, transferred to V. R. C., November, 1863; Charles Stokes, corporal, enrolled October 28, 1861, re-enlisted December 31, 1863, discharged with regiment; William McLeod, corporal, enrolled October 23, 1861, promoted sergeant, re-enlisted

January 5, 1864, discharged for disability January 14, 1865; Caleb Chase, Jr., Otsego, enrolled October 28, 1861, re-enlisted December 31, 1863, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., July 10, 1864; Hiram B. Crawford, enrolled October 24, 1861, discharged for disability July 11, 1862; Rollin O. Crawford, enrolled October 24, 1861, re-enlisted December 31, discharged with regiment; Samuel L. Cronk, enrolled September 30, 1861, re-enlisted December 31, 1863, discharged with regiment; Lauritz C. Ilstrup, Buffalo, enrolled October 28, 1861, discharged on expiration of term, November 14, 1864; Simon Ilstrup, Buffalo, enrolled October 28, 1861, discharged on expiration of term, November 14, 1864; John McDonald, Otsego, enrolled October 28, 1861, discharged for disability August 7, 1862; Cornelius Mealy, enrolled October 28, 1861, transferred to A, December 1, 1861; Clark Nye, Otsego, enrolled October 28, 1861, discharged for disability March 9, 1862; Napoleon Steel, enrolled October 28, 1861, re-enlisted December 31, 1863, discharged with regiment.

Co. I.—George W. Brookins, Monticello, enrolled October 24, 1861, discharged on expiration of term, November 14, 1864; Isaac Berthiaume (drafted), June 27, 1864, discharged with regiment.

FOURTH MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

This regiment was originally commanded by Col. J. B. Sanborn, of St. Paul; organized December 23, 1861; ordered to Benton Barracks, Mo., April 19, 1862; assigned to Army of the Mississippi, May 4, 1862; participated in the following marches, battles, sieges and skirmishes: Siege of Corinth, April, 1862; Iuka, September 19, 1862; Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862; siege of Vicksburg, Forty Hills, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, assault on Vicksburg, capture of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863. Transferred from the Seventeenth to Fifteenth corps; Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863; veteranized January, 1864; Altoona, October, 1864; Sherman's march through Georgia and the Carolinas; Bentonville, March 20, 1865, and Raleigh, April 14, 1865; mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1865; discharged at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Co. B.—Henry Doane, Frankford, mustered August 16, 1864, discharged at expiration of term, June 12, 1865; Morris Hunter, Frankford, mustered ——— 16, 1864, discharged at expiration of term, June 12, 1865; Martin V. B. Scribner, Frankford, mustered August 15, 1864, discharged at expiration of term, June 12, 1865.

Co. C.—Hiram Nickerson, Monticello, enrolled October 3, 1861, discharged on expiration of term, October 11, 1864; Joseph Steffes, Monticello (drafted), mustered May 30, 1864, discharged with regiment.

Co. G.—John Bursley, Monticello, corporal, enrolled October 23, 1861, re-enlisted January 1, 1864, discharged with regiment; William Shelefoo, corporal, Monticello, enrolled November 2, 1861, promoted sergeant, died May 22, 1863; Benjamin Bursley, musician, Monticello, enrolled November 7, 1861, discharged for disability July 29, 1862; Charles Shelefoo, Otsego, enrolled October 23, 1861, transferred to V. R. C.; Samuel S. Carrick, Crow River, enrolled November 14, 1861, died May 4, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.

Co. I.—Valentine Valerious, Dayton (drafted), May 30, 1864, mustered May 30, 1864, discharged with regiment.

FIFTH MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

The Fifth Minnesota was the last of Minnesota's quota under the first call of President Lincoln for 500,000 men. It rendezvoused at Fort Snelling and was recruited during the winter of 1861-62, the first detachment having been sworn in December 19, 1861, and the organization completed on March 20, 1862, by the appointment of the following field officers: Colonel, Rudolph von Borgensrode; lieutenant-colonel, Lucius F. Hubbard; major, William B. Gere; adjutant, Alpheus R. French; quartermaster, William B. McCrorty; surgeon, Francis B. Etheridge; assistant surgeon, Vincent P. Kennedy; chaplain, James F. Chaffe. The several companies, as fast as they were organized, were dispatched to the various forts on the frontier of the state, where they were kept until after the Sioux massacre of 1862, taking a very active part in the defense of Forts Ridgley and Abercrombie while those forts were besieged by Indians and where this regiment lost more men than all the other Minnesota regiments which helped defend the Minnesota frontier, their greater loss being in defense of Fort Ridgley, near which the massacre began. At Fort Ridgley, in addition to Company B of the Fifth regiment, under command of Capt. John S. Marsh, there were Post Surgeon Alfred Miller, Sutler Major B. H. Randall (later a resident of Winona), and Sergeant John Jones, who rendered such good service with his battery of six guns during the siege of the fort. At the battles of Fort Ridgley and Redwood, Companies B and C lost twenty-five killed and thirteen wounded. The seven companies of the Fifth Minnesota not detained for the protection of Minnesota's frontier settlers against the Indian depredations were sent south to take part in the Civil War in May, 1862, where they took part in the battles of Iuka, second Corinth, campaign through central Mississippi, campaign, siege and capture of Vicksburg, the Red River expedition, battle of Pleasant Hill, battles of Mansura and Bayou de Glaise, battles of Tupelo and Abbeyville, campaign through Arkansas and Missouri. Here the regiment was joined by the companies left in Minnesota, taking active part

in the battle of Nashville and pursuit of Hood's army, the campaign against Mobile, Spanish Fort and Blakely, serving to the end of the war, when it came home and was mustered out at Fort Snelling on September 6, 1865.

Co. C.—Dennis Porter, corporal, enrolled February 18, 1862, missing, taken prisoner while quartering at a house near Black River, Miss.

Co. D.—Conrad Nill, enrolled January 24, 1862, re-enlisted February 15, 1864, promoted corporal, sergeant, discharged with regiment; William Roloff, enrolled January 24, 1862; Christian Wolf, enrolled January 24, 1862, promoted corporal, re-enlisted February 15, 1864, died January 19, 1865, of wounds received in battle of Nashville, December 16, 1864.

Co. E.—Jacob Geiger, enrolled March 4, 1862, discharged on expiration of term.

SIXTH MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

The Sixth Infantry was organized in August, 1862, and was ordered on the expedition against the Indians. A detachment of two hundred engaged in battle at Birch Cooley, September 2, 1862. The regiment participated in the battle at Wood Lake, September 22, 1862, and garrisoned frontier posts from November, 1862, until May, 1863, when ordered upon an Indian expedition; engaged with the Indians, July 24, 26 and 28, 1863. Stationed at frontier posts from September 18, 1863, to June 5, 1864, when ordered to Helena, Ark. Ordered to St. Louis, Mo., November, 1864; New Orleans, January, 1865. Assigned to the Sixteenth Army Corps. Participated in engagements of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, April, 1865. Discharged at Fort Snelling, August 19, 1865.

Co. B.—Orlando H. Bushnel, Rockford, enrolled August 9, 1862, discharged with regiment; John R. Cunningham, Rockford, enrolled August 9, 1862, discharged with regiment; Marcus H. Denney, Rockford, August 11, 1862, discharged with regiment; Cyrus H. Jenks, Rockford, enrolled August 9, 1862, discharged with regiment; Andrew Ramsey, Otsego, enrolled August 5, 1862, discharged for disability, May 20, 1863; David Ramsey, Dayton, enrolled August 5, 1862, discharged with regiment; Alexander Wood, Otsego, enrolled August 5, 1862, transferred to Third Minn. Bat., May 1, 1863; James G. Nugent, Buffalo, enrolled November 21, 1864, discharged with regiment.

Co. G.—Alonzo Colman, Monticello, enrolled August 13, 1862, discharged with regiment; John D. Rackliff, Monticello, enrolled August 13, 1862, discharged with regiment; John Klock, Monticello, enrolled February 16, 1864, discharged with regiment; George Sabbath, Monticello, enrolled February 24, 1864, discharged with regiment.

Co. I.—William Pryor, Rockford, enrolled January 3, 1863, discharged with regiment.

SEVENTH MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

The regiment was mustered into service in August, 1862, but instead of being ordered south, as the men so much desired, they were sent to the frontier in the expedition against the Indians. In September, 1862, they had a skirmish with the Indians at Wood Lake, in this state, and spent the winter of 1862-63 in Fort Abercrombie, on the Indian frontier. In May, 1863, they were ordered upon a second Indian expedition, under General Sibley, and were engaged with the hostiles during the latter week in July of that year, at the battle of Big Mound, so called by way of distinction, but the campaign soon ended, and on October 7, 1863, the regiment was ordered to St. Louis. In April, 1864, it was sent to Paducah, Ky., from thence to Memphis, Tenn., and in June of that year was assigned to the Sixteenth Army Corps. Under Gen. A. J. Smith the men started from Salisbury, fifty miles east of Memphis, on July 17, 1864, and skirmishing with Forrest's cavalry, reached Tupelo, Miss., July 14, where that general had concentrated his command, 14,000 strong, and where he had resolved to fight. Three times the assault was made upon the Union lines, and as often repulsed, Forrest being finally driven from the field with the loss of as many killed as the Union army had in both killed and wounded. August 7 and 8, 1864, the regiment was in action at Tallahatchie, and was thence ordered into Arkansas to pursue Price. It took part in the chase from Brownsville, Ark., to Cape Girardeau, Mo., thence went by boat to Jefferson City, thence to the Kansas border, and finally to St. Louis. The regiment was also engaged in the battles of December 15 and 16, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn., and the siege of Mobile, in April, 1865. The war having closed and their term of enlistment having expired, the men returned to the state and were mustered out at Fort Snelling, August 6, 1865, having been in the army at the South nearly two years.

Co. I.—Isaac Carter, Silver Creek, enrolled August 20, 1862, discharged for disability, May 6, 1865.

EIGHTH MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized August 1, 1862, and originally commanded by Col. Minor T. Thomas, of Stillwater, Minn. It was stationed at frontier posts until May, 1864, when it was ordered upon the Indian expedition. It was engaged in the following battles, sieges, skirmishes and marches: Tah-cha-o-ku-tu, July 28, 1864; Little Missouri, battle of the Cedars, Wilkinson's Pike, December 7, 1864; near Murfreesboro, December 8, 1864, and

Overall's Creek. Ordered to Clifton, Tenn., thence to Cincinnati, thence to Washington, thence to Newbern, N. C.; at the battle of Kingston, March 8, 9 and 10, 1865. The men were mustered out at Charlotte, N. C., July 11, 1865, and discharged at Fort Snelling, Minn., later.

John Hartly, of Monticello, was sergeant-major of this regiment. He was mustered in August 14, 1862, and was discharged for promotion April 7, 1865.

Co. E was made up almost entirely of Wright county men. Edward Hartly, of Monticello, received his commission as captain August 14, 1862, and resigned March 8, 1863. Harvey S. Brookins, of Silver Creek, was enrolled August 14, 1862, as second lieutenant. He was promoted to captain, and was discharged by order, May 15, 1865. Micha S. Croswell, of Monticello, received his commission as first lieutenant August 25, 1862, and resigned April 9, 1863. Thomas Tollington, of Clearwater, was mustered in as first sergeant, October 2, 1862, was promoted first lieutenant, and discharged with the regiment. Charles E. Post, of Monticello, was enrolled as corporal, September 8, 1862, was promoted second lieutenant, and was discharged with the regiment.

Co. A.—Eben E. Fuller, Monticello, enrolled August 13, 1862, wounded in battle of the Cedars, discharged in hospital, June 3, 1865.

Co. B.—William Cochran, Frankford, enrolled August 16, 1862, discharged with regiment.

Co. E.—Sergeants, Thomas Tollington, Clearwater, enrolled September 8, 1862, promoted first lieutenant, discharged with regiment; Edward Woodworth, Clearwater, enrolled September 8, 1862, discharged with regiment; John B. Parvin, Monticello, enrolled September 8, 1862, discharged with regiment; Albert F. Barker, Monticello, discharged May 16, 1865, at Fort Snelling, Minn. Corporals, Asel E. Hulett, Silver Creek, enrolled September 8, 1862, promoted sergeant, discharged with regiment; Charles E. Post, Monticello, enrolled September 8, 1862, promoted second lieutenant, discharged with regiment; William H. Lord, Monticello, enrolled September 8, 1862, discharged with regiment; Charles L. Smith, Monticello, enrolled September 8, 1862, died August 9, 1863, at Paynesville, Minn.; William H. Houlton, Monticello, enrolled September 8, 1862, discharged with regiment; George W. Carpenter, Silver Creek, enrolled September 8, 1862, discharged in hospital at Fort Snelling, 1865. Musicians, Charles W. Merrill, Monticello, enrolled August 16, 1862, discharged with regiment. Wagoner, Thomas Anderson, Monticello, enrolled August 19, wounded in battle of Cedars, December 9, 1864, discharged in hospital September 20, 1865. Privates, John Albright, Monticello, enrolled August 14, 1862, discharged with regiment;

James Ambler, Buffalo, enrolled August 15, 1862, discharged for disability, May 17, 1865; Christopher I. Bailey, Monticello, enrolled August 14, 1862, killed accidentally, September 1, 1863; Andrew H. Bertram, Monticello, enrolled August 14, 1862, discharged in hospital, July 4, 1865; John J. Boyd, Monticello, enrolled August 16, 1862, discharged with regiment; Edward P. Bradberry, Clearwater, enrolled August 14, 1862, discharged with regiment; Henry S. Braughton, Clearwater, enrolled August 14, 1862, discharged in hospital, 1865; Milton B. Brown, Monticello, enrolled August 18, 1862, discharged in hospital, 1865; Alonzo Bryant, Monticello, enrolled August 14, 1862, promoted to corporal, discharged with regiment; Lewis L. Chaffin, Monticello, enrolled August 14, 1862, discharged with regiment; Franklin W. Clifford, Clearwater, enrolled August 14, 1862, discharged in hospital, 1865; Dexter E. Collins, Silver Creek, enrolled August 14, 1862, discharged with regiment; Henry R. Crawford, Monticello, enrolled August 19, 1862, discharged with regiment; Daniel Desmond, Monticello, enrolled August 14, 1862, discharged with regiment; Timothy Desmond, Monticello, enrolled August 14, 1862, discharged with regiment; Joseph Duprey, Albion, enrolled August 16, 1862, discharged with regiment; William Eberman, Clearwater, enrolled August 14, 1862, discharged per order May 26, 1865; Albert Earth, Buffalo, enrolled August 15, 1862, discharged per order, October 19, 1864; Herrman Erath, Buffalo, enrolled August 15, 1862, promoted corporal, discharged with regiment; Albert C. Fairbrother, Monticello, enrolled August 18, 1862, discharged in hospital, 1865; John H. Felch, Elk River, enrolled August 19, 1862, discharged with regiment; Nicholas Flynn, Buffalo, enrolled August 14, 1862, discharged with regiment; Joseph I. Fisher, Monticello, enrolled August 14, 1862, discharged with regiment; Charles H. Gibbs, Clearwater, enrolled August 14, 1862, discharged with regiment; Lewis Gazette, Buffalo, enrolled August 16, 1862, discharged by order, June 8, 1865; John Hartley, Monticello, enrolled August 14, 1862, promoted sergeant-major, January 1, 1863, transferred to non-commissioned staff; Henry C. Helm, Monticello, enrolled August 14, 1862, discharged per order, June 20, 1865; Randolph Holding, Clearwater, enrolled August 14, 1862, discharged with regiment; Sebering Holgate, Elk River, enrolled August 16, 1862, discharged by order, May 18, 1865; Daniel W. Kneidler, Woodland, enrolled August 22, 1862, discharged with regiment; George W. Kriedler, Woodland, enrolled August 22, 1862, discharged with regiment; Samuel G. Kriedler, Rockford, enrolled August 22, 1862, discharged with regiment; David L. Kingburg, Monticello, enrolled August 14, 1862, promoted corporal, sergeant, discharged with regiment; Joseph N. Locke, Silver Creek, enrolled August 14, 1862, discharged with regiment; Martin Lord, Monticello, enrolled August 14, 1862, discharged

with regiment; John Loreisance, Woodland, enrolled August 22, 1862, discharged with regiment; John W. Lyons, Clearwater, enrolled August 14, 1862, discharged in hospital, 1865; Homer Markham, Clearwater, enrolled August 14, 1862, discharged with regiment; William McPherson, Buffalo, enrolled August 14, 1862, discharged with regiment; Henry A. Mitchell, Monticello, enrolled August 18, 1862, discharged with regiment; Nathan Murphy, Clearwater, enrolled August 14, 1862; discharged with regiment; Alphonzo Nickerson, Monticello, enrolled August 14, 1862, discharged in hospital, July 10, 1865; Joseph Perkins, Monticello, enrolled August 14, 1862, discharged with regiment; Amid E. Philbrook, Monticello, enrolled August 14, 1862, discharged with regiment; John D. Ponsford, Clearwater, enrolled August 14, 1862, died November 22, 1864, at Louisville, Ky.; Elisha C. Sabin, Silver Creek, enrolled August 14, 1862, died July 4, 1865, at Charlotte, N. C.; John Swain, Monticello, enrolled August 14, 1862, discharged with regiment; Cramer Swartout, Woodland, enrolled August 22, 1862, discharged with regiment; George Tourtellotte, Oronocco, enrolled August 14, 1862, transferred to Third Minn. Battery, May 1, 1863; Edson D. Washburn, Otsego, enrolled August 14, 1862, discharged with regiment; Charles H. Vorse, Lynden, enrolled in August, 1862, discharged with regiment; Elbridge F. Washburn, Osage, enrolled August 14, 1862, killed in battle of the Cedars, near Murfreesboro, December 7, 1864; George R. L. Wedgwood, Monticello, enrolled August 14, 1862, wounded in battle of the Cedars, December 7, 1864, discharged in hospital, June 16, 1865; Samuel Wilder, Monticello, enrolled August 14, 1862, discharged for disability, March 1, 1865.

Co. E commenced its organization August 12, 1862. August 14, the company went to Fort Snelling, where the poor rations furnished gave the recruits their first insight into the hardships of army life. They passed the required medical examinations, were duly sworn in, and the same day elected their company officers. This was Wright county's first military organization, and by assignment became Company E, Eighth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. Following is the roster and muster roll of that date:

Captain—Edward Hartley, Monticello. First lieutenant—Michas Crowell, Monticello. Second lieutenant—Harvey S. Brookins, Silver Creek. First sergeant—Thomas Tollington, Clearwater. Sergeants—Edward Woodworth, Clearwater; James F. Bradley, Minneapolis; John B. Parvin, Monticello; Albert F. Barker, Monticello. Corporals—Asel E. Hulett, Silver Creek; Charles E. Post, Monticello; William H. Lord, Monticello; Henry W. Fuller, Orono; Charles L. Smith, Monticello; Emerson T. Woodward, Richfield; William H. Houlton, Monticello; George W. Carpenter, Silver Creek. Privates—William D. Lane, musi-

cian, Minneapolis; Charles W. Merrill, musician, Monticello; Thomas Anderson, wagoner, Monticello; John Albright, Monticello; James Ambler, Buffalo; Christopher I. Bailey, Monticello; William F. Bagley, St. Anthony; Michael Batterburg, Maple Lake; Andrew H. Bertram, Monticello; John J. Boyd, Monticello; Edward P. Bradbury, Clearwater; Henry S. Braughton, Clearwater; Milton B. Brown, Monticello; Alonzo Bryant, Monticello; George T. Campbell, Lynden; Lewis L. Chaffin, Monticello; Franklin W. Clifford, Clearwater; Dexter E. Collins, Silver Creek; Henry R. Crawford, Monticello; William Dallas, Lynden; John W. Day, Orono; Daniel Desmond, Monticello; Timothy Desmond, Monticello; Thomas I. Dill, Big Lake; Joseph Duprey, Albion; William Eberman, Clearwater; Charles G. Ells, Clearwater; Albert Erath, Buffalo; Herman Erath, Buffalo; Albert C. Fairbrother, Monticello; John H. Felch, Elk River; Nicholas Flynn, Buffalo; Joseph I. Fisher, Monticello; Charles H. Gibbs, Clearwater; Louis Goyette, Buffalo; John Hartley, Monticello; Henry C. Helm, Monticello; Randolph Holding, Clearwater; Debering Holgate, Elk River; Daniel W. Kreidler, Rockford; George W. Kreidler, Rockford; Samuel G. Kreidler, Rockford; David L. Kingsbury, Monticello; Joseph N. Locke, Silver Creek; Martin Lord, Monticello; John Louisiana, Rockford; John W. Lyons, Clearwater; Homer Markham, Clearwater; William McPherson, Buffalo; Henry A. Mitchell, Monticello; Mathew Murphy, Clearwater; Alphonzo Nickerson, Monticello; Ellett P. Parcher, Lynden; Frank M. Parcher, Lynden; Joseph Perkins, Monticello; Amid E. Philbrook, Monticello; John D. Ponsford, Clearwater; Elisha C. Sabin, Silver Creek; John Swain, Monticello; Cramer Swartout, Woodland; George Tourtellotte, Orono; Joseph Vadner, Jr., Maple Lake; Charles H. Vorse, Lynden; Edson D. Washburne, Otsego; Elbridge F. Washburne, Otsego; George R. L. Wedgewood, Monticello; Samuel Wilder, Monticello.

The Indian uprising was causing a panic among the settlers, and the boys of Co. E were sent to Monticello to afford protection to that locality. They remained but a short time, then returned to Fort Snelling, where they were armed with Austrian rifles, and in November ordered to Fort Ripley, where they went into winter quarters. The next spring they were ordered to Paynesville, Stearns county, where they remained nearly a year, in the meantime sending out small scouting parties in various directions.

In the summer of 1863, a party of men under Sergeant John B. Parvin were scouting in Wright county. While stopping at the house of Joseph Locke, in Silver Creek, on the evening of August 1 an incident occurred which cost the life of one of their number. Bears were reported numerous in that section, and for the purpose of perpetrating a joke upon a comrade, one of the party, Christopher I. Bailey, secreted himself in the bushes, and

by imitating the growl of a bear and moving slowly on his hands and feet, purposed searing A. H. Bertram, a comrade who was about to pass on his way to a spring of water near by. Bertram was deceived, returned to the house, secured his gun, and fired upon the supposed animal, killing Bailey instantly.

In the spring of 1864, the company was mounted, and accompanied Gen. Alfred Sully on his march across the plains westward, crossing the Missouri river at Fort Rice, about the fourth of July.

July 18, the command struck directly west on the Heart river. At a point 125 miles west of Fort Rice and seventy-five miles north of Heart river they had a battle with the Sioux. The Indians were put to route, and a large amount of stores destroyed, together with the tents of a large village. In this campaign the members of Co. E did good service and were given due credit.

August 12, they reached the Yellowstone river, where they were supplied by steamboat with full rations. They had been subsisting on half rations for many days. On their return down the Missouri to Fort Rice, they received orders to return to Fort Snelling, and after turning over horses and cavalry equipment to proceed directly south.

They reached Fort Snelling late in October, and about November 4 started southward. Transportation was not at that time sufficient, and the members of Co. E suffered from exposure both on the Mississippi river flatboats and barges and on the railroad cattle cars. But they finally arrived at Nashville, Tenn., were sent out to Murfreesboro, went into camp near the Shelbyville pike, and suffered many deprivations both there and at Fort Rosecrans. On the morning of December 7, they started with many other regiments to meet the Confederate army under Hood. They participated in the two days' battle of the Cedars, were in the front, and did good service. In this battle Ellet P. Parcher and Elbridge F. Washburne were killed. F. M. Parcher, G. R. L. Wedgewood and Thomas Anderson were wounded. After the defeat of Hood's army, Co. E, together with the remainder of the Eighth and other regiments, were ordered to North Carolina. The now seasoned veterans went by way of the Tennessee and Ohio rivers to Wheeling, then by rail to Washington, D. C., where they arrived about February 1, 1865. They reached Wilmington, N. C., a few days after Fort Fisher had surrendered. From there they were ordered to Beaufort, then to Newbern, then to Goldsboro. At about this time news came that Richmond was taken, and there was rejoicing. Subsequently the members of the company were engaged in several skirmishes in North Carolina, and were finally stationed at Charlotte until the middle of July, 1865, when they were ordered home, where they arrived about the last of the month. After a splendid reception at St. Paul, a public dinner at the State House there, and a cordial greeting at Monti-

cello, the company separated. The annual reunion date was fixed as December 7, the anniversary of the battle of the Cedars, in Tennessee.

Co. I.—Ashley C. Riggs, Monticello, enrolled August 13, 1862, discharged per order of G. C. M., May 15, 1863.

NINTH MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

The Ninth regiment was organized in August, 1862, under the same call that brought the Seventh into existence, and, like that regiment, was stationed upon the frontier and engaged in guarding the western borders of the state from Indian depredations, until ordered south in September, 1863. It was largely engaged in the same skirmishes, raids and severer engagements as the Seventh regiment, and the history of the one is so near the history of the other than a recapitulation is unnecessary. The Ninth regiment, however, or a part of it, had a taste of Andersonville that did not fall to the lot of the more fortunate Seventh. At the battle of Gunton, June 10, 1864, Gen. S. D. Sturges was completely outgeneraled by Forrest and his whole command routed and driven back, the pursuit continuing almost to Memphis. In this battle and retreat the Ninth Minnesota lost heavily, three hundred men being captured, most of whom were confined in the Confederate prison at Andersonville. The prisoners reached Andersonville about June 20, 1864, and some of the few who survived the three months of imprisonment were then sent to South Carolina and released late in the month of November.

Co. A.—John C. Allen, Silver Creek, enrolled August 15, 1862, discharged for disability, July 16, 1865; Benjamin F. Cooley, Otsego, enrolled August 15, 1862, discharged with regiment; Benjamin F. Gray, Otsego, enrolled August 15, 1862, discharged with regiment.

Co. B.—Francis Chute Frankford, enrolled August 13, 1862, died at Memphis, Tenn., no date given; Arthur Douglas, Rockford, enrolled August 16, 1862, died July 26, 1865, at McDowel's Landing, Ala.; Michael Kinna, Frankford, enrolled August 15, 1862, died July 9, 1864, in prison at Andersonville, Ga.; Peter Middlestead, Frankford, enrolled August 15, 1862, died May 21, 1864, at Rolla, Mo.; James L. Martin, Franklin, enrolled August 16, 1862, died October 28, 1864, in prison at Millan, Ga.; William Ollman, Frankford, enrolled August 20, 1862, died September 8, 1864, in prison at Andersonville; John Robertson, Franklin, enrolled August 15, 1862, died October 2, 1864, in prison at Andersonville; William Reens, Franklin, enrolled August 18, 1862, discharged with regiment; John V. Reens, Franklin, enrolled August 15, 1862, discharged with regiment; James Robertson, Franklin, enrolled August 15, 1862, died at St. Louis, Mo., De-

cember 14, 1864; Francis Sutton, Franklin, enrolled August 22, 1862, promoted corporal, discharged with regiment; Judson Welker, Franklin, enrolled August 20, 1862, discharged with regiment; Christopher Wilcut, Rockford, enrolled August 16, 1862, promoted corporal, discharged in hospital, September 12, 1865.

Co. C.—Corporal Josiah R. Clark, Frankford, enrolled August 19, 1862, captured at Brice Cross Roads, died prisoner, December 20, 1864.

TENTH MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

The regiment was organized in August, 1862, and originally commanded by Col. James H. Baker, of Mankato. It was stationed at frontier posts until June, 1863, when it was ordered upon the Indian expedition. Engaged with the Indians, July 24, 26, 28, 30 and 31, 1863. Ordered to St. Louis, Mo., in October, 1863; thence to Columbus, Ky., in April, 1864; thence to Memphis, Tenn., in June, 1864, and assigned to the Sixteenth Army Corps. Participated in the following marches, battles, sieges and skirmishes: Battle of Tupelo, July 13, 1864; Oxford expedition, August, 1864; march in pursuit of Price from Brownsville, Ark., to Cape Girardeau; thence by boat to Jefferson City; thence to Kansas line; thence to St. Louis, Mo.; battles of Nashville, Tenn., December 15 and 16, 1864; Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, April, 1865. The regiment was discharged at Fort Snelling, August 19, 1865.

Co. E.—Augustus Grooby, Frankford, enrolled August 13, 1862, discharged with regiment.

Co. K.—Edward Seibert, enrolled August 11, 1862, discharged with regiment.

ELEVENTH MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

The Eleventh regiment, the last infantry regiment raised in Minnesota for the Civil War, was mustered in the service in August, 1864, and was principally engaged in defending the approaches to Nashville, guarding bridges and railway lines. The final record of this regiment published at the close of the war does not give the residences of the members of the Eleventh. James N. Stacy, of Wright county, was enrolled August 22, 1864, as second lieutenant of Co. F, and was discharged with the regiment. Harrison M. Angier, of Wright county, was enrolled August 25, 1864, as captain of Co. G, and was discharged with the regiment.

Jacob Abel, a veteran of this regiment, furnishes the following names of his comrades from Wright county: Living—Angus McEachern. Dead—George Covart, John Allen, Warren Leonard, ——— Hatch and Conrad Coalstead.

FIRST BATTALION INFANTRY.

This battalion originally consisted of two companies organized from the re-enlisted veterans, stay-over men and recruits of the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. Ordered to Washington, D. C., May, 1864; joined Army of the Potomac, June 10, 1864. Participated in the following engagements: Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; Jerusalem Plant Road, Virginia, June 22 and 23, 1864; Deep Bottom, Va., July 27, 1864; Deep Bottom, Va., August 14, 1864; Ream's Station, Va., August 25, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27, 1864; Hatcher's Run, February 5, 1865. Co. C joined March 27, 1865, took active part in campaign commencing March 28, 1865, and resulting in the capture of Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, and the surrender of Lee's army, April 9, 1865. Four new companies joined at Berksville, Va., in April, 1865. Marched from Berksville, Va., to Washington, D. C., May, 1865. Two new companies joined at Washington. Ordered to Louisville, Ky., June, 1865, mustered out at Jacksonville, Ind., July 14, 1865. Discharged at Fort Snelling, Minn., July 25, 1865.

Co. A.—Corporal Theodore A. Irvine, enrolled December 30, 1861, died January 8, 1865, at Cochocton, N. Y.

Co. B.—Captain Ellet P. Perkins, mustered May 5, 1864, discharged per order, October 13, 1864.

FIRST HEAVY ARTILLERY.

This regiment was organized in April, 1865, and originally commanded by Col. William Colville, of Red Wing; ordered to Chattanooga, Tenn., and stationed at that point until mustered out of regiment in September, 1865.

Co. A.—Private Malcolm Anderson, Franklin, enrolled September 19, 1864, discharged 1865, absent; Thomas Bernick, Franklin, enrolled September 19, 1864, discharged with company; Patrick Connery, Montrose, enrolled September 1, 1864, discharged with company, June 27, 1865; William Elliott, Rockford, enrolled September 19, 1864, discharged with company; John Elliott, Rockford, enrolled September 19, 1864, discharged with company; Jacob Hauser, enrolled September 19, 1864, discharged with company; John Hamilton, Monticello, enrolled September 19, 1864, corporal, discharged with company; James Harrington, Monticello, enrolled September 19, 1864, discharged with company; Louis Kunkle, Franklin, enrolled September 17, 1864, discharged with company; Henry Kersht, Monticello, enrolled September 20, 1864, discharged with company; Henry Lamers, Waverly, enrolled September 19, 1864, discharged per order, June 19, 1865; Lewis Matter, Cassell, enrolled September 17, 1864, discharged at Louisville, Ky., June 11, 1865; Joseph Matter, Cassell, enrolled September 19, 1864, discharged at St. Paul; Theodore Macated,

Monticello, enrolled September 20, 1864, discharged with company; Abner Pierson, enrolled September 19, 1864, discharged with company; John Plattner, enrolled September 16, 1864, discharged with company; Theodore Stranch, enrolled September 17, 1864, discharged with company.

Co. B.—William Dieko, Frankford, enrolled September 30, 1864, discharged with company.

SHARPSHOOTERS.

First Company—Alfred O. Haynes, discharged October 6, 1864.

FIRST REGIMENT MOUNTED RANGERS.

Organized in March, 1863, and originally commanded by Col. Samuel McPhail, of Caledonia, Houston county. Stationed among frontier posts until May, 1863, when they were ordered upon the Indian expedition. Engaged with the Indians, July 24, 26, 28, 30 and 31, 1863. Stationed at frontier posts upon the return of the expedition until mustered out. Mustered out by companies, between October 1, 1863, and December 30, 1863.

Co. A.—Charles R. Reaton, Rockford, mustered October 9, 1862, discharged with company.

Co. D.—John H. Morgan, Otsego, enrolled October 15, 1862, discharged with company.

Co. I.—John C. Fox, Frankford, mustered December 1, 1862, discharged with company; Christian Hanson, Frankford, enrolled November 8, 1862, discharged with company.

BRACKETT'S BATTALION CAVALRY.

Companies 1, 2 and 3 were organized in October and November, 1861. They were ordered to Benton Barracks, Mo., December, 1864, and assigned to a regiment called Curtis' Horse. They were ordered to Fort Henry, Tenn., in February, 1862. The name of the regiment was finally changed to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, the Minnesota companies being Companies G, D and K. They engaged in the siege of Corinth, in April, 1862, and were at Fort Herman, Tenn., the next August. They became a veteran organization in 1864; were ordered to the Northwest upon the Indian expedition of that year, and mustered out about June 1, 1866.

Co. C.—William W. Washburn, enrolled November 11, 1861, re-enlisted December 31, 1863, promoted corporal, discharged with company.

SECOND MINNESOTA CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized in January, 1864, and ordered out on an Indian expedition in the month of May. It had several engagements with the Indians in July and August of that year.

It was stationed at frontier posts until mustered out by companies, between November, 1865, and June, 1866. Very many of this regiment were men who had served their terms of enlistment at the South and had re-entered the service as veterans.

Co. D.—Corporal Thomas J. Sturman, Franklin, enrolled December 14, 1863, reduced, discharged with company; Lewis Bragg, Buffalo, enrolled November 7, 1863, discharged with company; Lanson Conklin, Rockford, enrolled November 24, 1863, discharged with company; Frank Femmons, enrolled November 2, 1863, discharged with company; Anton Holzen, Maple Lake, enrolled October 28, killed by Indians July 29, 1864, on picket; Henry Hentirtheir, Maple Lake, enrolled October 21, 1863, discharged with company; William H. Heath, Rockford, enrolled November 2, 1863, discharged with company; Evan B. McCord, Maple Lake, enrolled October 31, 1863, discharged with company; Samuel S. Sturman, Franklin, enrolled December 28, 1863, discharged with company; Joseph Sharr, enrolled November 24, 1863, discharged with company; Matthias Weidenbach, died March 17, 1865, at Fort Wadsworth.

Co. H.—Odillon Benoit, Buffalo, enrolled, February 14, 1865, discharged per order, May 29, 1865.

HATCH'S BATTALION.

The Independent Cavalry was organized July 20, 1863. Ordered to Pembina, October, 1863. Ordered to Fort Abercrombie, May, 1864. Stationed at above fort until mustered out in April and June, 1866.

Adelbert Bryant, of Monticello, was second lieutenant of Co. B. He was enrolled as sergeant, June 28, 1863, was promoted first sergeant, and May 28, 1865, received his commission as second lieutenant. He was discharged with the company.

Co. A.—Thomas Flanagan, Monticello, enrolled July 16, 1863, discharged with company.

Co. B.—Corporal William O. Eldred, Rockford, enrolled August 3, 1863, reduced December 1, 1863, reappointed corporal March 26, 1864, discharged with company; Calvin Mooers, Rockford, corporal, enrolled August 3, 1863, promoted sergeant, discharged with company; Levi W. Copp, Otsego, corporal, enrolled July 15, 1863, reduced February 19, 1864, discharged with company; Herbert Butterworth, Albion, private, enrolled June 29, 1863, discharged with company; Jerome Cooley, Otsego, enrolled July 15, 1863, discharged with company; Franklin Craine, Monticello, enrolled July 4, 1863, promoted corporal, discharged with company; Elijah Doble, Clearwater, enrolled July 4, 1863, deserted August 11, 1863. Recruits—Jesse L. Jellison, Monticello, mustered August 25, 1863, discharged with company; David Cook, Rockford, enrolled August 17, 1863, discharged per order, May,

1866; William Dixon, Clearwater, enrolled March 25, 1864, discharged with company.

Co. C.—James E. Cochrane, Chatham, second lieutenant, enrolled August 13, 1863, promoted first lieutenant, discharged with company; George A. Avery, Rockford, corporal, enrolled August 21, 1863, discharged per order, March 22, 1866; Dallas Dustin, enrolled August 25, 1863, discharged with company; William Horton, enrolled September 1, 1863, discharged with company; Alden C. Mead, Franklin, enrolled August 21, 1863, discharged for disability, January 14, 1865; William Reardon, enrolled August 21, 1863, discharged with company; Steven C. Kemp, Clearwater, enrolled March 24, 1864, promoted corporal, sergeant, discharged with company.

Co. D.—Samuel Murphy, Franklin, enrolled February 27, 1864, promoted corporal, discharged with company; John Wines, enrolled February 25, 1864, discharged for disability, December 8, 1865; John Steffers, Monticello, enrolled March 7, 1864, discharged with company.

Co. E.—John B. Christian, Chatham, enrolled August 24, 1864, discharged for disability, May 9, 1865; John Drodgy, enrolled August 22, 1864, discharged with company; Theodore Hustet, Rockford, enrolled August 23, 1864, discharged with company; Peter Le Fevre, Chatham, enrolled August 29, 1864, discharged with company; Onesime Miller, enrolled August 12, 1864, promoted corporal, discharged with company; William Sturman, enrolled August 24, 1864, discharged for disability November 8, 1865; Henry Benz enrolled February 10, 1865, discharged on expiration of term, February 17, 1866.

Co. F.—Leonard Ayd, Frankfort, enrolled July 29, 1864, discharged with company; John Lindenfelson, Frankfort, enrolled, discharged with company; John Bain, Franklin, enrolled February 16, 1865, discharged on expiration of term, February 14, 1866.

FIRST BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

This battery was accepted for service by the government in October, 1861, and the following December was ordered to St. Louis, and from that point to Pittsburgh, landing the following February, 1862. It took part in the battle of Shiloh, April 5 and 6, 1862; siege of Corinth, the same month; battle of October 3 and 4, 1862; the march to Oxford, Miss., and thence to Memphis, Tenn., and was then assigned to the Seventeenth Army Corps. In January, 1864, became a veteran organization, and was afterward ordered to Cairo, Ill., thence to Huntsville, Ala., and from there to Altoona, Ga., and to Ackworth, in the same state. Took part in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain, the siege of Atlanta, July 22-28, 1864, and then took the route through Georgia and the

Carolinas with Sherman's army in the great march. Mustered out at Fort Snelling, Minn., June 30, 1865.

Alois Andre, enrolled October 11, 1861, discharged at expiration of term, December 17, 1864; John Bueche, enrolled October 19, 1861, discharged for disability, September 22, 1862; Sebe Jumper, enrolled October 25, 1861, discharged for disability, March 8, 1862; William Parker, enrolled October 7, 1861, discharged for disability, May 8, 1862.

SECOND BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The Second Battery was organized in December, 1861, and was not ordered from the state until the following April, when it went south to St. Louis first, and afterward to Corinth, Miss. This command, as well as the First Battery, saw hard service and did effective work. It was at the siege of Corinth, upon the track of Bragg during his Kentucky raid, and then assigned to the Army of the Tennessee; was at the battle of Perryville, October 8 and 9; at Lancaster, October 12; Knob Gap, December 20, 1862, and, ten days later, at the sharp fight at Stone River. Then followed Tullahoma, the march to Rome, Ga., via Stephenson, Ala., Caperton's Ferry, and finally to Lookout Mountain. September 19 and 20, 1863, the battery was in the Chickamauga fight; then at Mission Ridge, November 25; thence through Ringgold, Ga., to the relief of Knoxville, Tenn., and at Buzzard's Roost Gap. The battery veteranized in March, 1864, and was in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16 of that year. Returned to the state and was mustered out at Fort Snelling, July 13, 1865.

Jackson Taylor, the senior second lieutenant, was from Buffalo. He was enrolled February 14, 1862, and resigned April 24, 1862. Jesse F. Ryan, corporal, enrolled January 7, 1862, discharged for disability, August 25, 1863; Christian Denlinger, corporal, enrolled February 14, 1862, deserted (date not on record); Ferdinand Burnham, corporal, enrolled January 7, 1862, discharged on expiration of term, March 28, 1865; Joseph Bernard, private, enrolled January 4, 1862, discharged for disability October 26, 1862; Erastus L. Dudley, private, enrolled January 25, 1862, discharged for disability February, 1864; John Dedrick, private, enrolled January 25, 1862, discharged on expiration of term, March 28, 1865; Jacob U. Freed, private, enrolled January 7, 1862, transferred to V. R. C., 1863; John Flynn, private, enrolled January 25, 1862, killed in battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862; John C. Harvey, private, enrolled March 4, 1862, discharged for disability, February 15, 1863; William H. H. Jackins, private, enrolled January 14, 1862, discharged for disability, March 17, 1864; Frederick Rahlstadt, private, enrolled December 21, 1862, discharged on expiration of term, March 28, 1865; James H. Longworth, private, enrolled January 16, 1862, re-enlisted March 22,

1864, discharged with battery; Nehemiah Merrill, private, enrolled January 7, 1862, re-enlisted March 22, 1864, discharged with battery; William A. Spaulding, private, enrolled January 16, 1862, re-enlisted March 21, 1864, promoted corporal, sergeant, discharged with battery; Edward T. Tolloston, private, enrolled February 21, 1862, re-enlisted March 21, 1864, discharged for promotion in U. S. Colored Infantry; James B. White, private, enrolled January 21, 1862, re-enlisted March 22, 1864, promoted corporal, sergeant, discharged with battery.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

There are no companies of the Minnesota National Guard in this county. A number of young men from this county, however, served in the Spanish-American war, doing duty both in Cuba and in the Philippines. They were enlisted in St. Cloud, St. Paul, Minneapolis and other companies.

G. A. R. POSTS.

There are G. A. R. Posts in Wright county at Annandale, Monticello, Howard Lake, Clearwater, Buffalo and Montrose. It was the earnest desire of the compilers of this work to publish the complete roster of these posts, thus preserving for all time the names of the venerated soldiers who have made Wright county their home. But repeated requests have failed to elicit any response from several, and therefore, with great regret, they are omitted.

A. C. Collins Post, No. 112, G. A. R. This post was named in honor of A. C. Collins, a member of Co. A, Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, who was killed by the Indians in the battle of Wood Lake, September 23, 1862. The post was mustered in at Clearwater, July 12, 1884. The first officers were: C. H. Gibbs, commander; D. E. Collins, senior vice commander; G. O. Pratt, junior vice commander; S. A. Howard, adjutant; J. H. Miller, quartermaster; J. B. Stevens, chaplain; John Dodds, officer of the day; W. T. Brannon, officer of the guard; G. P. Boutwell, sergeant major; S. H. Marvin, quartermaster sergeant; James Shannon, guard.

The charter members were: 1—C. H. Gibbs, Co. E, 8th Minn. Vol. Inf., died October 14, 1890. 2—D. E. Collins, Co. E, 8th Minn. Vol. Inf. 3—G. O. Pratt, Co. G, 27th N. Y. Vol. H. A., dead. 4—S. A. Howard, Co. F, 111th Pa. Vet. Vol. Inf. 5—J. H. Miller, Co. C, 22nd N. Y. Vol. Cav. 6—J. B. Stevens, Co. B, 1st Minn. Vol. Inf., dead. 7—John Dodd, Co. B, S. S. 16th Mich. Vol. Inf. 8.—William T. Brannan, Co. M, 1st Minn. Vol. H. A. 9—G. P. Boutwell, Co. F, 38th N. Y. Vol. Inf. 10—S. H. Marvin, Co. F, 3rd Wis. Vol. Inf. 11—James Shannon, B. S. S. 16th Mich. Vol. Inf., dead. 12—William Ponsford, Co. E, 8th Minn. Vol. Inf.

13—Mathew Murphy, Co. E, 8th Minn. Vol. Inf. 14—Charles H. Vorse, Co. E, 8th Minn. Vol. Inf. 15—H. Markham, Co. E, 8th Minn. Vol. Inf. 16—J. M. Baxter, Co. I, 154th N. Y. Vol. Inf. 17—Hiram Bentley, Co. C, 7th Mich. Vol. Cav., dead. 18—Isaac Whitney, Co. E, 12th Vt. Vol. Militia, dead. 19—W. P. West, Co. B, 62nd Ill., Vol. Inf. 20—C. M. Shattuck, Co. H, 142nd N. Y. Vol. Inf., dead. 21—Adison Winzet, Co. B, 48th Mo. Vol. Inf. 22—W. J. Smith, Co. I, 100th Ill. Vol. Inf. 23—Isaac Carter, Co. I, 7th Minn. Vol. Inf., dead. 24—Nelson Sheldon, Co. C, 5th Vt. Vol. Inf., dead. 25—Richard Bell, Co. C, 5th Vt. Vol. Inf., dead. 26—Martin Minster, Co. A, 3rd Minn. Vol. Inf. 27—William Dixon, Brackets Indep. Bat., Minn. Cav.

Those who have joined since the organization are: 28—J. F. D. Hamlin, Co. K, 13th Mich. Vol. Inf. 29—J. F. Fuller, Co. A, 3rd Minn. Vol. Inf., dead. 30—T. J. Woodworth, Co. H, 1st Minn. H. A., dead. 31—Thomas Biggerstuff, Co. D, 4th Pa. Vol. Cav. 32—George T. Cambell, Co. E, 8th Minn. Vol. Inf., dead. 33—W. H. Cutting, Co. K, 9th N. Y. Vol. Cav. 34—John Kaufman, Co. G, 2nd Minn. Vol. Inf. 35—E. F. Burnum, 14th Ohio Battery. 36—Jasper Burrell, Co. H, 12th Mich. Vol. Inf. 37—Charles W. Potter, Co. E, Indep. Bat., Minn. Cav. 38—Ervin Whittock, Co. I, 84th Ill. Vol. Inf. 39—James Brooks, Co. H, 7th Mich. Vol. Inf. 40—William H. Bedle, Co. —, 16th Ill. Vol. Inf., dead. 41—W. W. Webster, Co. A, 3rd Minn. Vol. Inf., dead. 42—S. N. Pavitt, Co. B, 6th Minn. Vol. Inf., dead. 43—F. B. Wyman, Co. K, 114th N. Y. Vol. Inf. 44—H. C. Powers, Co. C, 6th N. Y. H. A., dead. 45—George Clifford, Co. C, 2nd Minn. Vol. Inf., dead. 46—John A. Wagner, Co. C, 2nd Col. Cav., dead. 47—Levi Drew, Co. I, 2nd Minn. Vol. Inf. 48—H. F. Merrill, Co. C, 23rd Wis. Vol. Inf. 49—Edgar N. Smith, Co. A, 100th Ill. Vol. Inf., dead. 50—James M. Lyons, Co. E, 8th Minn. Vol. Inf. 51—Daniel Stirewalt, Co. H, 79th Ind. Vol. Inf., dead. 52—Levi Richardson. 53—Michael Larkin, Co. D, 28th Wis. Vol. Inf. 54—C. M. Blake, Co. G, 8th Mass. Militia, dead. 55—James Atwater, Co. D, 1st Minn. Vol. Inf., dead. 56—D. Filson, Co. H, 21st Ind. Vol. Inf., dead. 57—Barton Clark, Co. A, 17th Ill. Vol. Cav., dead. 58—Theodore Clark, Co. F, 5th N. Y. Vol. Cav., dead. 59—A. L. Stimler, Co. A, 21st Pa. Vol. Inf., dead. 60—D. D. Storing, Co. —, 25th Ill. Vol. Inf. 61—J. R. Binnings, Co. A, 91st N. Y. Vol. Inf. 62—J. H. Pownell, Co. A, 97th Ind. Vol. Inf. 63—Jacob L. Grove, Co. H, 34th Ill. Vol. Inf. 64—C. D. Keene, Co. C, 13th Ill. Vol. Inf., dead. 65—Levi Pretz, Co. C, 25th Wis. Vol. Inf., dead.

The Commanders of the post have been: C. H. Gibbs, D. E. Collins, G. P. Bontwell, J. M. Baxter, S. H. Marvin, John Kaufman, A. C. Powers, W. P. West, S. A. Howard, C. D. Keene. The adjutants have been: S. A. Howard, J. F. Fuller, W. H. Cutting,

A. C. Powers, G. P. Boutwell. The present officers are: S. A. Howard, commander; J. M. Lyons, senior vice commander; D. D. Storms, junior vice commander; D. E. Collins, quartermaster; G. P. Boutwell, adjutant; S. H. Marvin, chaplain; J. M. Baxter, officer of the day; M. Larkin, officer of the guard.

Twenty-eight former members of the post are known to be dead. Some have moved from the vicinity and are known to belong to posts elsewhere. Some have been suspended and dropped. Memorial Day has been duly observed with appropriate exercises each year since the post was organized. A handsome granite monument erected on the G. A. R. lot in Acacia Cemetery bears the inscription: "In Memory of Our Country's Defenders, 1861-1865."

(Note: The above article regarding the post, and also an article which appears elsewhere regarding the circle, are from the pen of S. A. Howard, charter adjutant and present commander of the post.)

John W. Cochrane Post, No. 64, G. A. R. This post located at Buffalo, was named in honor of John Whitney Cochrane, a private in Co. E, Eighth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, who was killed in the Seven Days' Battle before Richmond. The records of the post have been burned. The present members are: Commander, N. C. Adams, Co. I, 11th Ohio Vol. Inf., senior vice commander, Herman Erath, Co. E, 8th Minn. Vol. Inf.; adjutant, C. H. Vorse, Co. E, 8th Minn. Vol. Inf.; quartermaster, S. L. Cronk, Co. H, 3rd Minn. Vol. Inf.; chaplain, John Copeland, Co. D, 99th Ind. Vol. Inf.; officer of the day, John Robarge, Co. H, 10th Minn. Inf.; officer of the guard, David Varner, Co. K, 4th Penn. Cavalry; T. B. Crooks, Co. G, 51st Ind. Vol. Inf.; L. Desmond, Co. E, 8th Minn. Vol. Inf.; Jacob Abel, Co. B, 11th Minn. Vol. Inf.

Former members of the post are: George Davies, Co. A, 3rd Minn. Vol. Inf.; William H. Cochrane, Co. E, 8th Penn. Vol. Inf.; Simon Illstrop, Co. H, 3rd Minn. Vol. Inf.; Frank McKnight, Co. B, 123rd Ill. Vol. Inf.; E. Sexton, Co. C, 5th N. Y. H. A.; John Deffor, Co. A, 21st Wis. Vol. Inf.; John Leeson, Co. B, 1st M. H. A.; W. Skiltig, Co. K, 51st Wis. Vol. Inf.; G. Vohl, Co. G, 6th Minn. Vol. Inf.; Jacob Abel, Co. B, 11th Minn. Vol. Inf.; John Passehl, Co. B, 23rd Wis. Vol. Inf.; H. T. Presht, Co. A, 1st Minn. H. A.; David H. Varner, Co. K, 4th Penn. Cav.; L. B. Varner, Co. K, 4th Penn. Cav.; A. McEachern, Co. B, 11th Minn. Vol. Inf.; John Varner, Co. K, 4th Penn. Cav.; Herman Erath, Co. E, 8th Minn. Vol. Inf.; James Ambler, Co. E, 8th Minn. Vol. Inf.; Charles Mills, Co. C, 4th Mich. Vol. Inf.; Henry C. Fields, Co. G, 88th Ind. Vol. Inf.; Job Vanvalkenberg, Co. C, Hatches Bat.; S. L. Cronk, Co. H, 3rd Minn. Vol. Inf.; Frank Illiston, Co. H, 5th Minn. Vol. Inf.; Thos. Flanigan, Co. A, 1st Minn. Cav.; A. Labo, Co. H, 72nd Ill. Vol. Inf.; C. E. Barrett,

Co. E, 7th Minn. Vol. Inf.; O. H. Bushnell, Co. D, 6th Minn. Vol. Inf.; S. K. Wells, Co. F, 81st Ill. Vol. Inf.; A. V. Hanes, Co. A, 2nd U. S. S. S.; C. H. Vorse, Co. E, 8th Minn. Vol. Inf.; L. Desmond, Co. E, 8th Minn. Vol. Inf.; John Copeland, Co. D, 99th Ind. Vol. Inf.; Geo. Covert, Co. B, 11th Minn. Vol. Inf.; F. H. Bertheune, Co. E, Hatches Bat.; James Sturgis, Co. E, 3rd N. Y. L. Art.; F. Weideman, Co. E, 20th Wis. Vol. Inf.; H. Emert, Co. E, 28th Penn. Vol. Inf.; L. E. Dudley, Co. A, 3rd Minn. Vol. Inf.; John Robarge, Co. H, 10th Minn. Vol. Inf.; Jerry Cooper, Co. F, 3rd Minn. Vol. Inf.; U. M. Straight, Co. F, 1st Va. L. B.; A. Ames (capt.), Co. L, 6th Ia. Cav.; S. Dunn, Co. A, 119th Cav.; H. B. Griffing, Co. —, 1st Wis. Vol. Inf.; M. Redel, Co. C, 1st Minn. H. Art.; C. Mooers, Co. B, Hatches Bat.; Peter Church, Co. B, 6th Minn. Vol. Inf.; L. E. Quint, Co. —, 10th Mass. Battery; Joseph Payne, Co. C, 10th N. Y. Art.; T. B. Crooks, Co. G, 51st Ind. Vol. Inf.; Oliver Lawrence, Co. G, 104th Iowa Vol. Inf.; W. W. Washburn, Co. K, 5th Minn. Cav.; Jackson Taylor, Co. —, 2nd Battery Art.; F. B. Fisher, Co. I, 118th N. Y. Vol. Inf.; N. C. Adams, Co. I, 11th Ohio Vol. Inf.

The roll of Buffalo's deceased veterans includes the following names; James Ambler, H. R. Brasie, William Blakely, W. R. Babcock, Frank Berthiaume, William H. Cochrane, George R. Covart, Guy Carleton, James Cochrane, Robert Crosby, ——— Cruikshank, George Davies, L. E. Dudley, John F. Dilly, Christian Dingle, Frank Elletson, Thomas Flannigan, H. B. Griffing, Alfred V. Haynes, Reuben Hilliard, John M. Keeler, John Leeson, Charles Mills, Jonathan Odell, Elijah Sexton, Joel Stone, Jackson Taylor, Lafayette Varner, John Varner, J. Van Valkenberg, W. W. Washburn, James Washburn.

Sedgwick Post of Monticello, has fourteen surviving members as follows: J. K. Hawley (Commander), A. Jones, H. Blume, A. N. Mitchell, W. B. Sawyer, Levi Drew, George Stirewalt, George Cole, A. Kotilinek, E. D. Washburn, C. I. Bailey, A. McCornack, M. Kingsbury, F. M. Cadwell.

Following is a list of Monticello's honored dead: Hillside Cemetery—John E. Allen, E. Y. Brown, C. I. Bailey, John W. Clark, Sr., J. I. Fisher, G. S. Hatch, A. F. Keene, Walter Knapp, J. B. Parvin, J. Rackliff, Ashley C. Riggs, G. Stenglin, H. G. Steel, G. L. Smith, S. Wood, L. E. Walden, E. G. Webster. Riverside Cemetery—Thos. Anderson, Moody Bailey, A. F. Barker, A. H. Bertram, George M. Bertram, Alonzo Bryant, H. M. Carl, E. K. Chamberlin, L. L. Chaffin, Fred H. Chilson, Julius M. Comaford, R. P. Crozier, F. B. Filmore, J. G. Gilbert, H. G. Gaskell, W. P. Hinkle, William Hall, J. B. Hamlet, G. W. Houston, S. F. Jumper, Ole Johnson, J. F. Kameler, John Knox, Luther LaBree, W. D. Leonard, W. G. Leonard, Martin Lord, Theodore Machole, E. B. McCord, J. J. Merz, Alphonso Nickerson, L. S. Pratt, Joseph

Perkins, John B. Rich, C. C. Rice, George Slater, E. K. Smith, J. N. Stowell, Fred Stokes, Daniel Stirewalt, Charles Stokes, John Swayne, B. R. Smith, Conrad Schomber, Chas. Sydelinker, J. K. Townsend, Max Volk, John Walker, Ira Wade, Thomas Wann, W. O. Weston, Thomas Wren. Big Lake Cemetery—M. H. Evans, J. J. Snyder, George M. Knowlton, George L. Knapp, L. F. Putnam, C. B. Doten, William Everett, B. F. Snow. Otsego—W. W. Bartlett, A. H. Borthwick, J. W. Burgan, Farris Cooley, G. Dilliber, R. Goodwin, N. Haley, John Waggle, William Hurd, Henry Holt, A. D. King, Joseph McDonald, J. N. Morrill, C. F. Parker, Martin Spencer. Becker—John Wagner. Elk River—O. Bailey, A. Bryant, William Coombs, J. R. Carr, M. F. Davis, D. Folsom, J. Felch, D. R. Houlton, A. Marriele, E. Nickerson, S. Rand, A. T. Summer, J. R. Thomas, D. Virgin, Job Bailey, E. H. Davis, C. M. Donley, S. Fielding, D. Frye, Charles Hancock, W. N. Hayden, A. R. Hayden, C. W. Hayden, S. E. Latta, H. J. Latta, Henry Mansur, William McDaniel, S. A. McNeal, S. E. Parker, J. Simmons, N. Tourtillotte, W. J. Wagner, Frank M. Wallace, George Crocker.

The members of the Relief Corps laid to rest in Riverside cemetery are: Mrs. Charles Bradford, Mrs. Robert Bredt, Mrs. A. Bryant, Mrs. M. Bartholomew, Mrs. F. H. Chilson, Mrs. C. D. Keene, Mrs. A. N. Mitchell, Mrs. Anna E. McCord, Mrs. J. J. Parker, Mrs. Eliza Jones. Those laid to rest in the old cemetery are: Mrs. J. B. Parvin, Mrs. Ira Wade, Mrs. G. R. Wedgewood, Mrs. George Slater.

Sedgwick Post was organized December 16, 1905, the former post having been disbanded. Memorial day is faithfully observed by citizens and in the schools. The members take pleasure in talking in the schools and in teaching patriotism on every occasion.

CHAPTER XX.

POSTAL HISTORY.

**Inauguration of Post Service—First Routes in the United States
—Present Extent of the System—First Offices in Wright
County—Present Offices—Discontinued Offices.**

The postal service is a feature of government as old as the written history of man. The influence and accomplishments of the postal service have practically extended the progress of commercialism through out the world. So far as history records, a system of communication was evidently conceived by Cyrus shortly after his conquest of the Persian empire in the year 550 B. C. That systematic ruler sought to keep in touch with the affairs of his vast domain, and to that end required his governors to write to him frequently about their several districts. In order to make these communications safe and expeditious he built post roads throughout the empire and established posthouses at distances along these roads. The service, however, both in ancient and medieval periods was established for the government alone and not for the general public.

The first postoffice which was established for the general public was in 1516, between Berlin and Vienna. In 1523 England established a postal system, but it was only used for communications between the royal family.

The postal system in America dates from 1639, when the General Court of Massachusetts, by an ordinance, legalized such a system and directed that all letters brought from across the sea or to be sent to parts of the colonies, should be left at the house of Richard Fairbanks, in Boston, and by him sent to the proper destination. He was allowed a penny compensation for the transmission of each letter and was accountable to the authorities for any dereliction of duty. The postal system, however, in the early colonial days, was something of a go-as-you-please system.

Benjamin Franklin, the father of our postoffice system, was appointed postmaster at Philadelphia in 1737, and in 1753 he was appointed deputy postmaster general for the Colonies.

In 1776 there were but twenty-eight postoffices in the Colonies, fourteen of these being in Massachusetts.

In 1785 the Colonies decided to manage the postal business on their own responsibility, and appointed Benjamin Franklin postmaster general at a salary of \$1,000 a year, authorizing him to establish postoffices from Maine to Georgia.

President George Washington, in 1789, appointed Samuel Osgood, of Massachusetts, the first postmaster general of the United States. At that time there were but seventy-five postoffices,

yielding a revenue of less than \$40,000 a year. The rate of postage was six cents for thirty miles and up to twenty-five cents for 450 miles.

Today there are over 60,000 postoffices, yielding a revenue of over \$200,000,000. About a thousand million letters and postal cards are now distributed in the United States every month. The service has grown and expanded to such a degree that twenty years ago would have been considered extravagant, and yet the service is practically in its infancy. But it already forms an intricate network over all our land and extends to the far-off island possessions, and yet its achievements are not nearly at an end.

The first rural route in the United States was established in the fall of 1896. Fifteen thousand dollars was expended for rural free delivery purpose during that fiscal year.

The parcel post regulations which went into effect in 1913, opened a new era of shipping facilities and is proving of the greatest benefit to all who make use of it.

The postal history of Wright county dates from 1855. Clear-water and Monticello postoffices were established that year. Mail was brought by ferry from the stage route on the opposite bank of the Mississippi. In 1856 offices were established at Silver Creek, Albion, Otsego and Norwood, the latter being a village in Otsego township. Cokato, St. Michael and Rockford postoffices were established in 1857.

In 1893 there were twenty-six postoffices in Wright county as follows: Annandale, Buffalo, Chatham, Clear Water (then spelled as two words), Cochran's Mills, Cokato, Delano, French Lake, Granite Lake, Hanover, Hasty, Howard Lake, Keystone, Ludemann, Maple Lake, Monticello, Montrose, Otsego, Rockford, St. Michael, St. Michael's Station, Silver Creek, Smith Lake, South Haven, Victor and Waverly Mills.

Before the close of 1894, Cochran's Mills and Victor had been discontinued, leaving twenty-four offices in the county.

At the opening of 1899, three new offices, Endeavor, Knapp, Stockholm, had been established, making twenty-seven in all. Before the close of 1900, there were thirty offices in the county, Albrecht, Oster, Rasset and Whipple having been established, and Chatham having been discontinued.

At the opening of 1903, another office, Censtohowa, had been established, making thirty-one in all.

With the coming of the rural free delivery, Albrecht, Endeavor, French Lake, Granite Lake, Keystone, Ludemann, Otsego, Rasset and Stockholm, had been discontinued before the opening of 1905. Before the close of 1906, Censtohowa and Whipple had been discontinued; before the close of 1908, Oster, Knapp and Silver Creek had been crossed from the list. Later Enfield postoffice was established, leaving the number eighteen as at present.

There are now seventeen postoffices in Wright county with postmasters as follows: Albertville (formerly St. Michael Station), John P. Eull; Annandale, William H. Towle; Buffalo, Halvor T. Moland; Clearwater, Jennie L. Phillips; Cokato, Seth J. Swanson; Delano, Clarence J. Buckley; Enfield, Lars P. Berglund; Hanover, Louisa Haefer; Hasty, Theo. O. Sonstebj; Howard Lake, Enoch E. Ritchie; Maple Lake, P. B. Jude; Monticello, Charles S. Strout; Montrose, William H. Wright; Rockford, Chapin A. Farnham; South Haven, Freeman S. Holmes; St. Michael, Lena Zachmann; Waverly, Frank McDonnell.

There are forty rural routes centering in Wright county postoffices as follows: Buffalo, 5; Cokato, 5; Monticello, 4; Annandale, 4; Clearwater, 3; Delano, 3; Howard Lake, 3; Maple Lake, 3; Montrose, 2; Rockford, 2; Waverly, 2; South Haven, 2; Albertville, 1; Hasty, 1. Enfield, Hanover and St. Michael have none.

PRESENT OFFICES.

Albertville. (St. Michael Station.) J. P. Eull has been postmaster at this point for many years. The office was first called St. Michael's Station, then St. Michael Station and now Albertville.

Annandale postoffice was established early in March, 1887, with W. H. Towle as postmaster. He opened the office in the grocery store of Samuel Wells, a little south of the rear end of the Mathew building, but in a short time moved it to his own store which in the meantime he had been erecting. Annandale became a money order office in 1890, and was advanced to the third class November 23, 1913. There are four rural routes, established March 2, 1902. French Lake and Granite Lake offices have discontinued into this one. Mr. Towle, the first postmaster, has served continuously to the present time with the exception of the period between February 28, 1894, and March 1, 1898, when W. S. Ives held office.

Buffalo. Jackson Taylor arrived in Buffalo, August 20, 1856. When the postoffice was established, he became postmaster, and served possibly something like a quarter of a century. He was followed by John C. Nugent who was appointed in 1886. C. K. Dowd took office in 1889, and John C. Nugent was again appointed in 1893. Frank B. Lamson was appointed in 1897. He held office until 1910 and was succeeded by E. M. Nagel. In the fall of 1914, the present postmaster, Halvor T. Moland, took office.

The first postoffice was located in what was then the Jackson Taylor Hotel, and which is now the Paul Leiderbach residence. Then it was moved to a small building erected for that purpose by Jackson Taylor, on lots now occupied by Frank McKnight's

residence. The next location was a building owned by Frank Gorman, located near Judge Wendell's law office. Then it was moved to what was then the Mike O'Connor building. From there it was taken to what was then the Journal Printing office near the Eaton block. The next location was the Wesley Cooper block, opposite Dudley park, where all the records were burned in 1901. Then it was moved to a building where the Journal office is now located. It was in 1902 that the office was moved to its present building, erected for that purpose.—By George C. Carpenter.

Clearwater. When the postoffice was established in 1855, Simon Stevens was commissioned postmaster. In 1858 he was succeeded by W. W. Webster, who in 1861 was followed by J. M. Brown. Following him came in turn H. L. Gordon, J. A. Stanton, J. E. Firte, Jed. F. Fuller, Simon Stevens, W. W. Webster and W. T. Rigby. All records were burned while Mr. Rigby was postmaster. S. McC. Phillips followed Mr. Rigby taking the office in November, 1896. After his death June 1, 1903, he was succeeded by his daughter, Jennie L. Phillips, who early in this year (1915) has been re-appointed under the Civil service law of May, 1913. She is assisted by her sister, Agnes V. Phillips, and the office is kept in their drug store in the center of the village. Rural routes 1 and 2, were established February 15, 1904, with Sherman W. Shattuck and Fred Murray as the respective carriers. Rural route 3 was established September 1, 1905, with Samuel B. Kirk as carrier. There have been no changes in carriers since the office was established. In the early nineties the postal authorities shortened the name from Clear Water to Clearwater.

Cokato. A postoffice has been maintained since about 1857, when a private office called Mooers Prairie was established, and Josiah P. Mooers appointed postmaster, the office being at his residence south of the present village. Mail was brought from Middleville by volunteers until July, 1862, when a route from Rockford to Forest City supplied this office. During the Indian war the route was discontinued, but at its close was resumed, continuing until the completion of the railroad, when the office was moved to the station and the name changed to Cokato. In 1876 M. Lewis succeeded Mr. Mooers as postmaster, and the next year the office passed to C. J. Anderson. It was made a money order office in 1879. Isaac Podas succeeded C. J. Anderson. The office next passed to C. A. Holmstrom, who served about three years, until his death. M. Holmstrom was appointed to fill the place and served about two years. C. J. Carlson succeeded M. Holmstrom. May 21, 1898, Axel Hammarsten was appointed to succeed C. J. Carlson. January 1, 1903, the office was advanced to the third class, and Mr. Hammarsten was re-appointed and

held the office until the time of his death July 13, 1903. C. R. Peterson was acting postmaster for five months during the vacancy due to Mr. Hammarsten's death. The position was filled by the appointment of the present postmaster, Seth J. Swanson, November 23, 1903. He was re-appointed January 9, 1908, again re-appointed for the third term December 21, 1911, and is now serving his twelfth year as postmaster. The first rural route that was established in Wright county emanated from Cokato. It was numbered and was established October 1, 1900. P. Danielson was the first carrier in the county. Route 2 was established March 2, 1903; route 3, June 1, 1904; route 4, June 1, 1904; route 5 was changed from Smith Lake April 1, 1906.

The office became a postal savings station November 1, 1912. The following offices have been discontinued into this office: Stockholm, Knapp, Keystone and Smith Lake.

The present staff is as follows: Seth J. Swanson, postmaster; Clifford C. Swanson, assistant postmaster; Mrs. S. J. Swanson, clerk. Rural carriers: Algot Eastlund, route 1; O. A. Loberg, route 2; John R. Halvorson, route 3; William Harris, route 4; Eslie Larson, route 5.

Delano. A postoffice called Cassell was established in 1858, in section 33, in the northern part of the township, then a part of Rockford. Theodore Jaegler was postmaster for seven years. Following him came William Ziebarth and later, John Tuckson. The office was supplied by the Rockford and Mooers' Prairie mail route. In 1858, the year that Cassell was established, an office called Franklin was established in section 14, in the east part of the township, with David White as postmaster. This office was served by the Dayton and Watertown route. The route and the postoffice were discontinued in 1862. Soon after the coming of the railroad in 1868, the Cassell office was discontinued, and the Crow River office established with F. M. Hopkins as postmaster. In 1870 the name was changed to Delano. When Mr. Hopkins left town, F. B. Nichols was appointed. In July, 1873, Mr. Nicholas likewise left, and J. M. Langford took the office, serving until his death in 1879. Then came C. B. Moody, who after a short period resigned and was succeeded by Mrs. M. A. Chance, in February, 1880. The present postmaster, Clarence J. Buckley followed M. A. O'Hair.

Enfield postoffice is the newest in the county. It is located in the store of Lars P. Berglund, in a little hamlet called Enfield, seven miles northwest of Monticello, on the Great Northern. The office was established in Mr. Berglund's store June 9, 1910, and has since been maintained there. The first postmaster served until June 20, 1911, on which date Mr. Berglund took office. He is assisted by Myrtle G. Berglund. Enfield was made a money-order office, October 1, 1910.

Hanover postoffice was established some time in October, 1877, at the store of L. W. Haefer, who became the first postmaster. The locality was known for a while as Vollbrecht's Mills. The present postmistress, Mrs. Louisa Haefer, began to do the work of the office when it was first established, and on March 29, 1894, became the postmistress. She also keeps the general store. Hanover was made a money order office, July 20, 1895. Alex. Farnham is the carrier on route 1, and Joseph Dulac the carrier on route 2.

Hasty. The postmaster at Hasty is Theo. O. Sonstebly who was appointed October 23, 1913. All the records were lost in the fire of April, 1913, when Carl O. Sonstebly was postmaster. Carl O. Sonstebly followed Edward Ahl who in turn followed J. F. Kling.

Howard Lake postoffice was established as Middleville postoffice in 1860. A. E. Cochran, the postmaster, kept the office at his home on section 2. In 1865 he sold the farm to Joseph Pearson, who also succeeded him in office. In January, 1870, the office was moved to Howard Lake, the name changed to conform to that of the village, and J. F. Pearson appointed postmaster. In 1877 he was succeeded by W. L. McCollum, and after him the postmasters took office as follows: Mark Fosket, 1885; H. M. Dickey, 1889; David F. Jackson, 1893; Mark M. Woolley, 1897; Enoch E. Ritchie, August 1, 1913. Mr. Ritchie is assisted by Mary R. Ritchie as assistant postmistress, and by Orpha E. and Walter E. Ritchie as clerks. Three rural routes center at this office. Route 1 was established March 2, 1903. The present carrier, W. T. Hoffenbert succeeded Ernest Fisher, the first carrier. Route 2 was also established March 2, 1913. The first carrier, D. D. Christopher, was succeeded by John Divine, who is still in service. Route 3 was established November 1, 1904, with Christ Gilmer as first carrier. He was succeeded by Gustav Hensel, the present carrier. Three times has this office been visited by burglars who blew up the safe and robbed it of its contents, twice while Mr. Woolley was postmaster, and again May 22, 1914.

Maple Lake. The postoffice of Geneva was established in October, 1858, on the old townsite, which like the office, was first called Geneva and then Maple Lake. The townsite of Maple Lake was some two miles away from the present location of the village. For several years mail was supplied by the Monticello and Forest City mail route. E. B. McCord, the first postmaster, served until 1865, when he resigned and the position was given to W. G. McCrory, who had recently moved to a farm near the townsite. He was followed by Joseph Rackliffe, who removed the office to his house near the church in section 35. Patrick Butler was appointed in 1877. He died in August, 1886, and Robert King was shortly afterward appointed. In the meantime the railroad came

through and the present village of Maple Lake was established. The office was moved to the village on June 13, 1887, and Martin O'Loughlin became the first postmaster. He was followed May 1, 1889, by A. A. Jewett, who held the office until August 26, 1893, when Martin O'Loughlin was again appointed. Again, on July 10, 1897, he was succeeded by A. A. Jewett. Mr. Jewett later resigned, and was followed, November 1, 1903, by J. P. Gorman. He in turn resigned, and was followed on July 1, 1906, by A. W. Nary. July 10, 1913, C. E. Jude took over the office. October 1, 1914, he was followed by the present postmaster, P. B. Jude. No record has been kept of when the office was first qualified to register letters, but old settlers remember that such business was done as far back as the administration of Mr. Butler. It became a money order office January 1, 1893, and a postal savings station, August 1, 1912. The present postmaster, P. B. Jude has B. J. Jude as his assistant. Rural delivery service was established from this office October 1, 1903. There are three routes, and each one is still served by the carrier originally appointed: Route 1, Fred M. Ferrell; route 2, Martin Mooney; route 3, Henry Gorman. Two offices have been discontinued into this one. Albion was discontinued about the time the railroad came through. Silver Creek was discontinued December 1, 1906, and the records are kept at this office.

Monticello. A postoffice was established at Monticello in September, 1855, with James C. Beekman in charge. The postmasters have been: James C. Beekman, Thomas Chambers, W. C. Williams, Samuel E. Adams, A. F. Barker, G. W. Gerrish, Charles E. Kreis, William Tubbs, Don. F. Fuller, J. L. Harwick, R. B. Kreis, Henry C. Brasie and Charles S. Strout. Mr. Strout took office June 1, 1914. His assistant is Marie E. Strout. In 1911 the postoffice was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt on the same location. The postal savings department was established in the same year. The office supplies four rural routes. Routes 1 and 2 were established in September, 1901, with W. B. Sawyer and John E. Erikson as carriers. These gentlemen still continue to serve. Route 3 was established in November, 1903. E. C. McCrory, the first carrier, was succeeded by G. A. Sykes, the present carrier. Route 4 was established in November, 1904, with O. M. Swanson as carrier. Mr. Swanson is still serving. The office was elevated to the third class several years ago.

Montrose. Montrose postoffice was established in 1866, and was named after a Pennsylvania town by George M. Wright, the first postmaster. When the village was established, it took its name from this office. Mr. Wright kept the office at his home which was located on the highway from St. Paul to Forest City. Mail was carried weekly on horseback. When the village of Montrose was established, the postoffice was moved to the railroad

station, George M. Wright resigning in favor of William P. Holbrook, the railroad agent, who received his appointment in 1879. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Holbrook built a postoffice building on the corner of lot 1, block 5, the present site of the hotel on Railroad street. William H. Wright was appointed postmaster May 26, 1884, having previously been assistant to Mr. Holbrook. Mr. Wright purchased and retained the same site, and served until 1887. William G. Young was appointed in that year and served until 1899. William H. Wright was then re-appointed and served until 1893. Then William G. Young was re-appointed. He resigned January 1, 1902. Mr. Young moved the postoffice to the Haven building, lot 1, block 7, in 1893. Something like two years later he moved it to the I. O. O. F. building located on lot 7, block 6. William H. Wright was again re-appointed November 28, 1902. During the last six months of Mr. Young's last term and the first six months of Mr. Wright's last appointment the postoffice was temporarily located in the Charles Kraus building, lot 2, block 4. In the spring of 1903 it was moved to the Kretschmer building, lot 2, block 4, for four months. Then it was moved for two months to the town hall on lot 5, block 6. In November, 1903, it was moved to its present location in a building erected for the purpose by Mr. Wright on lot 1, block 5. November 30, the Civil Service Commission extended Civil service classification to Mr. Wright under the provisions of an Executive order of May 7, 1913. He is a capable and efficient officer, and one of the useful citizens of the village. Rural route No. 1, was established March 1, 1903. The first carrier, Henry M. Schultz is still serving. Rural route 2 was established October 1, 1903, and the first carrier, Henry L. Wright is still serving. Whipple postoffice was discontinued into Montrose January 20, 1905, the territory now being supplied by rural route 2. No data can be found as to when the office was made a registry office. It was made a money order office October 18, 1893.

South Haven postoffice was established in 1885. A. G. Lano was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by J. H. Crowell. Then Levi C. Holmes was appointed. In 1898 A. R. Kersten was appointed. Then Levi C. Holmes was appointed again and served until November 29, 1905, when Freeman S. Holmes was appointed. On July 8, 1914, when the Civil service examination was held at Buffalo, Minn., Freeman S. Holmes passed the examination and was appointed November 28, 1914, under Civil service rules. The office was made a registry office when established in 1885. It became a money order office during A. R. Kersten's administration about 1899. August 1, 1912, it became a Postal Savings bank. The present staff consists of: Freeman S. Holmes, postmaster; Gust Werner, assistant postmaster; Ethel Stolzenberg, clerk; Warren Maracle, carried on route 1; Luman Maracle, carrier on

route 2. There are two routes both established in 1903. Francis M. West was the first carrier on route 1. He was succeeded March 16, 1911, by Warren Maracle. Archie Rogers was the first carrier on route 2. He was succeeded in April, 1907, by Luman Maracle. The Fairhaven office was discontinued into this office in 1906, but was re-established again in 1908, and is served with lock pouch on rural route 2. On April 11, 1910, the South Haven office with all contents was totally destroyed by fire. The office is now steadily growing. It has increased from less than \$300 per annum in 1905, to over \$900 in 1914, compensation for postmaster. The gross receipts for 1914 were over \$1,600. The two rural routes have 232 patrons and they receive over 14,000 pieces of mail each month.

St. Michael. Feeling the need of a regular mail service the people of the Crow river settlement in March, 1857, entered into an agreement by which one of their number was to go to Dayton once each week, carrying all out-going mail, and bringing back the mail for the settlement. The first trip was made through water, ice and snow by I. Gutzwiller, Jr., and — Demler. Early in 1858 the government established a regular mail route from Dayton to Rockford and Greenwood, and in June or July, Alexander Armstrong started driving the stage. Later in the summer, a postoffice called St. Michael was established on the old town-site of Frankfort, and Anthony Berning, the store keeper was appointed postmaster. He resigned in January, 1865, and the office was temporarily discontinued. In the summer of that year the office was re-established, and I. Gutzwiller, Jr., appointed postmaster. He moved later to Delano and in 1871 resigned. F. T. Aydt served from 1871 to 1881. J. K. Zachmann was appointed April 1, 1881. He was followed by Mrs. Lena Zachmann, who has been postmistress since January 31, 1910. The office is kept in Zachmann's store.

Waverly. A postoffice was established at old Waverly in 1863, with A. D. Kingsley as postmaster. Mail was supplied by the mail route from Rockford to Mooers' Prairie. George Doerfler was appointed postmaster in 1860, and in 1870 moved the office to Waverly Station. In 1873 he was succeeded by L. V. Kyte. The office was long called Waverly Mills but some fifteen years ago the name was changed to Waverly. August 17, 1897, E. H. Learned succeeded C. H. Cullen as postmaster. He in turn was succeeded, January 7, 1911, by Abijah E. Learned. The present postmaster, Frank McDonnell followed Abijah E. Learned, February 1, 1915. J. A. Kingstedt is the carrier on route 1, and John J. Jolicoem the carrier on route 2. Oster postoffice, the patrons of which are supplied from this point was discontinued.

Rockford. A postoffice was established at Rockford in March, 1857, and Joel Florida was appointed postmaster. The same year

the Minneapolis and Buffalo stage route was established by way of Rockford. In April, 1859, Mr. Florida resigned and D. R. Farnham was appointed. He was followed in April, 1869, by Jefferson Benner, who served until October, 1885, when J. R. Ames was appointed. He was followed November 1, 1891, by D. R. Farnham, who in turn was followed November 1, 1895, by D. D. Ames. The present postmaster, Chapin A. Farnham was appointed May 1, 1899, and has since served continuously, having recently been appointed under the Civil service, December 1, 1914. The money order business was established June 1, 1892. Rural route 1 was established December 1, 1902, with D. D. Ames as carrier. He resigned October 15, 1903, and was followed by Hollis Hall, who resigned July 1, 1906, and was followed by Charles W. Guptil, who in turn resigned August 1, 1910, and was followed by the present carrier, Alexander A. Farnham. Route 2 was established November 1, 1904, with Charles Omera as carrier. He resigned March 1, 1909 and was followed by Frank G. Omera, the present incumbent.

The Wright County Rural Letter Carriers' Association is a successful organization of rural carriers, and some enjoyable meetings have been held. The annual meeting for 1915 was held May 8, at Buffalo. Carriers and their wives were present from Delano, Cokato, Monticello, Maple Plain and Buffalo. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year. O. A. Loberg, Cokato, president; John J. Reynolds, Buffalo, vice president; Otto L. Kelsey, Delano, secretary; J. R. Halvorson, Cokato, treasurer; O. W. Swanson, Monticello, Paul Templin, Buffalo, William Sutton, Delano, executive board. John J. Reynolds was elected as delegate to the state convention at Detroit, Minn., June 18 and 19; Paul Templin, alternate. The next meeting will be held at Monticello.

DISCONTINUED OFFICES.

Albion postoffice was established in Albion village, sections 9 and 10, Albion township, in 1856. Thomas G. and Robert S. Holmes alternated as postmasters for many years. The office was discontinued into the Maple Lake office about the time the railroad came through.

Albrecht postoffice was established in the late nineties with Herman Albrecht as postmaster, and flourished for several years. The office was located on the north branch of the Crow river, near the southwest corner of section 8, township 119 (Middleville). A flour mill and a store were established here. The owner was killed by an infuriated bull some twenty-five years ago.

Bianca. Bianca postoffice was established in the late fifties in Silver Creek township. Rev. Moses Goodrich was the postmaster.

Censtohowa is a discontinued postoffice, the patrons of which, now receive their mail from Delano. It flourished for several years in the first decade of the present century. Michael Nalewaja was the postmaster. The office was located in Franklin township about eighteen miles south of Buffalo and several miles from Delano.

Corinna postoffice was established on section 18, Corinna township, in 1868, with M. S. Harriman as postmaster. In 1878, William Ponsford was appointed postmaster, and the office was removed to his residence on section 17.

Chatham postoffice was discontinued in the late nineties. The last postmaster was L. Fauquette. It was located in Chatham township.

Dean Lake. A postoffice was established at Dean Lake in Rockford township in 1862, with S. H. Dean as postmaster. Mr. Dean died in 1874, and his widow kept the office until 1878, when it was discontinued.

Endeavor postoffice, now discontinued, was located six miles southeast of Buffalo. It was established in the late nineties, and was discontinued some ten years ago. The patrons now receive their mail from Buffalo. The first postmaster was F. Peterson. The last was Alphonse Boldue.

French Lake. French Lake postoffice was established in 1859 and Michael O'Loughlin was appointed postmaster. He resigned in 1868 and Martin O'Loughlin was appointed to fill the position. Until 1870 the office was supplied by the Monticello and Forest City mail route. In that year the Rockford and French Lake route was established. When this route was discontinued in 1874, the office was discontinued. A new office called Normandy was established and Charles Chevalier appointed postmaster. It was not long in existence, and when the Cokato and Fair Haven mail route was established through the town the postoffice of French Lake was again opened and Thomas O'Loughlin appointed postmaster. He was succeeded by P. B. O'Loughlin, son of the first postmaster, Michael O'Loughlin. P. B. O'Loughlin kept the office at the store of Connole & O'Loughlin at the corner, commonly known as Charleston, and received a weekly mail from Smith Lake. The office of French Lake was discontinued into the office at Annandale about ten years ago. The last postmaster was Andrew J. Lindberg. He succeeded R. W. Rosseau.

Granite Lake postoffice was discontinued some ten years ago, and the patrons now receive their mail from Annandale. The last postmaster was John B. Smith. The office was located in section 29, Albion township.

Geneva. For this office, see Maple Lake. It was established on the old townsite of Geneva, and the name later changed to

Maple Lake. After the railroad came through it was moved to the present site of Maple Lake.

Keystone postoffice was discontinued some ten years ago, and the patrons now receive their mail from Cokato. Ella Jorgenson was the last postmistress. The office was located in the southern part of Stockholm township.

Knapp postoffice was established in the late nineties and was discontinued some five years ago. The last postmaster was August Pearson. The office was located in section 32, French Lake township, bordering on section 5, Cokato township.

Ludemann is a discontinued postoffice six miles east of Buffalo. It was discontinued some ten years ago. The last postmaster was Gustav Wessenberg. He followed W. Cochran. The patrons now receive their mail from Buffalo.

Middleville postoffice was established late in 1869 or early in 1870 at Boam's, on the Crow river. At about the same time an older postoffice also called Middleville, located in section 2, Victor township, just over the line from Middleville township, had been moved to Howard Lake and the name changed to correspond with its new location. Henry Boam was appointed postmaster and held the position for many years. The office was supplied by the Clearwater & Howard Lake route.

Northwood postoffice was established late in 1856, in section 36, Otsego township, with Charles Kelley as postmaster. In the winter of 1856-57 mail routes were established running from Northwood to St. Paul, to St. Peter, and to Watertown. Col. Alexander Armstrong, a well known character, was stage driver for many years on the route between Northwood and Watertown.

Oster postoffice was discontinued in January, 1907. It was located near the county line, seventeen miles southwest of Buffalo. The patrons now receive their mail from Waverly.

Otsego. Otsego postoffice was established in 1856, near the section line between sections 17 and 18, Otsego township. John McDonald was the first postmaster. The postoffice was discontinued some ten years ago and mail is now received from Elk River. The last postmistress was Josephine Spencer.

Rasset postoffice was discontinued some ten years ago. It was located in section 32, Chatham township, bordering on section 5, Marysville. The last postmaster was S. A. Anderson.

Stockholm postoffice was established in the late nineties and discontinued about ten years ago. The last postmaster was August Sahlberg. He followed John A. Mellquist.

Silver Creek. Silver Creek postoffice was established in 1856, with A. G. Descent as postmaster. The office continued in operation until December 1, 1906, when it was discontinued into the Maple Lake postoffice. The last postmaster was Jessie M. Ives, who succeeded J. H. Whitney.

Smith Lake. The Big Woods postoffice was established in 1861 and was one of the pioneer offices in the woods. A. E. Cochrane was the postmaster. The office was supplied weekly by the Rockford and Mooers' Prairie mail route. In 1875 the name was changed to Smith Lake and the office removed to that village. The office was discontinued into Cokato, March 31, 1915. From the time of the establishment of the Smith Lake office, the postmasters, as nearly as can be ascertained, were as follows: A. E. Cochrane, R. M. Morgan, O. Wennons, L. Cochrane, Andrew Thompson, Mrs. Mary Larson, J. W. Krueger, Anna Lyren, A. A. Brock, J. J. Schamberg, M. Dedrick, Mrs. L. M. Watson and Mrs. Maggie Rice.

Whipple is a discontinued postoffice in the southeastern part of the county. The last postmaster was John Herman. He followed John W. Pattison.

Ypsilanti postoffice was established in 1860, in Silver Creek township with Joseph Brooks as postmaster.

CHAPTER XXI.

DAIRYING AND CREAMERIES.

Early Difficulties of Dairy Farming—Gathered Cream Plants—Separator Comes Into Use—Co-Operative Creameries Started—Independent Creameries—Wright County the Banner Dairy County of the State—Grand Prizes Won—High Averages—Creamery Associations—Organization and Progress—Edited by A. G. Redman, President the Minnesota State Butter and Cheese Makers' Association.

The first settlers in Wright county engaged in wheat raising almost exclusively. Those who settled on the prairies along the Mississippi had only to break the sod and put in the seed. In the Big Woods which covered the greater part of the county, the first seed was put in among the stumps. Year after year, as the land was cleared, the virgin soil yielded twenty to thirty bushels to the acre, year after year, No. 1, hard. For many years this staple had to be hauled across the country to Mississippi river points. With the coming of the railroads, transportation was made easy, and there was a corresponding increase in wheat culture. Year by year more land was broken and year by year a larger acreage was tilled.

But the wheat decline, starting in 1878 and coincident with the big drop in wheat prices, caused the farmers to turn their attention to diversified farming and dairying. Progress in the direction of dairying, however, was slow. It is true that the

early settlers brought with them a few cows for dairy and beef purposes, a few hogs which they marketed to some extent, and some poultry, but it was not until after the wheat decline that stock raising was considered as a leading feature of farm endeavor. Following the decline, Shorthorns and native cattle were bred, and a portion of the former large wheat fields were turned into pastures. However, large herds were the exception rather than the rule, and dairying was conducted on only a small scale. At that time agricultural experiment in this country was in its infancy, and the modern method of acclimation was unknown. Corn brought from more southern states and planted here was an uncertain crop, owing to the late springs and the early autumns. It was believed that only tame grasses like clover and timothy could be raised here. Without corn and cultivated grass, Wright county beef could not compete with the better class of stock sold in the market, nor could extensive dairying flourish under these circumstances, although the natural meadows which spangled the Big Woods furnished better pasturage than that found in some other parts of the state. The average farmer owned four or five cows. A few herds were gathered here by traveling drovers and shipped annually from this county to the western plains and ranges, and in the earlier days a few herds were brought here from other counties for temporary pasturage. Horses were raised to some small extent and sold for a time at profit in the northwestern markets, chiefly in the larger cities. Animal raising, however, under such disadvantages brought little, if any, profit, and then, too, the market value of horses soon fell. It was while the Wright county farmers were realizing less and less each year and while they were in doubt as to what branch of agriculture to adopt next, that their attention was attracted to the new process of making butter from cream separated from the milk by machinery.

The churning of butter had for many years been an irksome task on almost every Wright county farm. Most of this dairying was on a small scale and the butter of poor quality. A farmer here and there kept as high as a dozen or more milch cows, and established a reputation in the neighboring town for his wife's butter that enabled him to realize a fair price for his product. But private dairying meant doubtful profits, slavery for the women on the farm and much annoyance and waste of time for the farmer and his hired help. Accordingly, efforts were made at different times in several of the towns and villages of the county to make butter on a larger scale, and wagons were sent out in all directions to gather the cream from the top of the cans, paying the farmer by the measured inch.

The gathered cream plants were usually owned either by individuals or by the merchants and town people, who formed

themselves into stock companies, though in one or two instances a few farmers formed stock companies among themselves and bought cream by the inch, throughout territory, often covering ten or fifteen miles in each direction.

Following this came the cheese factories. These, however, did not at that time prove to be much of a success. Farms were scattered. No one made a specialty of dairying. The production of milk was only a side line on the farms, and each individual kept but few cows. Consequently the milk was not of the best, and hence the cheese was of poor quality and did not find a ready market. The fine cheese of better grade which was being produced in the older states, crowded the poorer grades out of the market.

Then came the factory separator process with its blessing to the dairy business.

This new separator process promised to do away with all the objectionable features of making the butter at the farm, and to realize profit instead of losses experienced by both the owners and the patrons of the gathered cream plants. The separator had been invented in Sweden early in the eighties; accounts of it had been published and its merits discussed in all the leading agricultural papers. Creamery supply houses throughout the West were advertising the new machines widely and commended them to those who were engaged in the manufacture of butter. Co-operative separator creameries were already in operation a few hundred miles south of Wright county in Iowa, and the separator process had been adopted by the established creameries in Illinois and Wisconsin districts. It was represented that the separator would skim so clean that but a small fraction of one per cent of butter fat would remain in the milk, and the separated milk could still be used as valuable feed for young stock on the farm.

With the belief that the use of the separator would make the manufacture of butter profitable and that dairying would prove a safe business for years to come, the Wright county farmers after careful inquiry and investigation, formed themselves into co-operative associations. They borrowed money to the amount of many thousands of dollars, erected creamery buildings, bought separators, churns, butter-workers, boilers, engines, vats and pumps, and commenced business with high hopes. But the first factory separators did not prove a success. They were of the old type which had been rejected in older parts of the country by men of experience, and were palmed off on the people who knew nothing about them. But the fact was soon revealed as the farmers who had formed the associations, and these old type separators were soon replaced by modern machines which did the work much quicker and better.

The first churns and butter workers were operated independent of each other, the cream being churned in an old box churn, and the butter worked on a table. By this method 500 to 1,000 pounds was a large day's work for a butter maker and his assistant.

But the farmers learned by experience, the quantity and quality were increased, and extensive shipments were made to eastern markets. These shipments have increased steadily from year to year, and in return money to the amount of many millions of dollars has been paid to the creamery patrons. Several independent creameries have also had their share in the good work, and have notably swelled the proceeds of the Wright county dairy farmer.

A few years after the factory separator came into use, the farmers began to purchase the hand separator, and this also marked an important step in the progress of the county.

Since the establishing of the dairy industry, and in connection with it the Wright county farmers have adopted the intelligent and safe policy of diversified farming. Few large fields of any one crop are now grown, but instead many different crops are put in, so that there is certain to be each year a good yield of something. To add to the resources of the county, it was discovered that the former belief that tame grasses could not be grown was erroneous, for now clover and timothy, millet and grasses of all varieties grow here in great luxuriance and possess such unusual qualities that our butter excels in flavor and body that produced in other states. Corn, too, whether from acclimation of the seed or from longer seasons or from better cultivation, or from all these causes, has become a safe crop.

The improved economic conditions in Wright county since the introduction of the cream separator and the modern type of creamery are apparent on every hand. The small houses or log huts of the earlier period have given way to spacious farm houses well furnished and arranged for the convenience of the housewife. The straw sheds and rough stables have been replaced by the big barn with plenty of room for the cattle, horses and hundreds of tons of hay and feed. The grain and corn binders, rakes, hay loaders and stackers, cultivators and machinery and tools of all kinds are sheltered in well built sheds. Nearly every farm has a granary, an artesian well or a deep tubular well and a windmill, sometimes with gearings and attachments for grinding feed. The fences are of barb or woven wire and in good repair. The stock is of good breed and is improving rapidly from year to year. The seed for crops is better selected. The fields are plowed in the fall and fertilized abundantly from the barnyard and tilled with the greatest care. The roads are better worked, graded and drained, and each year more miles of improved roads are added

and travel made more easy to the creamery and the market. There is a school house, comfortably built and well equipped, within reach of every house. The farmers from being the debtor class have become the creditor. They buy more and better goods at less price than formerly and pay for what they get in cash which they receive from the creamery without fail each month. They drive better rigs, or even in automobiles, and travel more, study more, deal more with one another, are more in touch with business, acquire experience in bookkeeping and money matters—in short the status of the Wright county farmer and his family has improved in every respect, and he himself attributes this changed economic and social condition to the cream separator and its resulting modern creamery.

Great credit is due to the farmers of Wright county for fostering the co-operative creamery idea, and there have been so few failures that the good work has gone on almost unrestrained until it is altogether our greatest industry. The independent creameries in this county have also been very successful and have met with wide favor among the farmers. So, with a soil that raises the best grasses in the world, the people look to see the returns increased many fold as the years go on. The flavor that our butter gets from the sweet and nutritious grasses enables Wright county butter to top the market in the eastern cities.

Wright county has probably carried off more prizes for high-scoring creamery butter than any other county in the state. Minnesota, has won ten National Banners and Wright county has always done more than her share in winning these. At the 1913 State Fair, Wright county took first prize in both whole-milk and hand separator classes. In 1914 Wright county received the highest average score in the state. In 1915 Wright county won the highest score at the National Creamery Buttermakers' Association Convention held at Mason City, Iowa, March 10-11-12.

A very small percentage of cream is shipped out of Wright county which speaks well for her creameries.

Nearly all of the old creamery buildings are being replaced with new and up-to-date buildings, with proper light, heat, ventilation and drainage. No other industry has put as much money into the pockets of the Wright county farmers as has the creamery industry.

The large returns from milk in the last few years have encouraged the farmers to breed better cattle, and the number that are using pure bred sires has increased very materially in that time and another five years will add many full-blood and high-grade animals to our herds. Several full-blood and high-grade dairy herds have sprung up in the past few years. The dairy cow is the queen of the farm and one of the greatest mortgage lifters in existence. She is virtually a machine which turns prod-

ucts of the farms into the greatest profit. In order to get largest returns her ways and her disposition must be understood. She affects almost any branch of farming and she is the most economical producer on the farm.

CREAMERY ASSOCIATIONS.

Following are the creameries in Wright county. Where two addresses are given, the first is the postoffice address and the second the location, where but one address is given, the post-office address is meant. Albion Center Creamery, Ind., Maple Lake; Albion Creamery Co., Co-op., Annandale, Annandale five miles; Annandale Creamery Co., Ind., Annandale, Annandale; Chatham Co-operative Dairy Assn., Co-op., Buffalo, Waverly nine miles; Clearwater Creamery Co., Co-op., Clearwater; Cokato Creamery Assn., Co-op., Cokato, Cokato; Delano Creamery Assn., Co-op., Delano, Delano; Dickenson Creamery, Ind., Dickenson; Farmers' Co-operative Creamery, Co-op., Buffalo, Buffalo; Farmers' Co-operative Creamery Assn., Co-op., Montrose, Montrose; Farmers' Co-operative Dairy Assn., Co-op., Howard Lake, Howard Lake; French Lake Creamery Co., Ind., Annandale, Annandale, seven miles; German Creamery, Ind., Buffalo, Buffalo; Hanover Co-operative Creamery Assn., Co-op., Hanover; Highland Creamery, Ind., Howard Lake, Howard Lake; Johnson Creamery, Ind., Cokato, Cokato seven miles; Knapp Creamery Assn., Co-op., Cokato, Cokato six miles; Maple Lake Co-operative Dairy Assn., Co-op., Maple Lake, Maple Lake; Monticello Creamery, Ind., Monticello, Monticello; Rice Lake Co-operative Creamery, Co-op., Cokato, Cokato; Rockford Co-operative Creamery Assn., Co-op., Rockford, Rockford; Silver Creek Creamery, Ind., Hasty, R. 1; South Haven Creamery, Ind., South Haven, South Haven; Stockholm Co-operative Creamery Assn., Co-op., Cokato, R. 2, Cokato four miles; Sunflower Co-operative Creamery, Co-op., St. Michaels, Albertville; Waverly Co-operative Creamery Assn., Co-op., Waverly, Waverly.

Efforts have been made to secure a history of every creamery in the county, but in a few instances the secretaries have failed to respond to repeated requests for information.

The Stockholm Co-Operative Creamery Association is located in section 17, township 118, range 28, on the Cokato Rural Free Delivery Route No. 2. It was organized February 1, 1895, the organizers being: J. O. Chelgren, C. A. Davis, John Eklof, C. W. Johnson, Benjamin Brown, A. P. Lundahl, S. M. Eckman, Walfrid Westlund, William Paulson, Nils Munson, C. P. Larson, John Brown, A. P. Almquist, John F. Ostlund, J. G. Peterson, A. J. Rodin, J. P. Anderson, A. G. Johnson, John Malmquist, Erick Ek, L. P. Osterberg, O. A. Holmer, L. P. Johnson, Nils Soderberg.

At a meeting held on February 1, 1895, for the purpose of perfecting the organization, the following officers were selected to serve until the next annual meeting of this association to be held on the first Monday of January, 1896: Benjamin Brown, president; John G. Peterson, vice president; John Eklof, secretary; C. A. Davis, treasurer; vice, Herman Johnson, resigned; John G. Peterson, John Malquist and John A. Rodin, board of directors.

At a special meeting February 19, 1914, it was agreed to organize according to the article given in the Bulletin No. 35, issued by the Minnesota Experiment Station, the title to be: Stockholm Co-operative Creamery Association. It was resolved to raise \$3,000.00 in shares of \$50.00 each. Right from the start it was thought best to sell shares to the amount of \$1,500.00. At the next special meeting held on February 27, 1895, one acre of land was donated for building purpose by A. P. Almquist. The new board and directors were given authority to act somewhat in the capacity of a building committee for the association and look after things in general to complete the construction, with a call of a special meeting of the association when necessary.

The creamery building was completed the later part of June, 1895, and ready for operation July 1, 1895. Hans Sirup was buttermaker and was paid the first four months at \$60.00 per month. John Eklof was secretary and manager, with no stated compensation. A little later a feed mill was erected in connection with the creamery and used for some time, but, was found not to be a profitable sideline to the creamery, and was immediately discontinued.

The manner of conducting the business of the association was to deduct the amount of running expenses and five cents per 100 pounds of milk (to be left for sinking fund) from the gross receipts while the balance of the receipts for butter, milk and cream sold, were turned back to the patron, according to the amount of butterfat delivered to the creamery.

At the end of the first year there seemed to be a general satisfaction among the members and patrons in their first attempt in the creamery business. There had been accomplished more than was anticipated. Without outside aid and instruction, they formed the organization, although neighboring organizations invaded the territory to defeat their objects. The lack of raw material, and low price of butter and stringent times had been some great factors to prevent the development of the creamery's financial betterment.

No addition or changes in the building had been made up till 1906, with the exception of minor repairs. The association owns a dwelling house for the use of the buttermaker, erected in the

months of June and July, 1897. Buttermaker Hans Sirup donated \$20.00 toward the building fund.

During the first five or six years this association was in existence it had its "ups and downs," but after the experimental period was passed, the business made rapid headway, and several thousand dollars were laid aside for future building purposes.

The old building became inadequate. Dairy farming was fast replacing wheat raising in the old way. It was apparent to all that the dairy industry had a broad future, and that to accommodate the growing business better facilities were necessary.

At a special meeting held November 10, 1906, it was decided to erect a strictly modern building. At this time the officers and directors were: President, J. O. Chelgren; vice president, E. H. Ek; secretary and manager, M. P. Mortenson; treasurer, August Salhberg; directors, O. A. Holmer, S. M. Eckman and Nils Munson.

M. P. Mortenson, who had been secretary, manager and butter-maker for several years, was chosen to take charge of the details. The cement block style was decided upon, and a block machine and a power concrete mixer purchased. With the aid of a gasoline engine, a band saw and an industrious man hired at fifteen cents an hour, pallets were made at a fraction less than eighteen cents each, while the cost would have been twenty-five cents plus the freight had they been purchased with the machine.

Nearly 500 yards of gravel were hauled during the winter on sleds, at two-thirds the cost of hauling it in wagons, dynamite was used to break the frost, and green poplar poles were placed in the pit for the sleds to start on. In this way a team could pull out a larger load than on a wagon. Cement and rough lumber were also hauled on sleds. Fifty green poplar poles were cut and peeled, and when dry were used for scaffold work.

As soon as the night-frost ceased in the spring, work was commenced making blocks. Two men tamped blocks, one made brick for the chimney and for ornamental purposes, and one tended the power mixer. A 3 h. p. gasoline engine furnished power for mixing all the concrete, mortar, plastering, and for hoisting; a hoist was made from the gear of a discarded churn that was found at a neighboring creamery, and it saved an enormous amount of work. A boy was kept busy ten hours a day and seven days a week sprinkling water on the blocks, and this together with a good quality of cement, thorough mixing and good tamping, made blocks superior to anything that could have been bought for twice their cost. The blocks were left six weeks to cure, after being made, and in the meantime trenches for the foundations were dug, and filled with concrete.

The outside measure of the building is 54 feet square, with 23-foot walls. The foundation is 7 feet deep on the north and

west sides, and 5 feet on the east and south sides, and is solid concrete with steel re-inforcement in the corners and near the surface, and 18 inches thick. The foundations for partition walls are 3 feet deep and 12 inches thick. Outside walls have 10-inch blocks in the body, and 12-inch red trimming on the corners and around doors and windows; the water-table and frieze are also 12-inch and red.

The outside walls are lined inside with 2-inch hollow building tile in such a way as to form a continuous 1-inch airspace and are plastered with a cement and hydrated lime plaster. Partition walls are all of 8-inch blocks and plastered. The ceiling is a steel-re-inforced slab of cement 7 inches thick. Girders 9 by 10 inches are made from the same material. The ceiling weighs 75 tons, and is supported by the partition walls and 3 6-inch columns; the latter being common 6-inch gas pipe filled with concrete. The roof is transite slate over slaters' felt and fastened down with copper studs; it is fireproof, airtight and like the rest of the building will last for many centuries.

The floors are all cement and have quarter inch slope. The main workroom is 27 feet by 36 feet, including a 7-foot by 8-foot weigh-room, and has 14-foot ceiling. The walls and ceiling have a white enamel that makes them sanitary and very easy to clean. The room is heated by live-steam in two 1-inch pipes around the entire room, and by a 175-foot line of 2-inch exhaust pipe in the sub-base of the cement floor. The pipe runs forth and back every 5 feet and keeps the floor dry and warm, with exhaust steam that would otherwise go to waste. The common objection to cement or stone floors being cold and wet is entirely overcome by this arrangement.

The boiler-room is 24 feet by 30 feet; has 14-foot ceiling, and includes a room for coal 10 feet by 16 feet, which holds 50 tons of coal; a 5-foot chimney base and a good sized repair shop.

The refrigerator is the best feature of the whole plant, especially from a busy buttermakers' standpoint; no ice or sawdust to handle. The storage room is 9 feet by 15 feet by 8 feet ceiling, and the ice-room 17 feet by 23 feet by 19 feet ceiling; both rooms being insulated the same. This insulated ice-room is filled in winter with 110 to 125 tons of ice, which is left to melt down gradually until fall, without sawdust on or around it. By this arrangement there is no handling of ice, and no sawdust to blow about. It is simply a refrigerator with an ice-bunker large enough to hold the whole year's supply of ice. A standard thermometer placed one foot above the floor registered 34 degrees up to the first of July; 35 degrees to 36 degrees during July and August, and 38 degrees to 40 degrees during September and October. This low and uniform temperature is a decided advantage in keeping butter, milk, cream and starter. Butter cooled to this low tempera-

ture will reach the market in so much better shape, that it will soon pay for extra amount of ice required and the cost of insulation. The walls and ceiling have 12 inches of kiln-dried mill shavings, two boards and water-proof paper, making in all 14 inches of insulation. The floor in the storage room is insulated with 6 inches of pitch and ground cork, over which is a 4-inch slab of cement for wear. The floor in the ice-room is 8 inches of gravel with drainage tile below and coarse hay on top of it. The water from the ice first goes into the hay, then into the gravel, from there into the drainage tile and thence to the sewer. A good sized window in each of the rooms gives us full daylight. The principle of the circulation between the two rooms is much the same as in a Bohn refrigerator, the cold air coming into the storage room at the bottom, and passing back at the ceiling. The ceiling being only 8 feet high in the storage room, and 19 feet high in the ice chamber creates a very strong circulation, and naturally insures an exceptionally dry refrigerator.

A small storage room 15 feet by 16 feet completes the first floor. Here are the skim-milk weigher, and elevator shaft and a cement stair.

On the second floor are the skim-milk and buttermilk tanks; an exhaust steam purifier; a 20-barrel hot water tank, heated with exhaust steam; a 60-barrel cement water reservoir; a smaller tempering vat; a room for the assistant buttermaker, and an office room. The rest is used for storage. The smoke-stack is 60 feet high, and has a 2-foot flue. Beside carrying off the smoke, it ventilates all the rooms in the creamery, from the floor in winter, and from the ceiling in summer. The stack is protected from lightning by a copper cable around the entire crown and well grounded; the water gutters also have ground connections. The building is fireproof throughout and no insurance is carried. There are cement driveways and sidewalks around the building and over \$200.00 was spent on grading and beautifying the grounds.

It required 550 yards of gravel and 450 barrels of Portland cement to construct the building. There was no free labor. Common labor was paid \$2.25 and teams \$4.50 a day. The building is strictly a home product, four fifths of the labor bills being paid to the patrons or their boys, and the other one fifth to people in the immediate vicinity. No so-called "experts" were employed, and for this reason the association has a \$9,500 creamery for \$7,000. The building was paid for out of the milk, the same as other expenses, everyone that was a patron contributed in proportion to the amount of milk delivered whether he was a stockholder or not, and the fact that not a single patron was lost, proves the unanimity of the community and the splendid harmonious co-operation that exists.

The association has about 110 patrons. During 1913 they kept an average of 652 cows exclusively in milk. They have one full blooded herd of Guernseys, owned by Emil H. Ek, and one full blooded herd of Holsteins, owned by Titrud Bros. There are several graded herds in these breeds. November 14, 1914, there arrived a dual purpose bull, through Thomas Shaw, with the Great Northern Railway Dairy Improvement League. This sire was recently brought over from England. He was placed on the John A. Carlson farm for community breeding purposes, and Mr. Carlson becomes the sole owner under written conditions. This, in time, will be a great improvement to the community above its present condition.

There are four farmers' clubs in this territory in action; the objects are not solely for the social part but for general discussions on dairy farm topics. There are also in this community four government experiment farms where dairy farm records are looked after by the state accountant. Aside from this there are a dozen dairymen keeping individual cow records, that is, they weigh each cow's milk, test same for butter-fat monthly and in this way get a year's record. By keeping an account of feed consumed, at the end of the year they can figure each cow's net profit.

After the completion of the new creamery structure, the patrons took a still greater interest in dairying, and the output increased from 101,000 pounds of butter in 1909 to 151,297 pounds in 1913, equal to forty per cent. The following report covers the fiscal year ending December 31, 1913: Receipts—For butter shipped, \$42,051.77; sold to patrons, \$4,127.83; butter and cream sold, \$349.00; sold locally, \$207.87; total, \$46,736.47. Receipts for patrons' supplies, buttermilk, coal, cans, ice cream supplies and ice cream, \$1,107.03; bills payable, \$102.03; cash on hand January 1, 1913, \$130.40; total receipts, \$48,075.93. Disbursements—To patrons by check, \$38,177.26; by butter, \$4,127.83; by supplies, coal, cream, buttermilk, \$432.94; total to patrons, \$42,738.03; running expenses, \$3,031.28; dividend eight per cent, \$312.00; supplies of all kinds, extra coal, wood, not used, ice cream supplies, \$1,994.62; total disbursements, \$48,075.93.

Milk received, 1,304,386 pounds; cream, 285,726; average test, .3946 per cent; cream test, .26 per cent butter-fat from milk and cream, 124,856.8 pounds. Butter shipped and sold at home, 151,297 pounds. Net overrun in pounds, 26,440.2 pounds, in per cent, .2111 per cent. Paid patrons per pound of butter-fat, \$0.3425. Cost to manufacture one pound, 2 cents. Paid patrons per 100 pounds of milk, \$1.352; paid patrons per 100 pounds of 30 per cent cream, \$10.28. It cost 30 cents for fuel per 100 pounds of butter including pasteurization to cream for all year.

The following officers and directors were elected at the annual meeting January 29, 1914: President, O. D. Davis; vice president, John A. Carlson; secretary, Emil H. Ek; treasurer, J. O. Grundahl; butter-maker and manager, Geo. W. Hagberg; directors, J. Alf. Johnson, Emil Titrud, William Paulson.

Ice cream has been manufactured at this creamery for a period of three years, with fair success. The necessary machinery for this purpose was installed, and in the spring of 1912 commenced operation and has continued every season since, making a limited amount. Taking everything into consideration, this investment has given a fair dividend and also an aid in securing better raw material.

Manufacturing of a high grade of butter has been and is still the motto. In 1904 the grand state prize, a silver loving cup, was awarded the butter-maker of the Stockholm Creamery, as highest in the six months' contest; in 1905 the gold medal at the St. Louis Exposition. Since then about two dozen diplomas have found their way here, until 1914 when the Grand State Prize, a silver loving cup, for the highest average in the six months' contest, was also awarded the butter-maker.

In conclusion will state it is not merely luck, it is the word Co-operation among the patronage which has wrought the success to this co-operative institution as well as to many others. Their watchfulness and patiently waiting and then decisiveness to act when the time is ripe, can never be over done among the dairymen of Stockholm Creamery. And through this co-operation alone has made their creamery and creamery products famous throughout the states. (Written by Geo. W. Hagberg, manager.)

The Maple Co-Operative Creamery Association was organized in 1896, with a capital of \$3,100.00 fully paid up, the par value of each share being \$50.00. The company commenced business May 1, 1896, with Charles E. Potter, of Waterloo, Wis., as butter-maker. The first officers were as follows: Thomas Madigan, president and secretary; Joseph Westrup, treasurer; P. B. Geary, George Rackliff and N. D. Vandergon, directors. The creamery started with 140 patrons the first year. The second year in the rush of the season as high as 1,000 pounds of butter were made in one day. The business continued successfully for sixteen years. In 1912 the Maple Lake Co-operative Creamery Association, sold out to the Maple Lake Farmers' Creamery, which was a new organization, selling the ground and site to the new institution for \$700.00 on a contract, to be paid within or at the expiration of fifteen years. The creamery stock when liquidated netted the stock holders \$40.65 per share with the contract for the ground sold and when paid it will net the stockholders about \$23.00 more per share. The Maple Lake Farmers' Creamery is now operating a very successful creamery on the old grounds.

The Maple Lake Farmers' Creamery. Maple Lake had one of the earliest creameries in the county, as already related. For a long period that creamery was conducted very successfully. But as the years passed the hand separator came into general use, and in addition to the cream stations, became popular. It was rumored that neighboring creameries were paying more for butter-fat than the Maple Lake Creamery. Much of the stock was owned in the village, and there were some who said that the farmers did not patronize the creamery as liberally as could be desired. Conditions generally in the dairy line had changed, and in 1912, it was thought by many that a change in the creamery was also advisable.

Therefore there was a strong feeling in favor of a re-organization into a strictly co-operative farmers' association. A meeting was called at the City hall, with H. J. Elsenpeter as temporary chairman and T. W. Cavanaugh as temporary secretary, and it was decided to organize a new company, with a capital stock of \$5,000, divided into 200 shares of \$25 each. Seventeen shares were sold at the meeting.

The Creamery Package Manufacturing Company had in the meantime offered free of charge the services of their representative, M. J. Cort. Mr. Cort and Mr. Elsenpeter canvassed the territory and in three days sold forty-five shares. This encouraged the holding of another meeting, and various gentlemen offered to assist selling stock in their various neighborhoods.

A total of seventy shares having been sold, the organization meeting was held April 29, 1912, the chairman, H. J. Elsenpeter, being assisted by M. J. Cort, and by George A. Miller then of the State Food and Dairy Department, now butter-maker at the Maple Lake Creamery.

Events now moved rapidly. The village by way of a bonus agreed to purchase the site of the old creamery and to connect the creamery drainage with the village sewer system. Consequently when the old creamery property was purchased by the new association under the name of the Maple Lake Farmers' Creamery for \$1,200, the village paid \$500 for the site, leaving the association to pay \$700 for the building and equipment.

Business was started under the new management, May 16, 1912. However, there were many difficulties yet to solve. The same buttermaker was retained and the old system of receiving cream every day and up to 9 o'clock at night was continued. After two weeks, however, it was found that the new company was not doing any better than the old one. A young butter-maker was engaged at the same salary of \$65, and he was instructed to exercise the greatest care in the quality of cream that he accepted. This seemed to improve conditions somewhat, and a few new patrons were secured, but it was found that

there was no increase in the price received for the butter. So dissatisfaction again prevailed, and some of the patrons again began to take their cream to the station where they could get more money. Therefore, losing patrons, and losing on the butter, and with no funds in the treasury, it was apparent that some drastic action was necessary.

Accordingly the board instructed the secretary to secure the best buttermaker available, to pay him \$100 a month, and to furnish him with a helper. The new buttermaker was instructed to accept only good, clean cream, and to receive it in the forenoon only. Only six weeks had passed before the association was receiving for its butter "top extras," and paying as much as the neighboring creameries for butterfat, aside from gathering a surplus fund in the treasury. In three months the change was phenomenal. Beginning with thirty patrons, the number had increased to eighty. The number of shares taken had increased to 110, and the butter made had increased in grade from "second" to "extra."

This success has continued. Over 125 tubs have been gained in "flush," and the creamery received for its butter "extras" without commission. The association is composed of 116 stockholders. The solid brick creamery is modern in every respect, and the creamery and equipment are worth some \$10,000 with a debt (January 1, 1915) of only \$1,000.

In connection with the above narrative some historical data is interesting. The association was organized April 29, 1912, with the following members:

H. J. Elsenpeter, T. W. Cavanaugh, H. N. Schaefer, William H. Bullock, Hero Balster, John Paumann, J. A. Elsenpeter, Albert Pavlik, Joseph V. Segner, N. D. Vandergon, Henry Marvenkamp, George Meintsma, Joseph Brun, Thomas Hudek, Henry Meier, Tunis Schermer, S. N. Dunn, Philip Arendt, Charles Wolfsteller, Clavis Brun, Martin Lebor, A. H. Goelz, John H. Wurm, John Juetten, Matt Mattson, Gus Schwartz, Jacob Ruge, Charles Hart, John Geyen, John Zayachek, James J. Butler, Edward Yager, Bert Meintsma, John Camfferman, John Haglund, Richard Brown, O. C. Erickson, O. Hanse, Thomas Provo, Ed. Novotny, Patrick Welton, Sr., Thomas Jude, Ed. Elsenpeter, Joseph Rassatt, J. A. Fouquette, Timothy Daily, J. C. Ramey, Herman Kloss, Fred Mares, William Pribyl, Sr., John Sykora, Joseph Pribyl, Con. Heaton, Leonard Vandergon, John Ryan, Frank Vorocheck, D. D. Mayne, Ed. Pribyl, William Pribyl, Jr., James McAlpin, John Punocho, William Pirem, Frank Jude, John Scanlan, P. A. Holmberg, Henry Wesling, Ralph Dalman, R. Hulleman, G. W. Cordell, Bridget Hogan, Joseph F. Baker, Thomas J. Kelley, William Posthumus, Charles Sykora, Frank Miller, Stephen Ertel, John Welton, Fred Coyea, John Canton,

Dan. Cavanaugh, William Latour, Frank Blazil, James Butler, William Vokaty, Anton Lammerding, John Fouquette, Elizabeth Kalway, Albert Provo, Marcell Coyea, A. J. Skluzacek, Joseph P. Cavanaugh, Sylvester Tyman, John Vanderhoek, L. E. Holmberg, George Kotilinek, Timothy Flaherty, Warner Meier, Mrs. Frank Kotilinek, George Hauce, Joseph Hannon, John B. Smith, Talt Tripelett, Frank J. Pribyl, Jacob Jost, John E. O'Rourke.

The original officers are still serving. They are: President, H. J. Elsenpeter; vice president, H. N. Schoefer; secretary and manager, T. W. Cavanaugh; treasurer, J. A. Elsenpeter; directors, John Pauman, Hero Balster, William H. Bullock, Joseph V. Sequer and Albert Pavlik.

In 1914, there were 591,744 pounds of cream received, yielding 148,548 pounds of butter-fat. The butter made amounted to 185,849 pounds. The receipts were \$51,507.64, and the amount paid to patrons was \$45,215.17. There are about 170 patrons, owning some 1,500 cows. In the past Shorthorns have been the favorite breed among the patrons, but the Holsteins are now coming into favor.

The Montrose Farmers' Co-Operative Creamery Association, located in the village of Montrose, was organized March 2, 1901, by Richard Bennett, James Padden, John O. Turngren, C. H. Ferrell, F. H. Kraus, Charles Pogreba, Frank Leiter, William Maloney and C. H. Quinn. The frame building put up in 1901 was operated until 1912, when the present modern edifice was constructed. The officers are: President, C. H. Quinn; vice president, John Devanney; treasurer, F. M. Ross; secretary and manager, E. W. Farrell; directors, William Eckelberry, Michael Derrig and John Eppel. In 1914 the creamery received 2,529,375 pounds of milk and 234,836 pounds of cream, in which there were 156,801 pounds of butter-fat, for which there was paid to patrons, \$53,447.87. The receipts for the year amounted to \$57,581.05. There are 145 patrons owning in all some 1,000 cows. The favorite breeds are the Holstein, Shorthorn and Jersey. Before 1901 a private creamery was operated at Melrose but it did not prove a success.

Of the Montrose Farmers Co-operative Creamery Association it has been said: "The new creamery building is one that would surely be a credit to any association. And when we take into account the product turned out at the plant, and the prices paid to patrons, we are assured that the Montrose Creamery is as near perfection as can be found anywhere in the state. Much credit is due to the efficient buttermaker, W. E. Redman, and to the present manager, E. W. Farrell, whose able and successful efforts are steadily keeping the accounts on the right side of the ledger, and buying automobiles for the men who milk the cows. All in all, the Montrose Creamery is a success from A to Z."

The Albion Creamery Company, whose place of business is located five miles south of Annandale, was organized February 25, 1903, by Jacob Hoikka, John Ryti, John E. Hurley, A. Johnson, V. Laury, J. Davidson, Robert Peterson and others. The first officers were: Jacob Hoikka, president; J. E. Hurley, secretary; John Ryti, treasurer. The directors were Aug. Tryke, Alex. Johnson and And. Heiskari. The creamery building was erected during the spring of 1903 and buttermaking operations commenced on June 19, 1903, from which time events moved smoothly until May 10, 1913, when fire destroyed the building. Nothing was saved, and although insurance covered part of the loss it was a serious setback and many predicted that this event would mark the last chapter in the creamery's history. However, those in charge decided not to let the loss of their buildings hinder their progress. They immediately set to work clearing the rubbish off the old cement floor and erecting a temporary building thereon. New machinery was purchased and installed and in just three weeks from date of fire operations were commenced in creamery No. 2. During this time the building committee earlier appointed had been busy gathering information, drawing plans and the like. A meeting of the stockholders was called and the committee's plans were accepted. These called for a brick and hollow tile structure, 48 by 48 by 14, thoroughly modern in every respect. The work of erecting the new creamery was commenced as soon as the contract was let, but great difficulties were encountered in its construction owing to the fact that the old creamery site was the only suitable location for the new building, hence it was found necessary to build around the temporary creamery, tearing out part after part as it interfered with the new walls. A good deal of the time the buttermaking operations were carried on in practically the open air, and one can imagine how difficult it was to make high-grade butter under such conditions. However, with the co-operation and good will of all concerned the results were very satisfactory. In laying the new floors it was necessary to close down for two weeks, but on November 10, 1913, the new creamery opened its doors ready for business that proves far better than expected. At the present writing about 3,500 pounds per week is made, all of which is put up in prints and sold to select New York trade at a premium.

During the summer of 1905 a buttermaker's house was erected; this was remodeled in 1912, when water and sewer connections were put in.

The present officers are: Jacob Hoikka, president and manager; J. W. Ryti, secretary; Jacob Lautts, treasurer; directors, J. Ojala, Matt Leinonen and And. Rimpela.

The following is a report of the business in 1914. This would have been far better had the creamery been run under normal

conditions: Pounds of cream received, 334,000; pounds of butter-fat, 88,565; paid patrons, \$30,016; total receipts, \$32,004.85.

There are seventy-two patrons owning some 442 cows. The favorite breed is the Guernsey. Several Jerseys and Holsteins are also owned. There are no whole herds full-blooded, but most herds have from one to ten head of full-blood cows, and practically all calves from now on will be full-blood or grades. During the last five years a cow-testing association has been conducted. For six years a cow census has been taken each year. This has brought out some interesting facts. During 1908 the average pounds of fat produced per cow was 140.6 pounds; in 1909, 147.3; 1910, 166; 1911, 185.2; 1912, 194.8; and 1913, 202.7.

The Annandale Creamery. The creamery at Annandale dates back to 1893, when the Annandale Dairy Association was incorporated with the following officers: President, Lee Isensee; secretary, J. J. Rennie; treasurer, W. D. McDonald; trustees, Alec Fashont, P. S. Rudolph and Frank Huffman. The building was erected in 1893 and buttermaking commenced the following year. It was in 1906 that the creamery was sold to the firm of C. J. Brown & Sons, the present owners. This firm is a progressive one, and has been an important factor in the upbuilding of the community. The officers are: President, C. J. Brown; vice-president, G. A. Brown; secretary, C. J. Brown, Jr.; director, C. E. Brown; buttermaker, O. W. Brown. The report for 1913 shows the following items: Milk received, 91,320 pounds; cream received, 407,403 pounds; butter-fat from cream, 102,641 pounds; butter-fat from milk, 3,701.8 pounds. The patrons received in cash and goods \$31,725.15. There are about 200 patrons and some 500 cows.

The Chatham Co-operative Dairy Association, whose place of business is located on section 32, Chatham township, was organized June 21, 1900, by S. A. Anderson, Emil L. Knopke, Gottlieb Haug, Adrian Perra, Edward Robasse, Charles H. Jewett, John M. Doherty and others. The first officers were: President, Gottlieb Haug; secretary and manager, Emil L. Knopke; treasurer, Edward Robasse; directors, S. A. Anderson, Charles H. Jewett, Adrian Perra and John M. Doherty. The building was erected during July and August, 1900, and operations were commenced September 10, 1900. An ice-house and storage room was later erected, and in 1904 an addition was built to the creamery, 12 by 22 feet. In 1910, a house was erected on the creamery grounds for the buttermaker. The present officers are: President, Ferdinand D. Demarais; secretary and manager, Emil L. Knopke; treasurer, John W. Haverty; directors, Casper Zumbusch, Emil Oelschlager, O. N. Nelson and Lewis Johnson. From the 1913 report the following items are given: Pounds of milk received, 924,929; pounds of cream received, 257,303; pounds of butter-fat, 102,097.3; amount paid to patrons, \$33,630.64; received from all

sources, \$38,463.54. There are 102 patrons owning some 950 cows. The Holstein seems to be the favorite breed in this community, though as yet there are no full-blooded herds.

The Cokato Creamery Association, whose place of business is in the village of Cokato, was organized March 27, 1894. The building was erected in April and May, 1895, and buttermaking operations commenced June 10, 1895. Improvements on the buildings have been made from time to time. When it was originally constructed it was divided into two parts, one part for a store-room and the other part for the creamery. But as the business increased it was found necessary to occupy the entire building for creamery purposes, and another structure was erected in the creamery yard. The following items are taken from the 1913 report: Milk received, 1,341,871 pounds; cream received, 482,238 pounds; butter-fat, 159,574 pounds; amount paid to patrons in money and goods, \$52,785.30; amount received from butter, buttermilk, cream, etc., \$57,133.53. There are 150 patrons owing some 1,450 cows. Holsteins are the favorite breed in this locality. About twenty-five of the patrons have full-blooded herds, and many others are gradually acquiring such herds.

The organizers of this successful company were: Jacob Ojanpera, J. N. Love, Andrew Miller, J. F. Anderson, S. Johnson, E. E. Eliason, E. R. Carlblom, Abram Solomonson, Peter Wanha, Peter Salmela, Bernhard Nelson, A. C. Bergren, A. F. Johnson, S. O. Westerlund, Peter Ylijarvi and August Hanno. The first officers were: President, J. N. Love; secretary, John Nygren; treasurer, Jacob Ojanpera; directors, Bernhard Nelson, E. R. Carlblom, Esias E. Eliason. The present officers are: President, Gust P. Olson; secretary and manager, John Ojanpera; treasurer, F. B. Carlblom; directors, Jacob Ojanpera, John Kursu and Gust Swan. The efficient buttermaker is F. T. Johnson.

The Sunflower Co-operative Creamery Association, with headquarters at St. Michael, was organized June 1, 1904, and commenced operations at once in the creamery which was purchased from H. W. Dick, who had operated it for some time. The company has been successful and has some 113 patrons whose herds average from eight to ten cows each. The report for 1914 shows the following items: Milk received, 1,126,573 pounds; cream received, 481,382; butter-fat from milk, 42,947.2 pounds; butter-fat from cream, 116,069; milk test, 3.85; cream test, 23.97; cash paid to patrons, \$44,559.46; butter paid to patrons, \$5,278.51; butter shipped, \$45,579.80; butter sold to patrons, \$5,278.51; butter sold elsewhere, \$2,258.18; buttermilk sold, \$200.

The incorporators were: Frank Zachman, H. G. Berning, Alex. Dehmer, Henry Kasper, A. P. Statz, Math. Hengels, Math. Kirscht, John Russell, Jr., George Zehler, Joseph F. Endres, Math. Heinen, Philip Zachman, John Kessler, M. Hackenmueller, Con. Frederick,

Pius Becker, Peter Georges, Jacob Barthel, Hubert Welter, Emil Gutzwiller, Ferd. Gutzwiller, Peter Duerr, J. A. Lenz, Joseph Kasper, Theodore Ferrians, William Aydt, N. J. Valerius, Frank Wagner, Michael Schumacher, Frank Anselment, Stephen Schumacher, Jr., Oscar Brenk, Bernard Barthel, Daniel Otten, Math. Weber, Val. Dahlheimer, Louis Ferrians, Aug. Daluge, Fred Born-gesser, George Meyer, M. H. Barthel, Nick. Barthel, M. J. Barthel, John Kasper, John Frey and Frank Lindenfesler. The first officers were: President, Herman G. Berning; vice-president, Michael Schumacher; secretary, Frank Zachman; treasurer, Alex. Dehmer; directors, Henry Kasper, Arnold P. Statz and Mathias Hengels. The present officers are: President, Henry Kasper; vice-president, A. Berning; secretary, B. B. Bloom; treasurer, R. A. Zachman; manager, Max Zahler; directors, M. J. Valerius, G. Esterly and F. A. Becker.

This is one of the creameries where both butter and cream are received. The patrons have learned a lesson of true co-operation, and are very congenial and agreeable people. Since they started business, L. R. Faue has been their only buttermaker, with the exception of eight months when A. G. Redman had charge of the creamery.

South Haven Creamery. The creamery business in this village has advanced and it is enjoying a patronage which gives it a good rank with other creameries in the county. Its leading brand of butter, "Golden West," finds ready sale in the best markets of the East and at a price always at top notch. The capacity is 1,000 pounds per day and the patronage is such that the plant is operated at its fullest capacity. This creamery is now owned by an individual, but is operated very successfully and is paying the farmers a neat sum of money each month for their butter-fat.

A. W. Swenson, the present owner, carries on the business in a most systematic and up-to-date manner. During the heavy months he covers five routes twice a week, gathering the cream. During the winter months he divides his territory into four routes. He uses a motor truck in gathering the cream, horses being too slow to take care of the business. The farmers receive their checks promptly on the first and fifteenth of each month. These checks amount to more than \$40,000 per year.

The creamery was first established and operated by a company of farmers. They sold to Messrs. Sundegaard & Grelond. Later S. P. Sorenson purchased Mr. Gredong's interest. Mr. Swenson bought the plant in June, 1909, and operated it until September, 1911, when he sold to Messrs. Schuneman & Stueck. They in turn sold back to Mr. Swenson, and he is still at the head of the business which he has seen develop to large proportions, and which he has done so much to bring about such development.

Although Mr. Swenson is a careful manager and insists on everything being in perfect order, much credit is due A. C. Schuneman, buttermaker, for bringing "Golden West" butter into such popularity. His product never failed to please. Since Mr. Schuneman's departure the high standard of quality he established has been most excellently maintained by his successor, Louis Stueck.

The Silver Creek Co-operative Creamery Company was organized by the farmers, June 21, 1912. The following items are taken from the annual report: Milk received, 84,079 pounds; cream received, 200,153 pounds; average test of milk, 3.5; average test of cream, 24.22; butter-fat from milk, 3,004 pounds; butter-fat from cream, 51,263 pounds; average price paid for butter-fat, \$0.3375; butter sold, \$16,396.47; buttermilk sold, \$150.61. There are some fifty patrons, owning about 200 cows.

Knapp Creamery Association. This association was organized March 26, 1900, by Andrew Johnson, John Leukoma, Peter Salmela, August Pearson, P. J. Bjorklund, John Morris, J. J. Nyholm, C. J. Morris and Lewis Johnson. The first officers were: President, Lewis Johnson; vice-president, David Swanson; treasurer, August Pearson; board of directors, John Leukoma, C. J. Morris and Peter Salmela. The first creamery building was built the first part of the year 1900, and was ready and opened up for business on May 9, 1900. The total cost of the creamery, when completed, together with the equipment, was \$2,591. A year later, in 1901, the creamery association also built a house for the buttermaker at an additional cost of \$422. A warehouse was erected in 1907 at a cost of \$245. At the annual meeting on January 28, 1914, the question of erecting a new creamery was considered. There appeared to be a general approval of the proposition, and an investigating committee was selected to visit several new creameries. This committee rendered its report at a special meeting called on March 5, 1914, at which time the stockholders unanimously decided to build. Consequently a very modern, up-to-date building was erected in the summer of 1914 at a cost, when completed, together with new machinery which had to be purchased, of about \$11,000. The new building is 54 feet by 54 feet, and 20 feet high to the plate. The present officers are: President, P. L. Johnson; vice-president, Alfred Anderson; secretary and manager, G. C. Celine; treasurer, Edward Carlen; board of directors, Andrew Johnson, John Werness and Alex. Onka. The buttermaker is A. Norberg. The plant is located six and a half miles north of Cokato, at a small village called Knapp. No less than \$39,304.11 was paid to patrons during 1914. Following is an extract from the report for 1914: Milk received, 1,105,601 pounds; cream received, 379,287 pounds; butter-fat from milk, 43,332 pounds; butter-fat from cream, 86,877 pounds; average test of milk, 3.92; average test of cream, 22.9; overrun, 19½ per cent;

average price paid for butter-fat, 30 cents; received for butter shipped, \$41,181.23; received for butter sold to patrons, \$2,954.72; received for buttermilk sold at creamery for the year, \$66. There are about 115 steady patrons, owning about 1,000 cows. The Holstein seems to be the favorite breed in this vicinity for those who are endeavoring to improve their dairy herds.

Delano Co-operative Creamery Association. C. G. Roosen, then a resident banker of Delano, built and equipped a plant in that city, and commenced operating in the spring of 1895. December 20, 1897, the Delano Co-operative Creamery Association was organized by Edwin Kelsey, Louis Bock, Carl Schroeder, Christian Buch, Joseph Muckenhirn, Joseph Kelsey, Louis Keshol, John Matter and Math. Schaust. The first officers elected were: President, Carl Schroeder; vice-president, Christian Buch; secretary and manager, Edwin Kelsey; treasurer, Joseph Muckenhirn; directors, Matt. Schaust, Joseph Kelsey and John Matter. February 1, 1898, this association purchased the building and entire equipment of Mr. Roosen, and took immediate possession, employing Charles Kamer as buttermaker and Nels Sandberg as helper. This was the beginning of what is today a prosperous farmers' co-operative institution, owned and managed by farmers. In 1907 the old structure was replaced by a large and well-equipped brick building. The old-fashioned creamery appliances have been replaced by new and modern machinery, and now ranks well among the most up-to-date creameries in the state. The present officers are: President, Math. Schaust; vice-president, Daniel Schuler; secretary and manager, Edwin Kelsey; treasurer, Otto Tomnitz; directors, Richard Dunn, Ernest Otto and William Bauman. The present buttermaker is Emil G. Oman, whose make of butter is of the finest quality and scores exceptionally high in scoring contests, proving him to be a buttermaker of exceptional ability. At the convention of the National Creamery Buttermakers' Association, held in Mason City, Iowa, in March, 1915, he was declared to be the champion buttermaker of the country by the committee of awards. The creamery has an average of 220 patrons and receives the product from (estimated) 1,800 cows. The cows are mostly of common stock, with here and there, however, a Guernsey and a Holstein. The annual statement for 1913 contains the following interesting items: Milk received, 5,933,501 pounds; cream received, 167,411 pounds; butter-fat from milk and cream, 268,007 pounds; butter made, 326,615 pounds; received for butter, \$101,268.07; paid to patrons in money, \$86,281.93; paid to patrons in butter, \$8,322.07; retained for running expenses, dividends on stock and improvements to the plant, \$6,664.07.

The Rockford Co-operative Creamery Association. The Rockford Creamery was built in the year 1889. It was operated under the old system of skimming cream off the cans on the farms for

several years. After some ups and downs it was acquired by G. R. Roosen, of Delano, who put in one power separator and ran it as a skimming station to the Delano Creamery. After some years of operation, Calvin Mooers, of Rockford, obtained title to it and operated the plant as an individual creamery in his name, with Charles Meyer as the first buttermaker. In the summer of the year 1900 the farmers of the community awoke to their opportunity and on September 22, 1900, organized as the Rockford Co-operative Creamery Association and incorporated under the laws of the state of Minnesota. With the assistance of the Rockford Bank (then Johnson Bros.) the new corporation acquired title to the property from Calvin Mooers for the sum of \$2,500.

The names of the incorporators are as follows: Charles Bugbee, Charles O'Mera, I. L. O'Mera, J. W. Thompson, Frank Peterson, E. R. Krueger and Carl Sexauer. These gentlemen were elected on the first meeting as officers, namely: Charles Bugbee, president; Charles O'Mera, vice-president; I. L. O'Mera, secretary; J. W. Thompson, treasurer, and the latter three trustees. As time went on there have been changes made in buttermakers and managers. C. Cole and H. McKinstry have been the buttermakers and the present buttermaker, O. E. Weber, has served the association very successfully for the past nine years. The secretaries have been I. L. O'Mera, three years; Guy Darrow, two years; W. H. Schulze, two years; Fred Mutterer, seven years. At the last annual meeting (January 30, 1915), the following officers were elected: Peter Olson, president; Charles Loeffler, vice-president; Fred Mutterer, secretary and manager; M. C. Abbott, treasurer; Gust. Steinke, O. Aeschliman and W. Daluge, directors.

The creamery is turning out a fine product which is readily sold in the New York market at top prices. The creamery association has made some marked improvements in remodeling the creamery building and installing modern machinery to take care of the growing business. The farmers in the community, the business people of Rockford, and especially the patrons and stockholders of the association, participate in hearty co-operation.

At the beginning of 1913, the company amended its constitution and reorganized with an increased capital stock, being \$4,000, and shares were issued at \$50 each. The stockholders at present number 66, all of whom bring milk or cream. The enterprise has brought prosperity to the people tributary to Rockford, and in the last seven years over \$300,000 has been paid out to the farmers for raw materials. The patrons number 140, and their favorite breeds of cattle are Holsteins, Guernseys and Jerseys.

The annual report for the year 1914 is as follows: Milk received, 2,030,128 pounds (80,387.3 pounds butter-fat); cream received, 286,419 pounds (61,290.2 pounds butter-fat); total but-

ter-fat, 141,677.5 pounds; total yield, 172,219.1 pounds; paid out for raw material and labor, \$49,486.89.

Monticello Creamery Company. This establishment was located here in 1903 by Clem Blume. In 1909 this firm enjoyed the distinction of having the largest list of individual patrons in the county, being something over 400. Their capacity is one and one-half tons per day, and at the best milk-producing seasons of the year they are worked to the utmost capacity, most of their product finding ready sale in St. Paul at a premium above extras. The plant is supplied with all the latest in machinery, furnishes employment to five people and is a model of neatness in its every detail. The present buttermaker is J. W. Clark and the secretary is Clem Blume.

Farmers Co-operative Creamery Company, of Clearwater. This company was started in the spring of 1912, and has been a splendid success from the beginning. It is a model of co-operation in its truest sense. G. H. Wells is the secretary and manager and O. W. Osterberg is the buttermaker.

Farmers' Co-operative Dairy Association at Howard Lake. This association dates back to 1897, when the farmers began to haul their milk. F. T. Prohl is the secretary and has charge of the creamery. They own the building they occupy, 24 by 97, which is well equipped with all the latest machinery, and they have an experienced and very capable buttermaker, E. W. Redman. The number of patrons averages about one hundred. The capacity is 2,000,000 pounds per year, the most of which is shipped to New Jersey. By close attention to business, the fairness of the tests given and other causes, the creamery has maintained its popularity, while its facilities for meeting public requirements are constantly increasing. They expect to build a new and modern building in 1915 and the good people of Howard Lake may feel assured that the new plant will be a credit to their beautiful little city. The site for the new plant has been chosen, and it is understood that a modern creamery will be erected and equipped with the latest machinery. It will be the first creamery in Wright county to use electrical power.

The Farmers' Co-operative Creamery of Buffalo was organized some twenty years ago and was operated under the difficulties that most of the early co-operative creameries experienced. The writer was told by one of the Minneapolis commission firms that the plant was offered to them at one time at \$1,800 and they thought it was not worth the price, but in the past seven years the business has so increased that they would gladly pay \$1,800 per year for the business. The amount of stock sold to patrons is about \$2,500 and the plant is worth at least \$10,000. The creamery is located on the northeast shore of beautiful Buffalo lake. The picture of this creamery was chosen out of a collection

of 700 views, as one to be used on the diploma of the National Creamery Buttermakers' Association in 1911 and was also awarded a score of 96.66 at that convention. The output of butter from the Buffalo creamery is larger than any other creamery in Wright county and ranks among the best in the state in butter production. The product from over three hundred patrons is handled there daily and the plant is run to its fullest capacity. Two large churns and three cream ripeners have been installed in the factory the past few years. The creamery is also blessed with an abundance of cool fresh water supplied by two flowing wells. The output of butter last year was about 400,000 pounds. Chas. Aldrich has served as president for at least ten years. The present board of directors are Robert Ilstrup, Anton Lee, Andrew Bard, Thos. Ryams and Wm. Peterson.

(Note. To this mention of the Buffalo creamery, the publishers of the History of Wright County desire to add the statement that for several years the affairs of this creamery were practically in charge of A. G. Redman, the buttermaker, who is the president of the Minnesota State Butter and Cheese Makers' Association. To his skill and fame as a buttermaker, his capability as a prize winner, his popularity with the farmers, his progressive spirit and genial temperament, much of the present standing, prosperity and equipment of the creamery is due. Mr. Redman is at present with the Courtland Creamery Association.)

CHAPTER XXII.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Wright County,
Prepared by the Rev. George C. Tanner, D. D., Historian of
the Diocese of Minnesota—Saint Anthony Falls Mission—Rev.
J. S. Chamberlain—Clearwater—Monticello—Buffalo—Rock-
ford—Delano—Howard Lake—The Longworth Chapel—An-
nandale—The Work of the Episcopal Church Among the Scan-
dinavians—The Parish at Cokato.

The Saint Anthony Falls, Mission, 1852-1864. This extensive mission field included the present county of Wright, then just beginning to have its scattered settlements. Within its borders were the prospective towns of Monticello, Clearwater and Buffalo, with others where services were held at a later day, as Rockford, Delano, Howard Lake and Cokato.

The earliest recorded services of the Episcopal Church in Wright county appear to have been held by the Rev. J. S. Cham-

berlain, of Saint Anthony Falls, in 1857. His services were held at regular intervals, and among those interested we find the names of W. D. Davis, Thomas Tollington and Orange Hyatt. In 1857 Clearwater is named as a station of Mr. Chamberlain, and Grace Church, Clearwater, was incorporated October 17, 1859, by James Stevenson, S. N. Nixon and W. D. Davis. The officers were James Stevenson, warden; S. N. Nixon, treasurer, and W. D. Davis, secretary.

In 1859, Mr. Chamberlain reports a "church on foot" at Clearwater and five communicants. In 1860 he reports two baptisms at Clearwater and six at Buffalo Lake; seven confirmations and seven communicants at Monticello; eight at Clearwater and two at Buffalo Lake, also seven confirmations at the latter place.

Mr. Chamberlain reports a corner-stone laid at Clearwater, "churches on foot at Monticello and Buffalo Lake." He says, "A parish has been organized at Monticello since last report." It appears that he refers to St. George's Church, which was organized at the store of Thomas Chambers, April 18, 1860, by the Rev. J. S. Chamberlain, Thomas Murry, T. G. Mealey, James Chambers, Samuel E. Adams and Henry B. Hill. The following were the officers: Thomas Murry, warden; Thomas Chambers, treasurer; Samuel E. Adams, secretary.

Mr. Chamberlain adds: "The bishop's consent to the organization of a parish at Buffalo Lake [Editorial Note—Buffalo, the county seat of Wright county, was formerly known as Buffalo Lake, from the beautiful body of water on which it is situated.] has been given, and the parish will be organized at once." G. A. J. Overton is reported as delegate of St. Paul's Church, Buffalo Lake, in 1861.

No further report of Mr. Chamberlain appears in our council journals, yet it is certain he continued his ministrations in Wright county regularly or as occasion required.

In 1860, Bishop Whipple speaks of the stations of the Rev. Mr. Chamberlain and reports visitations at Monticello, Clearwater and Buffalo Lake, gives consent to the organization of a parish at the latter place, and the same year, July 13, lays the corner-stone of Grace Church.

Fifty Years of Progress, 1865-1915. On the removal of Mr. Chamberlain, the missionary work of the region north of Minneapolis, including Wright county, became a part of the labors of the Rev. D. B. Knickerbacker, of Gethsemane Church, Minneapolis. December 31, 1865, Mr. Knickerbacker, accompanied by Dr. Ames, Sr., held a service at Watertown, and either that day or the day before at Rockford. He continued to hold monthly services at these places, assisted occasionally by the Rev. Samuel Wardlaw and other clergymen. April 20, 1868, Bishop Whipple made a visitation and baptized two children at each place. The

next day he preached in the court house at Buffalo Lake and confirmed one person.

The first mention of a service of the Episcopal Church at Delano, so far as appears, is the baptism of a child by Mr. Knickerbacker, in a report made to the council of his rural services in 1869-70.

In 1870 the Rev. Thomas G. Crump, of Litchfield, added to his work there the care of the towns along the line of the Pacific Railroad, including Rockford, Buffalo and Watertown. In 1876, Mr. Knickerbacker reports regular, or occasional, services at Rockford, Buffalo and Watertown by himself or Mr. Crump. The latter continued to minister at Rockford until 1887.

Delano is reported formally as a mission as early as 1885, and along with Rockford was cared for by the clergy of Minneapolis. February 9, 1870, the Rev. D. B. Knickerbacker and the Rev. C. D. Plummer made a notable trip through the north, at that time new, holding a series of services, including Delano. This service was held in a public hall, at which the sacrament of baptism was administered. The same year the Rev. Mr. Crump, of Litchfield, began holding a monthly, and then an occasional service, until 1879. An occasional service was also held until the Rev. Charles Rollit, Sr., came in 1883. Mr. Rollit continued in charge until his death in 1885, which occurred at a visit here. For a time Mr. Rollit's son read the service. In 1887, the Rev. F. R. Millspaugh, of St. Paul's Church, Minneapolis, took charge until 1894. During Mr. Millspaugh's pastorate, and by his efforts, the work prospered. He was followed by the Rev. F. T. Webb, also of St. Paul's, in conjunction with the Rev. E. J. Purdy, of Minneapolis. From this date Delano has followed the changes of the Breck Memorial Church of Rockford. "The Holy Spirit Church" at Delano was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Samuel Cook Edsall, November 22, 1908. The Rev. C. E. Hixon, of Minneapolis, took charge in 1899 and is still the pastor (1915). "Delano is a preaching station (1915) supplied by a lay reader, or with an occasional service by some clergyman in connection with his regular work."

In 1887, by the efforts of the Rev. Mr. Millspaugh (1887-1894), a church was built and consecrated at Rockford, September 17, 1889, by the Rt. Rev. Henry Benjamin Whipple, D. D. With the consent of the people the mission, hitherto known as Trinity Mission, was changed, and the church was consecrated as "The Breck Memorial Church," Rockford, in honor of the Rev. Doctor James Lloyd Breck, a pioneer missionary of Minnesota. The property is held by The Diocese of Minnesota. Messrs. Willspaugh and Webb were assisted by Mr. Adams of Minneapolis as lay reader. Other clergy in charge of Breck Memorial Chapel are Rev. M. N. Ray, 1895-1899, Rev. Charles E. Nixon, 1899, still in charge. The

mission is regularly organized and is entitled to representation and vote in council. Bishop's Committee (1914), George Frederick, warden; Charles Crandall, Albert Frederick, Mrs. Ida Frederick, clerk and treasurer; Edward Thielkie.

In his report to the council for 1875-76, the Rev. Mr. Knickerbacker says, "I have held ten services at Howard Lake." His first service must have been held about August, 1875. A monthly week-day service was held in Johnson's Hall. January 2, 1876, a Sunday School was organized, of which Joseph Warren was superintendent, with sixty-five scholars and ten teachers. May 2, 1876, Bishop Whipple confirmed seven persons here. The same year a mission was organized by the name of "All Saints," of which J. A. Johnson was appointed warden; Joseph E. Warren, secretary; Joseph Robinson, treasurer. Land was promised for the site of a chapel, regular services by a clergyman were held on a week-day, and the Sunday School conducted by Prof. Warren supplied the Sunday service. In 1881 the corner-stone of All Saints Church was laid and the edifice was consecrated by Bishop Whipple on the eighth of August. The entire cost of the church was \$1,500. Calvin Movers was appointed lay reader and began holding a Sunday service in Advent. In 1883 the mission was placed in charge of the Rev. Charles Rollit, Sen., along with Rockford, Buffalo and Delano. He remained in charge until his death in 1885. Mr. Rollit was followed by the Rev. A. R. Graves, of Gethsemane Church, Minneapolis, assisted by the Brotherhood. From 1889 to 1892 the Rev. A. G. Pinkham, of Litchfield, was in charge. From this time no report appears in the Diocesan Journal for several years, though it is very likely that an occasional service was held, either by the arch-deacon, or other clergyman on occasion. In 1901 the Rev. Carl Reed Taylor, of Litchfield, is reported in charge. The Rev. Mr. Taylor resigned charge of Litchfield early in 1905 and no report of Buffalo Lake appears for that year, and in 1906 the name is dropped from the list of preaching stations.

In 1859 Octavius Longworth located on the banks of Clear Lake in the town of Corinna, Wright county. Mr. Longworth, who had been warden of St. Mark's Church, Williamsburg, N. Y., soon began reading the prayer-book service in his own house. The Rev. Mr. Chamberlain soon became aware of the settlement, and considered it as a part of his missionary cure. Meanwhile the Rev. Mr. Knickerbacker, having known Mr. Longworth often visited him, and after the retirement of Mr. Chamberlain added this mission, known as Hassan, to his other missionary labors. As the log house of Mr. Longworth became too small to hold those who attended the services, Mr. Knickerbacker decided to build a church. The Rev. Dr. Haskins, of Williamsburg, N. Y., a friend of Mr. Knickerbacker, contributed a liberal sum for this purpose,

and with the aid of others a church was consecrated by Bishop Whipple, September 4, 1872, as St. Mark's Chapel, Longworth, from the name of the parish in Williamsburg, of which Mr. Longworth had been warden for many years. Mr. Knickerbacker continued to minister at Longworth's and at Monticello, Clearwater and Big Lake. The project of building a church at Clearwater, eight miles distant, was given up when it was decided to build a church at Longworth's. Other clergy who officiated are Rev. John Scott, of Anoka; Rev. W. R. Powell, of Park Rapids, and the Rev. S. B. Cowdry, of Minneapolis. Other eminent clergymen, attracted by the beauty of the lake, have ministered to the people in the little church. After the election of Mr. Knickerbacker as Bishop of Indiana, the Rev. A. R. Graves, of Gethsemane, ministered to the people, and the Brotherhood of Gethsemane included St. Mark's, Longworth, in the annual report of their work. The death of Octavius Longworth occurred in 1889 in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

Since the death of Mr. Longworth services have been held by C. F. Drake, M. D., here, and at Clearwater; C. F. Kite, who began a lay service at Annandale; H. F. Parshall, when a student at Seabury. In 1891 Bishop Gilbert visited Annandale, and the other places. In 1893 Mr. Rimer took charge of the services at Longworth's and Annandale. In 1894 the Rev. Russell Todd conducted the services at Longworth's, Annandale being given up, the people attending at Longworth's. Upton N. Gibbs, of Seabury Divinity School, spent the summer at Longworth and the Rev. H. F. Parshall of St. Cloud and the Rev. Mr. Todd gave occasional services to the people. In 1899 the Rev. Theo. C. Hudson of Paynesville is reported and is still in charge (1915). Bishop's Committee: O. Longworth, warden, 1915. The title of the church property is in the Bishop Seabury Mission.

In short, the history of the Episcopal Church in Wright county is identified with the labors of the Rev. J. S. Chamberlain of the St. Anthony Falls Mission, and with the Rectors of Gethsemane and St. Paul's Parishes, Minneapolis, and of Trinity Church, Litchfield.

The work of the Episcopal Church among the Scandinavians in Minnesota. It is beyond the scope of this article to speak of the ministrations of the Episcopal Church at an early day in Minnesota by the Rev. James Lloyd Breck among our Scandinavian population. For this, the reader is referred to "The History of the Episcopal Church in Minnesota," by the Rev. George C. Tanner, D. D., and to the Journals of the Diocese of Minnesota, and to the council addresses of Bishops Whipple, Gilbert and Edsall.

April 26, 1891, the Rev. A. G. Pinkham, then rector of Trinity Church, Litchfield, held a service in the Swedish tongue in his

church for the Scandinavians of that vicinity. He was assisted by Mr. J. Johnson, a native of Sweden, and a student in Seabury Divinity School. At this service the Order of Evening Prayer of the Prayer Book, translated into Swedish and printed, was used for the first time. This resulted in a movement at Litchfield and Cokato and Atwater, for the whole congregation of the Swedish Lutheran Church to come over to the Episcopal Church, and to organize as Swedish parishes. A committee had already been appointed at Cokato to confer with Bishop Gilbert on the subject. As a result, a congregation was gathered and a church built and the independent Swedish congregation, organized two years before by the Rev. Mr. Topteen at Litchfield, applied for admission and was received into the Episcopal Church by Bishop Gilbert, April 19, 1903. This Independent Lutheran Church had seceded from the Augustana Synod some time before. This was known as "Emanuel Church, Litchfield."

Meanwhile, the Swedish congregation at Cokato had also seceded from the Augustana and was received by Bishop Gilbert, April 23, 1893. Both congregations have permission to use the liturgy and vestments of the Church of Sweden, with the recognition of their confirmation.

The following clergymen have been in charge of St. Sigfrid's Church, Cokato: Rev. August Andreen, 1893-94; Rev. Israel Bergstrom, 1894-95; Rev. Carl A. Nyblath, 1895-97; Rev. John E. Almfeldt, 1896-1901; Rev. Schurer Werner, 1901-03; Rev. Erik Forsberg, 1904-05; Rev. Louis Gullander, 1905-08; Eric G. Ericson student at Seabury, lay reader, 1908-11; Rev. Eric G. Ericson, 1911, from his ordination and still in charge.—(By Rev. Geo. C. Tanner, D. D., historian of the diocese.)

CHAPTER XXIII.

TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES.

First Settlers—Early Business Interests—Present Advantages—
Albion—Buffalo—Chatham—Clearwater—Cokato—Corinna
—Annandale—Frankfort—Hanover—St. Michael—St.
Michael Station (Albertville)—Franklin—Delano—French
Lake—Maple Lake—Marysville—Waverly—Montrose—
Middleville—Smith Lake—Monticello—Otsego—Rockford—
Silver Creek—Southside—South Haven—Stockholm—Victor
—Howard Lake—Woodland.

The area of Wright county is divided into twenty townships and fifteen incorporated villages. The townships are Albion, Buffalo, Chatham, Clearwater, Cokato, Corinna, Frankfort, Franklin, French Lake, Maple Lake, Marysville, Middleville, Monticello, Otsego, Rockford, Silver Creek, Southside, Stockholm, Victor and Woodland. The incorporated villages are: Buffalo, 1,460; Annandale, 624; Clearwater, 311; Cokato, 749; Delano, 1,031; St. Michael, 401; St. Michael Station, 260; Hanover, 182; Howard Lake, 626; Maple Lake, 522; Monticello, 858; Montrose, 312; Rockford, 257; South Haven, 287; Waverly, 460.

ALBION TOWNSHIP.

Albion township embraces Congressional township 120, range 27. Its area, which consists of 23,040 acres, was originally covered with heavy timber, interspersed with natural meadows. There are many lakes in the township, some of them quite large, covering in all about 2,500 acres. Granite lake in sections 20, 29 and 30, is the largest in the township. The lakes are pure and clear and well stocked with fish. The soil is a deep dark loam in a sub-soil of clay. Though Albion is unusually rich in agricultural advantages, its distance from the early markets, and its heavy timber retarded its settlement, and even as late as the close of the Civil war, very little land had been taken in the township.

In the winter of 1855-56, a rough wagon trail was broken through Albion from Monticello to Forest City. It was not passable in the summer.

In the spring of 1856, Thomas G. Holmes and Robert S. Holmes, twin brothers, and B. E. Emery settled in sections 9 and 10 on the banks of Albion lake. The Holmes brothers platted Albion village, and sold quite a few lots, but the project never materialized further. The name of the village and subsequently the township is the designation applied to the British by the other peoples of Europe. Thomas G. and Robert S. Holmes alternately occupied the position of postmaster at Albion for several decades.

In May, 1857, the township received some desirable settlers in the persons of William Taylor, M. A. Taylor, G. L. Ingraham, W. R. Butterworth and his son, W. H. Butterworth, gentlemen of wealth, education and intelligence, from New York state. They took claims in section 10, on the shores of the lake, adjoining the village site, and by July 1 had sent for their families. But July 5, William H. Butterworth was drowned while attempting to cross the lake in a canoe, and his body was buried on the shore. His father, W. R. Butterworth, then left the county, never to return. In this year the county road from Monticello to Forest City was laid out, and for many years it was the main thoroughfare to the prairies to the far westward.

In October, 1858, A. J. Phillips, who had passed through the township some three years before, settled in section 20. Thomas Dunham came about the same time. This was also the year of the arrival of Charles Judson, who reached here December 27, and settled in section 26. In 1867, after he had served as sheriff, Mr. Judson moved to section 10, where he built the first frame barn and the first granary in the township. In 1858 the county road from Albion to Buffalo was laid out and opened.

Albion was organized by the county commissioners in April, 1858, and embraced, in addition to its own territory, that now contained in French Lake, and reduced to its present limits on the organization of the latter town. The first election was held on May 11, and the following officers chosen: Supervisors, R. S. Holmes (chairman), C. L. Ingraham, and W. R. Butterworth; clerk, M. A. Taylor, and justices of the peace, T. G. Holmes and W. R. Butterworth.

The first school was established in a private house in 1860 with Henry Sears as teacher. The first schoolhouse was that of district 62, erected in 1866. There had been a dispute about its site, and it was burned before completion. In 1867 the dispute was settled and a schoolhouse completed.

Sawmills have been operated in the town at various times. In the eighties when the "Big Woods" were being converted into building material, A. J. Phillips and John Buckman each had a steam sawmill.

In 1860 and 1861 a small stock of store goods was kept at the Holmes house which was the headquarters of the ginseng traders. The town produced more ginseng than any other locality in the Big Woods, but most of it was gathered by non-residents.

During the Indians panics of 1862 and 1863 the township was practically abandoned. Many went to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and many stopped at Monticello. Two or three people from French Lake and Albion spent most of the time around the Holmes house, but being in constant expectation of seeing the Indians,

they could do little to save the crops from being ruined by neglect.

The most remarkable event in the history of Albion is the disappearance, in the fall of 1879, of a little girl two and a half years old, a daughter of John F. Spencer, who resided on section 12. Henrietta, or Etta, as she was familiarly called, in company with two older sisters, the eldest aged about seven years, was playing not more than five rods from their father, who was at work about twenty rods from the house. They were called by their mother, and Mr. Spencer saw the three start together for the house. When the two eldest came in, the mother inquired for Etta, and was answered that she was coming. As she did not come in a few minutes, Mrs. Spencer went to the door and not seeing the child, went to her husband in the field in search of her. In answer to the inquiry for Etta, her father replied that she had started for the house about five minutes before. Search was at once begun, and a large party of men, who were at work in the vicinity, turned out and explored for miles around, but to this day not a trace of the child has been discovered. The little girl was not out of sight of her parents more than five minutes until she was missed, a thorough search was immediately begun, there is no lake, marsh, or bog in the vicinity, and no probability that there were any wild beasts in the neighborhood, which facts made the disappearance a very mysterious one.

Granite Lake is a discontinued postoffice eleven miles west of Buffalo. At one time it was something of a trading point.

BUFFALO TOWNSHIP.

Buffalo lies in the northeast center of Wright county and embraces Congressional township 120, range 25. Its area is 23,040 acres. The surface was originally nearly all covered with timber, interspersed with many natural meadows. The soil, like most of the timber land in the county, is a rich, dark loam, with a clay subsoil. A large portion of the surface (about 3,500 acres) is covered with lakes. Buffalo lake, from which the town derives its name, lies partly in Buffalo and partly in Chatham; Lake Pulaski is about two miles to the northeast, and Pelican lake extends into the northeast corner of the town from Monticello and Frankfort. There are also smaller lakes. All are popular with city people seeking summer recreation, and all abound in fish in considerable numbers.

Buffalo lake was named by the Indian traders on account of the large numbers of buffalo fish found in its waters. This locality was a famous camping ground of the Sioux, where they came in summer, to fish and gather cranberries, and in the winter, to hunt deer. In the early fifties the Winnebagoes had a large village where the village of Buffalo now stands. In 1855, the houses or

tepees covered the entire space between where the creamery now is and the ravine between the American House and the court house. A few patches of corn were cultivated by the squaws, and the men spent their time in fishing and hunting. Here the annual payments were made and a trading post was established at the west end of Lake Pulaski.

In 1851 Edmund Brissette, an Indian trader living at Lake Calhoun, near Minneapolis, with several other French pioneers, cut a road through the timber from Lake Calhoun to Buffalo, by way of the west side of Medicine lake, Independence lake, and Lake Sarah, crossing Crow river at Rockford, then going north of the present Rockford and Buffalo road, crossing the creek between the marsh and lake, near the old George Sook place. It was a crooked, narrow road, but many journeys were made to Buffalo and the trading post at Lake Pulaski. The first settlers used this old traders' road as late as 1857-58.

The first man to permanently locate in this township was Augustus Prime, who settled on section 9 in April, 1855. He died at Monticello in 1870. He was followed by Solomon Hatch, a native of Maine, who came here in May, of the same year, purchasing a claim that had been previously made on section 5. He brought his family to their new home in October of the same year, and resided there until his death, which occurred in January, 1874. During the same fall, Amasa Ackley and G. A. J. Overton came to the shores of Buffalo lake, and selected claims on section 30, whither they removed in the following February. A part of the Ackley claim is now covered by the village of Buffalo. Mr. Ackley continued to reside on the old homestead. Mr. Overton moved to Stevens county in 1875 and died there in March, 1881. James Griffin, colored, moved the Ackley and Overton families here, and on February 15, 1856, located permanently in section 32.

Moses S. Calkins and David Calkins, brothers, Daniel Gray, Thomas Smithson and S. B. Culver all settled in the town in the spring of 1856. S. B. Culver located in section 20, on the west end of Lake Pulaski, the old site of the Indian trading post. Thomas Smithson settled in section 8, on the northeast shore of the same lake. Daniel Gray took a claim adjoining Ackley's, and a part of it is now included in the village. J. M. Keeler and — Odell came the same year. Jackson Taylor arrived in Buffalo on August 20, 1856, and purchased the claim of Daniel Gray. He was a native of Kentucky, and became here a prominent citizen, being postmaster for many years. He also engaged in farming and in the hotel and milling business.

The first birth and the first death was that of William M. Smithson, born May 20, 1856, died May 31, 1856, son of Thomas Smithson. A journey to Monticello after a clergyman and casket

proved unavailing, so the father made the casket, and C. W. Hudson, a neighbor, read the Episcopal burial service.

The first marriage was that of James Gilbert, and Jennie Prime, April 16, 1857. Another early marriage was that of James Sturgis and Ellen Dudley, July 4, 1860.

In January, 1857, an election precinct was organized, called Buffalo, which extended to the west line of the county. The precinct was established by the board of county commissioners, and the following precinct officers appointed: Judges of election, Amasa Ackley, Moses Calkins and Levi B. Culver; justice of the peace, G. A. J. Overton; constable, A. Ackley, and overseer of roads, Moses S. Calkins. The place of holding elections was the dwelling house of A. Ackley.

The town was organized and the first election held on May 11, 1858, at which the following officers were chosen: Supervisors, Jackson Taylor, Amasa Ackley and Moses S. Calkins; town clerk, J. M. Keeler; justices of the peace, David S. Calkins and J. M. Keeler, and assessor, B. Ambler.

The first district school was organized May 1, 1858, with Mrs. D. Blakely as teacher.

Buffalo did its share during the Civil war. Following are the names of the men who enlisted from this town: Second Vol. Inf.—Commissary sergeant, George A. J. Overton; Co. C, S. Chamberlain, J. M. Gilbert; Co. F, George H. Fyre, Alex. Lamson. Third Vol. Inf.—Co. A, Charles W. Hudson; Co. I, I. Berthiaume; Co. B, O. G. Beldon. Fourth Vol. Inf.—Co. D, Joseph Steffes. Sixth Vol. Inf.—Co. B, James G. Nugent, Francis Patterson, F. Penner, E. M. Rathburn. Eighth Vol. Inf.—Co. E, James Ambler, Albert Erath, Herman Erath, Louis Gayette, William McPherson. Second Battery—First lieutenant, Jackson Taylor; corporal, James F. Ryan; privates, James Donlinger, Frederick Burnham, G. W. Bartholomew, E. T. Tillotson.

In 1875 the town voted bonds to the amount of \$10,000 to the Minneapolis & Northwestern, on condition that a road should be built to the town from Minneapolis before January 1, 1878. The condition was not complied with.

The ginseng trade of 1859 and 1860 came as a boon to the settlers suffering from the hard times of 1858, and much ready cash was realized. A drying house was established, and many thousands of dollars paid out for the roots.

During the Indian scare of 1862 the town was practically abandoned. A peculiar atmospheric condition in the west added to the belief that Albion was in flames, and then the rush began. Frightened men, despairing women, weeping children, mingled with the live stock and the loaded wagons, in a mad hegira to Monticello. One woman had twins born on the way. Some of the people found shelter in homes, others camped out, and still

others assisted in building the stockade about the Academy building. For six weeks there was scarcely a person in the town and village of Buffalo. Gradually confidence was restored, and many of the people returned.

Few Indians were actually seen in the county during the Indian uprising. One who claimed to have seen one was Dr. R. O. Cady, who came to Buffalo in June, 1862, and purchased from Guy Carleton, the northwest quarter of section 28. He was one of those who had fled during the scare of 1862 and had returned after six weeks. In the latter part of June, 1863, he was watching a deer-run in a meadow, about a mile southeast of his home, when, according to his report, he saw eleven Indians, two of whom were squaws. He hastened home to his family, and placed his son on guard. A few days later came the news of the Dustin massacre.

This time the exodus was more precipitate than the one before. But Dr. R. O. Cady, Jackson Taylor, Amasa Ackley, J. M. Keeler and others succeeded in staying the tide somewhat, and persuaded the settlers to erect a stockade. The stockade was erected about a ginseng drying house on the shore of the lake near the house of Jackson Taylor. The structure was built of heavy hewn or peeled logs, and was eight feet high and sixty feet square, with bastions at each corner. But no Sioux ever came to test the strength of the defense, and in time it was demolished.

BUFFALO VILLAGE.

Buffalo, the county seat of Wright county, is one of the most substantial and picturesque of its size in the state. It is a good business point, a popular summer resort, and the mecca of many hunters and fishermen. Situated on the banks of Buffalo lake, on a sloping plateau and terrace, shaded by many trees, liberally supplied with good walks, and beautified by many sightly homes, it has advantages which have assured the comfort of the citizens and won the commendation of visitors. The village is thirty-eight miles northwest of Minneapolis on the "Soo" Line, and is thus in easy communication with the Twin cities. There are seven churches, two banks, an opera house, two moving picture houses, two hotels, a public library, a commercial club, flour and feed mills, a creamery, two grain elevators, a municipal lighting plant, several parks, and a newspaper. The leading fraternal organizations are here represented. The schools are of the best, and include a well equipped high school. The principal shipments from the village are grain, flour, produce, live stock and wood. Land in the vicinity is worth from \$60 to \$125 an acre.

Buffalo village dates from the arrival of Amasa Ackley and G. A. J. Overton in the fall of 1855. James Griffin, a negro,

who came to bring the goods of these two families, settled here in the spring of 1856. About this time came Daniel Gray, who in the fall of 1856, sold to Jackson Taylor. Business was started in 1856 by Moses Calkins, who opened a store on the south side of what is now Gray street, a few rods back from the lake.

The original business center was on Gray street, running back from the lake to the site of the old courthouse on that street. Jackson Taylor's old tavern, which was for years the center of Buffalo's business activity is still standing, and is now occupied as a residence by Paul G. Liederbach. Gradually the business center shifted westward. For a time it centered about the present site of the Buffalo State Bank, with a few scattering places between that and Gray street, and further back from the lake. When the present courthouse was built stores were opened on the square north and west of it, and for a time it seemed that that locality would become the business center. When the railroad was built, stores were erected near the station, and for a time it looked as though the settlement on the lake was to shift toward the station. Gradually, however, the business center of the town assumed its present position, and the building of the postoffice, and the erection of some splendid buildings has probably made the present center permanent.

Buffalo is noted for its beauty spots. Extending from the courthouse to the lake in a series of velvety terraces is a beautiful park, shaded with noble trees and studded with shrubbery. The historic old ravine which bounds this park on the east, has been beautified for a part of its length by Register of Deeds O. J. Peterson, until it is a veritable bower of loveliness, and another stretch of the same ravine, which has been purchased by the county, will also be improved, cleared and graded.

The old Hoblett property, on the shores of the lake, southeast of the creamery, and south of the residence of Albert Boerner, has been purchased by the city, and is being graded, and made into a beautiful little park. Mr. Boerner contributed \$100 toward its purchase.

There is also a pretty park on the hill west of the business section of the village. This park occupies the site of the old cemetery. For several years the proposition to make this cemetery into a park was considered by the city council. In 1906, the council had a wire fence put around the tract, and announced itself in possession of the property. October 5, 1908, the final steps were taken to condemn and acquire it, and on June 15, 1910, provisions were made for the removal of such bodies as still remained there.

The Griffing park on the banks of Lake Pulaski is widely known. A splendid expanse of heavily wooded land, it is an ideal place for outings and picnics; and bathing houses have been

erected so that the people can take the fullest advantage of its sandy bathing beach. Benches and tables have been arranged, and other comforts provided. The park was presented to the village September 5, 1905, by Mrs. Henry B. Griffing in accordance with the wishes of her late husband. The first board in charge of the park consisted of Adolph Fremd, George C. Carpenter and W. D. Oakley.

Various efforts have been made to establish water works and a sewer system, but thus far these efforts have not succeeded, due to a large extent to the fact that the village covers so wide an area of ground. There are many private artesian wells, however, and sanitation is well provided for by private cesspools. The village has had a municipal electric light service for several years.

For many years the progressive citizens labored for the establishment of a municipal electric light plant, and the matter came to vote several times. After a long series of efforts, on June 22, 1910, the voters at a special election carried a proposition to bond the village to the amount of \$7,000 for refunding the floating indebtedness, and also to bond the village for an additional \$8,000 to be used for the establishment of a public electric light plant. June 6 of the same year a contract was awarded to Boerner Brothers for \$3,800 for the construction of the power house building. Early in 1915 the council signed a contract with the St. Cloud Light & Power Company, for a twenty-four hour continuous service. The General Electric Co., of Minneapolis, was also a bidder for the contract, and local opinion was strongly divided between the two companies.

The Violet House, west of the village, was examined on November 11, 1902, at the request of the council, by Dr. F. A. Shannon and J. D. Prah, with a view to ascertaining its suitability as a hospital. They reported favorably, the property was purchased for \$800 and J. D. Prah and William Korn were appointed a committee to fit up the second story of the house for hospital purposes.

The public library proposition was placed before the voters in 1906, but while 150 were in favor of the project and only 109 against, the plan failed, owing to the failure to secure the necessary two-thirds vote. However, on April 22, 1907, the library was established by a vote of 245 to 87. The first library board consisted of: C. S. Hawker, J. H. Wendell, Mrs. J. J. Woolley, Mrs. G. W. Burrows, Mrs. J. C. Fogerty, Fred Green, Mrs. E. J. Dickinson, F. B. Leck and John A. Berg.

Municipal History. Buffalo was incorporated in 1887, with the following limits: "Beginning at southwest corner section 31, township 120, range 25, running thence east on south line of said

section three-fourths mile to southeast corner of southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of said section. Thence north on the west line of the east one-half of said southeast quarter of said section and on west line of the east one-half of northeast quarter of said section one-half mile to northeast corner lot 3, in said section. Thence east on the east and west quarter-section line of said section, one-fourth mile to the east line of said section 31. Thence north on the said east line of said section 31, one-half mile to northeast corner of said section. Thence east on section line between section 29 and sec 32 to a point 22 rods east of southwest corner of section 29. Thence north on a line 22 rods east from and parallel with the west line of section 29, 1 mile and 20 rods and 3 feet to a point 20 rods and 3 feet north of the north line of said section 29. Thence west and parallel with said north line of said section 29, 22 rods to the east line of section 19; thence west on a line 20 rods 3 feet north from and parallel with the south line of said section 19, three-fourths of a mile to a point 20 rods and 3 feet from the northwest corner of the east one-half of the northwest quarter of section 30. Thence south 20 rods and 3 feet to the north line of said section 30. Thence south on the west line of said east one-half of said northwest one-fourth of said section 30, 129 rods and 6 feet to the meandered line of Buffalo lake. Thence in a straight line southwesterly across the waters of Buffalo lake 1 mile 185 rods to a point where the west line of section 31 meets and intersects the meandered line of said Buffalo lake. Thence south on said west line of section 31, 39 rods 2 feet to place of beginning, containing 1,115 80-100 acres."

A census taken April 11, 1887, showed a population of 400. The petition for the incorporation was signed April 12, 1887, by C. N. Harvey, William Korp, W. H. Hellen, A. H. Grant, F. W. Gorman, A. Y. Eaton, F. Bryant, G. T. Smithson, L. B. Macham, A. Beattie, John Elsenpter, John Wrause, John M. Harling, Charles Hill, James Ryder, Riley Hill, S. A. Putnam, P. D. Putnam, Ambrose Bryant, H. E. Bryant, William Schimming, Joseph Duprey, William H. Cochran, David Cochran, F. B. Stuart, Hubert Berthiaume, S. E. Dean, J. D. Moore, F. Wegen, Theodore Kloske, A. H. Tower, Henry Nieskins, George E. Stacy, P. W. Smith, Mons Nelson, John Gibson, Fred Keeler, Edward E. Williams, E. T. Sexton, Angus McEachern, W. E. Culkin. The county commissioners called a meeting for the purpose of voting on the incorporation, May 24, 1887. The inspectors of election were S. A. Putnam, S. R. Wells and D. Cruikshank. The vote resulted favorably, 84 being in favor of the corporation and only twenty against. August 17, 1908, the village was re-incorporated under the general laws of 1905.

The present officers are: President of the council, C. A. Farel; Trustees, W. J. Ellis, J. A. Swenson, P. J. Marsh; clerk, E. O.

McGaffey; treasurer, B. A. Bonstrom; assessor, A. E. Sturges; justice of peace, C. H. Vorse; constable, Herman Anderson.

Buffalo has at various times had fire companies and some efficient work in fire fighting has been done. The present fire company dates from September 16, 1910, when the council declared the Buffalo Fire Department duly organized with the following officers and members: Albert Boerner, chief; Oscar Bjork, secretary; J. A. Berg, treasurer; members, Albert Boerner, Fred Green, A. G. Redman, Fred Ruff, B. D. Ahlm, Henry Wolff, John Lindberg, Eric Nordberg, Allie Gorman, John Laffin, Enoris Peterson, Henry Holmquist, Emil Prah, Fred Bjork, Oscar Bjork, R. A. Fredricks, John A. Berg, Anton Stromberg, Julius Dorn, Gus Bender, Ernest Anderson, John Becker, Lee Covart, Allie Boerner, Raymond Alley, Henry Rouner, Byron Burrows, Walter Boerner, R. S. Berezyk, Lambert Nordberg, Nick Rouner, Clarence Lamson, Harry Dodd, Theodore Claessen, Herman Buol, Keith Carpenter, Joe Schulista, A. O. Johnson, John Bentner, Carl Redman and J. A. Otte.

Early Business Interests. The first store in Buffalo was erected and opened in 1856, by Moses Calkins. It was located on the south side of what is now Gray street, a few rods from the shore of the lake. In 1857 he sold to his brother, David S. Calkins, who conducted it until 1861. For a short time it was closed. ——— Hayford, and also Charles Irvine sold goods there for a while. About 1868, Post & Parcher established a general mercantile store in the same building.

In the late fall of 1865, E. J. Tillotson erected a store a few rods back from the lake. In the following spring he sold out to G. A. J. Overton. In 1867, Overton sold to Fred Young, who kept a drug and grocery store until the fall of 1868, when he formed a partnership with W. H. Lord, and moved his goods to a building opposite what was then the court house. The location of the store was on the south side of Gray street, on the site now occupied by the residence of O. S. Lowell. Mr. Young died in 1869, and his partner continued the business. In April, 1874, C. E. Oakley and E. J. Cutts commenced business in the same store under the firm name of Cutts & Oakley. April 1, 1877, Mr. Cutts sold out to his partner and moved to Howard Lake. Mr. Oakley bought the old court house, moved it across to the south side of the street, joined it to his former building, and continued in business for many years, using the upper part of the building as a public hall. The locality is now strictly a residence section, the retail centre of the village having been moved elsewhere.

When Young vacated the building erected by E. J. Tillotson, William Horn put in a stock of goods. In 1869 he sold out to Joseph Payant. Payant sold groceries and intoxicants, and gradu-

ally eliminated the former line, until the place became an ordinary saloon.

About 1878, S. A. Putnam opened a store opposite the present court house. In 1880, ——— Kliever started a store on the same street.

Jackson Taylor entertained travelers in the earliest days, and during the days of the war, his place began to be considered as a regular hotel. He and his wife were hospitable people, and the old settlers continued to patronize their place for many years. Their house was at the foot of Gray street, a few rods back from the lake. The site is now occupied by P. G. Liederback.

The Windsor House was built in 1874, but it was not opened until 1877. It was located just west of the present location of the State Bank of Buffalo. The proprietor was Richard Knight. After many years of prosperity, the hotel was burned and the site is now vacant.

The Sturges House was erected in 1867. In May, 1879, Lewis Sturges sold to Charles L. Harvey, who repaired it and changed its name to the American House, under which name it is still operated.

In 1859, Jackson Taylor purchased a steam sawmill at Rockford, and moved it to Buffalo. It was not in good order, and very little sawing was done. The engine and boiler were taken to Monticello, and used as motive power for a Mississippi boat.

In the fall of 1866, Jackson Taylor, Wesley Bailey and Charles L. Harvey erected a mill on the present site of the creamery, and did a large business in sawing lumber. O. H. Bushnell and Austin Knight bought the mill in 1873. In February, 1874, they took as partners, Richard Knight, S. L. Johnson and Archie Beattie. After this change, a stave and heading mill were put in. O. H. Bushnell and Austin Knight sold their interests to the other partners in the fall of 1874. In 1875, S. L. Johnson sold his interest to Francis Beattie. Later, after considerable litigation, the mill and the Windsor Hotel passed into the possession of Archie Beattie.

A mulay sawmill was erected in 1879 by L. H. Rawson. He sold it to Henry L. Stokes, Wyman O. Eddy and Andrew Anderson. Eddy and Anderson sold their share to George D. Stokes, who in turn sold to Henry L. Stokes, who became the sold owner.

Dr. R. O. Cady was interested with Fred Young in a drug store in 1867. In 1877 he moved into a building which W. H. Cary had erected for him, and opened a first class pharmacy. In 1880 his place was converted into a shoe store, and he moved to the vicinity of the new court house, where he was in partnership with Dr. S. E. Dean.

W. H. Myers started business as a painter in 1877 and opened a store where he sold paints and oils. S. R. Wells came to Buffalo in August, 1869, and became a manufacturer and dealer in furniture, and a general woodworker.

Present Business. A brief business directory of the village has been compiled as follows: John T. Alley, attorney; Ahlm & Anderson, auto livery; Frank Bannochie, proprietor of the Pulaski House, Lake Pulaski; John Bengstrom, shoemaker; John H. Beutner, drugs; Bjork Brothers, proprietors of Cedar Point Cottage; B. Blomquist, furniture; Alb. and Frank Boerner, cement workers; E. G. Boslaugh, livery; Buffalo Co-operative Co., general store, Fred J. Fisher, mngr.; Buffalo Electric Light Plant; Buffalo Feed Mill, F. Morris Peterson, proprietor; Buffalo Grain Growers' Association, O. O. Susag, secretary; Buffalo Hardware Co.; Buffalo Journal, L. M. Mithun, publisher; Buffalo Plumbing and Heating Co. (Fred Bjork); Buffalo Public Library, Clara Oakley, librarian; Buffalo Scandinavian Mutual Fire and Lightning Co., O. O. Susag, secretary; Herman G. Boul, barber; Jno. L. Burkland, general store; Burrows Lumber Co. (Geo. W. and Byron C. Burrows); Chas. E. Carlson, tailor; Geo. C. Carpenter, general store; Jno. J. Catlin, physician; Chatham Co-operative Dairy Association, Emil L. Knopker, manager; Theo. Claessen, men's furnishings; Earnest W. Covart (estate), Lee Covart, manager, grocer; Arthur W. Cronk, plumber; Thos. Crosby, boat livery; Wm. H. Cutting, lawyer; Mrs. Susan Davis, milliner; Mrs. W. Davis, proprietor Lake View House (Lake Pulaski); Dixon House (Lake Pulaski); Dudley Opera House (O. L. Dudley, proprietor); George Eagy, confectioner; Easler & Thomassen (Mrs. Gussie Easler, Mary Thomassen), proprietors The New Hotel Thomassen; William J. Ellis, real estate; Howard J. Ellsbree, pool; John K. Engels, ice; Adolph Fremd, harness; German Creamery (A. F. Frank, manager); P. H. Gorman, barber; Angus H. Grant, auctioneer; Fred Green, jeweler; Charles S. Hawker, lawyer; Arthur C. Heath, abstractor; Louis J. Hoffman, electrical supplies; Mrs. Alb. Johnsen, ladies' furnishings; J. A. Johnson, tailor; J. J. Johnson, flour mill; Stephen A. Johnson, attorney; Thomas F. Jude, grocer; Fred Kipp, proprietor Temperance Cottage (Lake Pulaski); J. J. Lindberg, photographer; Martin F. Lowe, dentist; Peter McCullough, express and telegraph agent; E. O. McGaffey, hardware; Jesse C. McKee, veterinary surgeon; Meyers Department Store (Carl C. and Jennie F. Meyers); William H. Michael, livery; Emma Miller and Eda Birkholz, milliners; Minnesota Bee Supply Co. (F. S. Doll); H. T. Moland, postmaster and civil engineer; A. M. Norberg, shoemaker; Oakley State Bank, C. E. Oakley, president; A. C. Heath, vice-president; W. D. Oakley, cashier; Osborne-McMillan Elevator Company (William Korb, agent); John Osterman, tinsmith; Carl Radtke, blacksmith; Emil W. Rettke, jeweler; Michael Ryan, hardware; Peter Schaeffer, farm implements; Harry S. Saylor; Moses Scharf, fruits; Emil T. Schmidt, drugs; Henry Spindler, lawyer; State Bank of Buffalo (Charles A. Farel, president; Bernard A. Bonstrom, cashier); Fritz Sternberg, gen-

eral store; Fred L. Steward, meats; Anton and Julius Stromburg, blacksmiths; Swan Elevator Company, John Noel, manager; John A. Swenson and Elmer B. Peterson, lumber; Thor. Thompson, jeweler; William W. Thompson, furniture; T. A. Thoreson & Co. (Thomas A. and Andrew Thoreson), grocers; John Varner, farm implements; Charles H. Vorse, insurance agent; Chris Voss, general store; Harry C. West, lawyer; G. Freeman Woolley, meats; J. J. Woolley, lawyer; Krantz Bros., retail meats; Anderson Produce Company; Dr. G. L. Rackliffe, veterinarian; Interior Lumber Company, J. F. T. Stamm, manager; Carlson Bros., bakery and confectionery; Michael's Auto Livery; Lakeview Garage, P. G. Liederbach, proprietor.

The schools of Buffalo date from the time of the early settlement. On April 14, 1857, pursuant to notice from the county commissioners, Amasa Ackley, J. J. Odell, O. L. Dudley, L. E. Dudley, John Williams, L. B. Collver and John M. Keeler met and organized the district which has since become the Buffalo Independent School District. The record book of the district states that on December 31, 1857, the number of "schollars" in the district between the ages of 4 and 21 years was 17. On January 23, 1858, it was determined "to build a schoolhouse of hewed logs 20 by 24, one story high, the whole to cost not to exceed \$250, to be finished on or before the first of June next." The early records were very brief, but an incident occurred that led to the preservation of other information. At a meeting of the district on December 14, 1860, George A. J. Overton was clerk pro tem. A tax levy for the support of the school was ordered. This tax was 50 cents per head on every male inhabitant of the district between the ages of 21 and 55 years. Following the record of the meeting the clerk pro tem, over his signature, made entries at considerable length showing his views of school matters. He declared that the business of the district was carelessly conducted and that the records failed to show what teachers were employed, and that it was impossible to ascertain the exact financial condition of the district. Following Mr. Overton's caustic review of the district records is a statement over the signature of J. M. Keeler, trustee. Mr. Keeler states that "there have been but three terms taught; the first consisting of thirteen weeks by Mrs. D. A. Blakely at five dollars per week and find herself, which has been paid and is satisfied. The second term, consisting of thirteen weeks, by Miss Jordan at two dollars per week and boarded. She has received an order on the county treasurer for the amount according to agreement and is satisfied. The third and last term by Mrs. D. A. Blakely of twenty weeks at three dollars per week and board herself, for which she has not received anything at this time." Mr. Keeler adds that "if the gentleman and the taxpayers will take the trouble to attend the meetings of the district

they can easily find out its financial condition. They have all been legally notified whenever there has been any meeting, but do not generally attend."

A statement in the district record book, evidently made early in 1861, gives the names of fifteen heads of families and the names and ages of thirty persons between the ages of 4 and 21 years. In another statement made September 30, 1862, it appears that there were twenty-six persons between the ages of 5 and 21 years, of whom twenty-three attended school that summer. In the list are to be found the following names, since that time well known in the history of Buffalo: George, Victor H., Hiram and Frank Cady; Alice Dudley, Ella Ackley, Kate A. Keeler, Mary E. Keeler and Agnes Mann.

In 1863 the need of a new school building was evident, for we read that "it was decided to build a schoolhouse twenty feet by twenty-six feet square with twelve-foot posts" The effort was abandoned and it was not until 1869, when bonds were authorized to the amount of \$600 at 12 per cent, that a contract was made with J. M. Keeler for building a schoolhouse for \$595.

Buffalo village grew slowly. It was in the "Big Woods," and not only the village itself but the surrounding country was a dense forest. With the opening of new farms and very slight addition to the population of the district, the school population had so much increased that in 1885 a school building believed to be ample for all time to come was erected. The building contained only four rooms, of which at first only two were finished and occupied. But in 1887 the population of Buffalo began to grow more rapidly and two additions, the latter one in 1902, were made to the original building. This building has been maintained in good condition and now affords eight rooms for the accommodation of the eight grades, with other rooms for the use of the normal school department. In 1908 a beautiful building for the high school was erected on the same square as the original building. The high school and the departments of agriculture and domestic science are here provided for. In 1915 the state inspector of high schools informed the school board that Buffalo has the largest high school of any town of its size in the state, and that a new school building for its accommodation must be erected at once.

The district became an independent school district in 1887. For many years a high school department was maintained, but it was not until 1903 that it became a state high school. A normal training school was established in 1909 and departments of agriculture and domestic science were added in 1913. These adjuncts to the regular high school have been prosperous and efficiently conducted and are permanent additions to the Buffalo school system.

The most notable superintendent the schools have had was W. Frank Webster, in the year 1885-86. He is a native of Wright county, and for many years has been principal of the East high school in Minneapolis. As an author of school text books he has a national reputation. In recent years the most efficient superintendent was William G. Shirer, a man of versatile talents. He was elected superintendent in 1906 and during the succeeding four years by his fine scholarship, energy and executive ability greatly raised the standard of the schools.

(Note. The above article on the Buffalo schools is from the pen of A. C. Heath, nine years a member and seven years the president of the board.)

CHATHAM TOWNSHIP.

Chatham embraces the south half of Congressional township, 120, range 26, and has an area of about 11,520 acres. Originally in the Big Woods, it was divided into lakes, marshland and forests. Buffalo lake, which extends into this township, is its largest body of water, and there are also numerous smaller lakes. Mill creek is the principal stream.

Chatham was a part of Buffalo until 1866. January 5, 1866, the county commissioners received a petition signed by J. M. Murphy and thirty-eight other citizens of Buffalo and Maple Lake living in the proposed new town, that township 120, range 26, be organized and named Chatham. The petition was granted, and the first meeting was held at the home of Benjamin Ambler, January 22, 1866. The officers elected were: Supervisors, Willard Mann (chairman), Herman Erath and Patrick Flaherty; town clerk, James Ambler; justices of the peace, Hiram Lobdill and William P. Jewett; town treasurer, Benjamin Ambler; assessor, John Carroll; constables, James Murphy and Albert Erath.

Maple Lake, which had been organized by the commissioners and held its first election May 11, 1858, objected to its territory being taken away in this manner, and W. G. McCrory brought action in the district court to have the north eighteen sections returned to Maple Lake, the contention being that Maple Lake had been reduced below the minimum thirty-six sections. The court restored the eighteen sections to Maple Lake, leaving only the south eighteen to Chatham.

These south eighteen sections were organized as the town of Chatham, by act of the legislature, March 2, 1868. The first meeting was held April 7, 1868, and the following officers were elected: Supervisors, W. W. Washburn (chairman), Gottlieb Haug, James C. Nugent; town clerk, Herman Erath; treasurer, James E. Cochran; assessor, John C. Nugent; justice of the peace, W. W. Washburn; constable, Albert Erath.

The first settler in Chatham was Moses L. Calkins, who located on section 25, in November, 1855. In 1856, Samuel Chamberlain settled on section 28, and Joseph Armstrong on section 35.

Benjamin Ambler came in August, 1857, and took a claim on section 34. He was a mason by trade and became a prominent citizen. Being unmarried, he was known as "Uncle Ben" by everyone in the county. With him came William Sullivan, who settled on section 34, and practiced law in Rockford and Monticello. He moved to Hennepin county in 1865 and died in 1868. In October of the same year, Gottlieb Haug came. It is told of Mr. Haug that in the spring of 1858, desiring to make maple syrup, he walked through the deep snow and slush to St. Paul, forty-five miles away, borrowed six dollars, bought a kettle weighing 76 pounds and brought it home on his head. It was in 1857 that the Buffalo and Forest City road was laid out through the town, and communication with the outside world then became less difficult.

The first white child born in the town was Margaret Haug, born February 22, 1858. Alexander Ambler taught the first school. It opened on July 1, 1860. The first schoolhouse was erected the same year.

The first attempt to utilize the water power on Mill creek was made in 1867, when Charles H. Irvine, of Monticello, commenced a dam and a mill in the southwest corner of section 25. After many changes a dam was finally put in and ——— Wakeman operated a sawmill there for about a year. Wesley Bailey then made an attempt to operate a mill on the site, but later moved to Buffalo.

Those who enlisted in the Civil War from this town were: Sixth Vol. Inf.—Co. B, James G. Nugent. Eighth Vol. Inf.—Co. E, James Amble, Albert Erath, Herman Erath. Hatch's Battalion—Co. D, J. B. Charles; Co. E, I. Berthiaume, Peter Lefaivre. W. W. Washburn and others also enlisted, but they are not credited to this town in the adjutant general's report.

Bassett is a small rural center seven miles west of Buffalo.

CLEARWATER TOWNSHIP.

Clearwater is the most northern of the political divisions of Wright county. It embraces all that part of Congressional township 122, range 27, that lies east of the Clearwater river; a small portion of sections 34 and 35, in township 123, range 27, in the triangle formed by the juncture of the Clearwater and Mississippi rivers, and sections 7, 17 and 18 and fractional sections 5, 6 and 8, in township 122, range 26.

Clearwater is separated from Sherburne county on the north by the Mississippi river, while on the west the Clearwater river marks the line separating it from Stearns county. Silver creek

forms its eastern and part of its southern boundary, the remaining portion being bounded by Corinna.

The surface is rolling, and in the northern part was originally principally prairie, bordered by a narrow belt of timber skirting the river, while south it merged into brushland, beyond which was a heavy timber land. Numerous fine lakes are found throughout the town, and two of more considerable size make slight encroachments from the town of Corinna on the south. Some good natural meadow land is found in the southern portion and along the Mississippi in the northern part. The soil in the prairie portion is a dark sandy loam with clay subsoil, and produces excellent crops; in the portion originally timbered it is clay and dark loam and is unsurpassed for fertility. For many years the cultivated area of this town was proportionately greater than in any other town in the county, but with the development of modern improvements in other localities in the county, Clearwater lost this distinction.

Selah Markham was the first permanent settler in Clearwater. He was born in New York, and came here from Illinois in the fall of 1854 and took a claim in section 7, township 122, range 26. He built a cabin and started a farm, the first in the township. About the same time, Alonzo T. Boynton took a claim in sections 1, 2, 11 and 12. He also built a cabin and started a farm. He also was a native of New York state and came here from Illinois. John Oakes spent a part of the winter with Markham. Asa White, who had traded at Clear Lake, across the Mississippi river, as early as 1847, possibly selected a claim here the same winter.

Early in 1855, John Oakes and his sons took claims on sections 8 and 17, and took up their residence thereon. Asa White, Alonzo T. Boynton and others staked out a town which they named El Dorado. March 8, 1855, Thomas C. Porter arrived and took a claim in section 2, township 122, range 27. Mrs. Abigail P. Camp, who became his wife in the fall of 1856, was the first woman in the village, and had been induced to come to Whitewater as hotel housekeeper for the townsite company. Others who came in 1855 were Dr. J. D. Wheelock, from Vermont, and Simon Stevens, Horace Webster and John Farwell from Canada. Dr. Wheelock took a claim in section 2. Stevens and Webster had been pioneers of Hennepin county. Stevens took a claim in section 1 and Webster in section 2. Stevens, Webster and Farwell laid out the town of Clearwater. There was some trouble with those who had laid out El Dorado, but a compromise was reached, and on May 27, 1856, the village was platted with Simon Stevens, Josiah Talbot and William Fellows as proprietors. It lay on both sides of the Clearwater river, in both Stearns and Wright counties. A revised plat of the Wright county portion was filed September 11, 1883.

Clearwater was one of the original towns in Wright county. The first election was held May 11, 1858. Two lists of the officers elected at that meeting have been handed down to the present time. According to one list, the officers elected were: Supervisors, J. D. Wheelock (chairman), Hiram Woodworth and Cyrus Smith; clerk, Samuel Whiting, Jr.; treasurer, H. J. Dunton; justice of the peace, A. W. Waldron; constable, Thomas J. Doble; overseer of the poor, Simon Stevens. According to another list the officers were: Supervisors, J. D. Wheelock (chairman), Hiram Woodworth and Cyrus Smith; clerk, Samuel Whiting; assessor, John Townsend; collector, J. H. Dunton; justices of the peace, J. D. Wheelock and Thomas Doble; constables, A. H. Williams and J. H. Dunton; overseer of the poor, Simon Stevens. On motion of Simon Stevens, a tax of \$150 was voted to defray the town expenses for the ensuing year. At the time of the organization, the present town of Corinna was included in Clearwater.

In 1856 and 1857, Clearwater was well settled up. For this reason it suffered more from the grasshopper ravages of 1856 and 1857 than most of the other townships. Many of the farmers lost their entire crops, and as many had all their means invested in these crops they were almost ruined and forced to leave the township. Except in the southern part of the township, very little ginseng was gathered, but the village was an important trading point for the root.

During the Civil War, a large number of the male inhabitants enlisted, and at no time was there a possibility of a draft here. Those who are accredited to this town are:

First Vol. Inf.—Co. D, Ellet B. Perkins (afterward captain), Isaac N. Hoblitt, H. L. Gordon, C. D. Robinson, Edwin S. Post, Orange S. King, George E. Fuller (musician), W. H. Lancaster (wagoner), W. H. Garry, W. A. Gordon, Levi B. Green, Charles W. Green, A. C. Hayden, E. L. Hamilton, John F. Hoblitt, Charles W. Hugh, A. E. Howe, Charles A. Hutchins, A. H. Hyatt, Charles Rynes, Joseph Smithson, C. W. Smith, Edward Walker, C. W. Woodworth. Co. F, Lemuel B. Carter, Carrol H. Clifford, John Clator, Henry W. Crown, Francis F. Carter.

Second Vol. Inf.—Co. C, George C. Clifford.

Third Vol. Inf.—W. W. Webster (major); Co. A, Jonathan N. Fox (sergeant), James E. Brown (sergeant), C. P. Camp, George Davis, A. C. Collins, Edward Cowan, Elisha Cowan, O. D. Gamage, Amos McDonald, Samuel Smith, Martin Minster, W. B. Walter, D. E. Woodworth.

Eighth Vol. Inf.—Co. E, Thomas Tollington (captain), Edwin P. Bradbury, Frank W. Clifford, Charles G. Ellis, Charles H. Gibbes, Rudolph Holding, John W. Lyons, Homer Markham, Matthew Murphey, John D. Ponsford, William Ponsford, William Eberman.

Sixth Vol. Inf.—Co. B, Frank Zimmerman and William Dixon.

CLEARWATER VILLAGE.

Clearwater village, once the rival of places that are now Minnesota's greatest cities, is one of the prettiest little villages in the state. It is located at the junction of the Clearwater and Mississippi rivers, in the extreme northwest part of Wright county, twenty-eight miles northwest of Buffalo and fifty-two miles northwest of Minneapolis. The Great Northern railroad furnishes its transportation facilities and the people are also connected with the outside world by both telegraph and telephone. Live stock, grain, produce and cream are its principal shipments. The village is incorporated, has all lines of business represented and a farming section from which to draw its patronage second to none in the state of Minnesota. Lands are for the most part under a state of cultivation and range in price from \$65 to \$100 per acre. Improved property of all kinds, be it farm, business or residence, is never in want of a renter and all property is readily disposed of at a reasonable figure. The town is laid out symmetrically; the streets are uniformly wide. A bower of shade trees enhances the view on all sides. The majority of the business houses are modern, substantially built and of pleasing design; the display of stocks such as would be expected in cities several times the size of Clearwater. The residence portion furnishes conclusive evidence of the permanency of the population and of the pride taken by the people in their homes and surroundings. Here are beautiful houses and well kept lawns and shade trees in abundance. The business section, with its stores, its railroad station, its flour and pulp mill, and its Methodist Episcopal church, is on the flat at the junction of the river, while the residence section with its beautiful homes and its Catholic and Congregational churches is on the slightly bluff. The village has two banks, a creamery, a hotel, a grain elevator and a number of stores. A brief business directory follows: Jennie L. Phillips, postmistress; Bert Case, auctioneer; Central Lumber Company (Andrew Rasmussen, manager); Clearwater Co-operative Creamery Company (P. P. Jones, president; Oscar W. Osterberg, secretary and manager); Clearwater Ferry Company (G. B. Boutwell, president); Clearwater Herald (John Evans, publisher); Clearwater Hotel (Frank T. Scott, proprietor); Clearwater Mercantile Company (A. B. Maxam, president; A. J. Maxam, secretary and treasurer), general store; Clearwater State Bank (W. A. Shaw, president; E. A. Shaw, cashier); Clearwater Telephone Company (P. P. Jones, president); Dexter E. Collins, blacksmith; Ira L. Edmunds, physician; Farmer Co-operative Shipping Association (P. P. Jones, president; G. S. Sheldon, secretary and treasurer), live stock; First State Bank (Joseph Whittemore, president; C. D. Whittemore, cashier); Oscar C. Frederick, pool; Grain Producers Ele-

vator Company (A. L. Hart, manager); John Haaf, livery; Delia A. and Mary Kottleman, milliners; Luther Laughton, meats; E. H. Metzener, harness; Carl Nielson, general store; Ira Oatman, blacksmith; Edward H. Palm, restaurant; Jennie L. and C. S. Phillips, drugs; William B. Pineo, insurance agent; P. H. Quinn, saloon; A. W. Ray and Millard Boddy, hardware; Frank T. Scott, hotel; Willis A. Shaw, insurance agent; William H. Simmons, agent; Elmer E. Smith, barber; William H. Wescott, blacksmith; Joseph and Charles D. Whittemore, insurance agents; Gordon H. Wilcox, farm implements.

Clearwater was at one time noted far and wide as the home of education and culture. Probably no town in the Northwest in the early days enjoyed so high a reputation as an intellectual center. The early settlers were for the most part men and women of eastern birth, ancient lineage and splendid training, and to this wilderness they transplanted their high ideals, their religious faith, their intellectual keenness, their lofty traditions, and broad culture. Lectures, discussions, debates, musical entertainments and social gatherings relieved the tedium of the winters of privation, and their children, though in a savage country, surrounded by hardships and want, were reared with the same tender care for their moral and intellectual being that they would have received in the sheltered homes of comfort and civilized advantages which their parents had left.

From the village these people settled in neighboring townships in Wright and Stearns county, and in time the neighborhood took on all the aspects of an eastern community. A few of these families still remain. For the most part, however, the children have found other fields of labor, and many men and women who have made a marked success of life date their aspirations from some little school in Clearwater or vicinity.

A portion of the site was claimed in 1855 by Asa White, Alonzo T. Boynton and others and named El Dorado. During Mr. White's absence that season the land was claimed by Simon Stevens, Horace Webster and John Farwell and platted in the spring of 1856 as Clearwater by J. H. Talbott and Simon Stevens. This led to difficulties, but the matter was afterward adjusted in a friendly manner. The place soon became a popular center, and was thronged with pioneers looking for homes in Stearns and Wright counties.

A blacksmith shop was opened by Stevens, Webster & Farwell in 1855. They soon sold to ——— Allen, and he in 1856 to George Fuller. Dr. J. D. Wheelock started the practice of his profession here in 1855, and continued to be the village physician for many years. The first white woman to arrive was Mrs. Abigail P. Camp, who afterwards became Mrs. Thomas C. Porter. She reached here in August, 1855, as housekeeper for the townsite

company. Mrs. J. D. Wheelock, who came that fall, was the second white woman to reside in Clearwater. A postoffice was also established in 1855 and the first religious services held.

The first store was opened in 1856 by Seth Gibbs and Newell Whiting in a building on the river bank near the ferry. The following spring W. T. Rigby opened another store. A third was opened in 1858 by S. A. Heard, and O. S. Lock soon followed with a fourth. E. P. Crossman established a hardware store in 1879, and the following year the firm became Boutwell & Crossman. E. Clocker was the village blacksmith for many years. In the eighties R. L. Campbell was the harnessmaker, R. A. Lyons operated the stage line and ferry, and his wife was milliner and dressmaker.

Samuel Whiting came to Clearwater in 1857 and started a general store in 1861. It lived to be for many years the oldest store in the county. In 1876 he put up what was then considered the best store building in the county. J. E. Fuller came to Clearwater in 1857 and started a general store in 1865. Major W. W. Webster came to Clearwater in May, 1857, and opened a general store in 1868. L. C. Johnson established a store of the same nature in 1875.

Philip Schwab, an early druggist of Rockford, went to Minneapolis in 1867 and in 1868 came to Clearwater and opened a drug and grocery store. In 1873 he eliminated the drugs. Mr. Schwab was a valuable citizen, loaned money extensively and invested in many of the village enterprises. J. H. Davis was another early druggist. In 1871 he sold out to S. M. Philips, who, with a partner, E. P. Crossman, for a while and then alone, continued the business for several years.

A stockade was built at Clearwater village during the Indian uprising, and the settlers from the timbered region found shelter therein. Squads of soldiers were located in the town at different times, and for the most part the prairie farms were cultivated. But from the southern part of the township many settlers departed never to return.

The first hotel was built in 1855 by Stevens, Webster & Farwell, Mrs. A. P. Camp being the landlady. In the spring of 1856 they sold the furniture and rented the house to ——— Allen, the blacksmith. In 1857, Frank Morrison built the Morrison House, which was open for several decades thereafter, and was at one time the largest and best hotel in the county.

The religious services held in December, 1855, were conducted at the residence of ——— Dow, near the village, by the Rev. Mr. Creighton, of Monticello. In 1857, Rev. Mr. Chamberlaine, an Episcopal clergyman, conducted services in the first hotel erected. Later religious meetings were held in a two-story building, the

lower floor of which was used for a store and the upper part for a school and public gatherings of various sorts.

The ferry, so long in operation at this point, was first established in 1856 by Stevens, Talbott & Co.

The first sawmill was commenced in 1856, at the mouth of the Clearwater river. When it was nearly completed a freshet carried away the mill and the dam. In 1857, Herman Woodworth built a mill on the same stream, about a mile above the former site. This was torn down and removed in 1876. Frank Morrison in 1857 or 1858 erected a steam sawmill near the mouth of the Clearwater, using some of the timbers from the demolished 1856 mill. Steven Oyester was the millwright. As the last board fell from the last log to be sawed at the end of the first season, Alvin Wilkins was thrown upon the saw and instantly killed. It happened that there was no clergyman at that time available, and the funeral service was preached by Mr. Fowler, who had previously been a preacher, who at that time had the reputation of being an unbeliever.

In 1858, Rogers, Mitchell & Walker built a mill on the middle falls. It passed through various hands, was rebuilt in 1867, became one of the best flouring mills in the Northwest, and was burned in January, 1877. The flouring mill at the upper falls was built by James Cambell in 1861 and burned in 1870. Two years later a new mill was built on the site. When the mill at the middle falls was burned in 1877, the mill from the upper falls was moved onto the site and became the best flouring mill in the county. At the lower dam, near the Mississippi, Seth Gibbs, a pioneer of 1856, erected a sash, door and blind factory. Thomas Tollington became a partner in 1866, and succeeded to the business when Gibbs was killed by the machinery, October 24, 1874. John Dodds built a muley sawmill on the same dam in 1879. In 1879 the first cheese factory in the town was established.

In 1856, the Burbank stage company operated their stages from St. Paul to the Red River of the North, by way of St. Cloud, as well as hauling supplies over this route. They found that by making a road from Clearwater to Cold Spring it would save twelve to fifteen miles of travel over the sandy road from Clearwater to St. Cloud. The saving of this distance was a big item to the company with their heavy traffic. They made a proposition to the townsite owners of Clearwater, offering to make a good road from that place to Cold Spring, through the rich and fertile towns of Fair Haven, Maine Prairie and Luxemburg, providing that, in return, they were to have sufficient land for their barns, stables and warehouses. They intended to make their place a base of operations. The boats could bring up their supplies from St. Anthony during the whole season of navigation, whereas, it was only during the high water that the boats could reach St.

Cloud. The road to Cold Spring would run through a very fertile country, now fast settling up, and soon immense quantities of wheat, corn and oats would be hauled to Clearwater and sold to be shipped by boat to St. Anthony, and the money for the grain would be spent in the town for supplies that would be brought up by water at a rate cheaper than it could be hauled by team, as the case was at Saint Cloud. Consequently, the farmers could get better prices at Clearwater for their supplies. Then, again, the immense trains of Red River carts that made annual trips to St. Cloud and St. Paul would come by way of Cold Spring to Clearwater, and as they could send their goods down on the boat and get their supplies up from St. Paul cheaper than they could go down with their trains, this town would become the terminal point of these trains. This alone would be a big item. This, together with the vast fertile country to the southwest with unlimited quantities of the various kinds of hardwood for lumber and manufacturing purposes, and together with a splendid water power capable of running two flouring mills and a sawmill, would naturally point out this place as having all that was needed of natural advantages to make in the near future a large and flourishing city. But the townsite owners, like many others in the early days, were short-sighted and replied to the Burbank company's proposition that their lots were for sale but not to give away. The result was that the road to Cold Spring was never opened, and the company continued to go by way of St. Cloud.

From 1866 to 1882, Clear Lake across the river from Clearwater was the only railroad egress from the village. But when the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba came through in January, 1882, a station was established here.

Clearwater was incorporated in accordance with Section 10, Chapter 73, General Laws of Minnesota, approved May 5, 1853. Application was made to the district court, M. B. Korn, judge, August 28, 1883, and Samuel Whiting, S. M. Phelps and M. Gullett were selected to give notice of the election. The boundaries as given in the incorporation are most interesting, as they are described in "metes and bounds." The description follows: "All those parts of the N. W. qr. of the S. W. qr. and the S. W. qr. of the N. W. qr. and lot 4 of sec. 35, T. 123, R. 27, also lot 3 in sec. 35, T. 123, R. 27, surveyed and platted into blocks and lots, T. B. Titus, surveyor, designed as blocks No. 1 to 51 inc. and 112-113 and 114; also tracts of land in that part of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 34, T. 123, R. 27, also S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 1 and 2 of sec. 35 and lot 1, sec. 36, T. 123, R. 27, which are adjacent to lands hereinbefore mentioned, surveyed and platted into lots and blocks as aforesaid by metes and bounds. Beginning at S. W. cor. sec. 35, T. 123, R. 27, thence W. on twp. line 11.9 chns. to bank of Clearwater river, thence down said river N. $31\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. 1.56 chns., thence

N. $42\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. 4.8 chns., thence N. $14\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. 1 chn., thence N. 29° E. 57 chns., thence S. 71° E. 3.1 chns., thence N. $68\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. 1.5 chns., thence N. 16° W. 1.85 chns., thence S. $88\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. 1.5 chns., thence N. $21\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ W. 1 chn., thence N. $43\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ E. 77 chns., thence S. $55\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. 1.86 chns., thence N. $86\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ E. 2.66 chns., thence N. $33\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ E. 1.14 chns., thence S. $42\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. 4.35 chns., thence N. 46° E. 4.5 chns., thence N. $4\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ W. 3.78 chns., thence N. $60\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. 2.17 chns., thence N. $45\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. 3.9 chns., thence N. 13° W. 1.65 chns., thence N. $22\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ E. 4.27 chns., thence N. $3\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ W. 1.92 chns., thence N. $29\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ E. 2.33 chns., thence N. $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. 2.62 chns., thence N. $17\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. 3.80 chns., thence N. $60\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. 5.35 chns., thence N. $25\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. 3 chns., thence N. 78° E. 1.42 chns., thence S. $70\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ E. 1.11 chns., thence S. $79\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. 3.72 chns., thence N. $77\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ E. 1.44 chns., thence N. $42\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ E. 1.24 chns., thence N. $26\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. 1.10 chns., thence S. $79\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. 1.10 chns., thence N. $55\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. 1.56 chns., thence N. $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. 1.30 chns., thence N. $28\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ W. 1.35 chns., thence N. $64\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ E. .75 chn., thence S. $84\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ E. 2.55 chns., thence N. $9\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ E. 1.85 chns., thence N. 59° E. 2.5 chns., thence N. $15\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ E. 1.10 chns., thence N. $35\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ W. 2.46 chns., thence N. $30\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. 2.84 chns., thence N. 81° E. 3.23 chns., thence S. 50° E. .96 chn., thence S. $24\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. 2.37 chns., thence S. 50° E. 2.30 chns., thence S. $85\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ E. 1.32 chns., thence S. $20\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. 2.20 chns., thence S. $35\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ E. 1.6 chns., thence S. 50° E. 2.70 chns., thence N. 85° E. 1.24 chns., thence $34\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. 2.20 chns., thence No. 15° W. 235 chns., thence N. $20\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. 134 chns., thence N. 52° E. .90 chn., to confluence of Clearwater river with Mississippi river, thence S. $35\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. down west bank of Mississippi river 6.88 chns., thence S. $32\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ E. 6.44 chns., thence S. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. 5 chns., thence S. $173\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ E. 6 chns., thence S. $24\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ E. 5 chns., thence S. 21° E. 9 chns., thence S. 31° E. 3 chns., thence S. 40° E. 4 chns., thence S. $52\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. 5 chns., thence S. 57° E. 3.5 chns., thence S. 73° E. 8.5 chns., thence S. $69\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ E. 7 chns., thence S. $62\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ E. 9.4 chns., thence S. $52\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. 2.02 chns., thence S. 45° E. 3.21 chns., to intersection of river bank with Twp. line, thence W. on said line 82.53 chns. to place of beginning."

Fremont village, located near the upper dam, flourished for a while. The flour mill brought farmers to the neighborhood; there were several there and a number of residences. Nothing now remains of Fremont, and the place is now a part of a farm.

COKATO TOWNSHIP.

Cokato embraces Congressional township 119, range 28. It is bounded on the north by the township of French Lake, on the east by Middleville, on the south by Stockholm, and on the west by Meeker county. The north fork of the Crow river passes through sections 2, 11 and 12, in the northeast part of the town. Sucker creek flows from the south part of the town nearly through Cokato lake, in sections 14, 15 and 23. This is the largest lake in

the town, covering about 700 acres. There are also numerous other lakes in the township.

The surface of the town is generally level, slightly rolling. At the time of the first settlement, nearly one-half of the town was a prairie, known as Moores' prairie. The northern part of the township was originally timber and brush land. The soil is a deep, rich loam, with clay subsoil.

The first actual settlers were Josiah P. Mooers and his sons, Augustus P. and Henry. They came to Minnesota from Maine in 1852, and in August, 1856, settled on section 34 in what is now Cokato township. All three became prominent men. Among other early settlers were Joseph Lane, Samuel Pavitt, Amos Chambers, Daniel Rose, William Lee, Luman Putnam, Timothy Lowell, David Griffith and Hugh McNulty. Lane came in 1856; Griffith, Lee and Putnam in 1857; Pavitt, Chambers and Rose came in 1858.

The first of the Scandinavian settlers were Swan Swanson, John Brown and Andrew Johnson, who in April, 1862, moved from the place they had previously lived near Acton, in Meeker county.

In August, 1855, the town and range lines were surveyed, and in the winter the towns were subdivided into section lines. While engaged in this work, the United States surveyors camped for several months on the shore of Cokato lake. The name signified a stopping place, and was given by ——— Duffy, one of the crew. The surveyors cut a road from near the forks of the Crow river to Cokato lake, in the fall of 1855, and the settlers later improved this crude trail. By 1856 it was well cut and laid out, and a few bridges had been built over the creek. In April, 1856, a number of Minneapolis people laid out a city on section 14, at the north side, at the outlet of Cokato lake. A dam was put in, a hotel erected, and other improvements made. Among those interested were Dr. J. H. Murphy, of St. Paul, and the Messrs. Duffy, Sidel and Crane, of Minneapolis. ——— McNulty was the agent. He engaged Timothy Lowell and his family to keep the hotel.

In 1858, ——— Crane, one of the village proprietors, moved to the place, put in a dam, and started to erect a sawmill and a gristmill. But nothing further was done by him, and in 1861 the village was for the time abandoned. In 1862, N. D. Ferrell came from Greenwood, Hennepin county, and knowing that the town-site had not been entered or pre-empted, took possession of the city. A year later a postoffice was established there. In 1866, a dam was put in by N. D. Ferrell and Frank X. Lafond at the outlet of Cokato lake. A sawmill was almost immediately erected. A feedmill was soon after attached. In 1868, M. V. Cochran bought an interest with Lafond, and a year later purchased his partner's interest and became sole proprietor, soon after which he built a substantial flouring mill, removing the old mill about

two years later. The first stones used in this mill are of historic note, and claim a brief mention here. They were small French burrs, purchased in St. Louis, by Richard Rogers, of St. Anthony, in the summer of 1852, and used by him in grinding the flour manufactured at the Falls in December of that year. They were afterwards taken to Clearwater, doing service in pioneer milling at that point, until the burning of the mill, after which they were removed to this place, and about 1879 were taken to Watertown, Carver county, where they were used in grinding feed.

A former history of the county has said: "A town site was located here, on section 34, by Messrs. Murphy, Chambers, Sully, Hedderly, Hancock and Keith, of Minneapolis. They came by way of Monticello, the frosts of winter enabling them to cross lakes, marshes and streams without difficulty. Forty acres were surveyed into lots and the prospective city named Glenwood. A hotel was begun, but never finished, and the whole scheme perished."

Middleville, as created by the county commissioners in 1858, embraced townships 118 and 119, ranges 27 and 28. The first election was held May 11, 1858. In 1861, the present towns of Cokato and Stockholm were set off, and formed the town of Mooers' Prairie. Only five voters were present at the first meeting which was held at the house of Samuel Pafet, near Cokato lake. William Putnam was elected chairman. The assessor was William Lee. In July, 1868, township 119, range 28, was set aside as the township of Cokato and duly organized. The election was held at the residence of Samuel Allen, August 4, 1868, and the following officers elected: Supervisors, Ahira Cady (chairman), Martin Edgerly and Hans Erickson; clerk, A. A. Jenks; assessor, L. W. Perkins; justices of the peace, Henry Mooers and L. W. Perkins. No treasurer was elected until the annual meeting the following spring.

There were few settlers here to be affected by grasshopper ravages of 1856 and 1857, few to be driven out by the land sale of 1859, and few to be benefited by the ginseng furor. The Indian scares of 1862 and 1863 drove away nearly all the persons at that time living here.

Associated in the minds of the people with the Indian uprising is Andrew Hart, a native of Illinois, who came to Cokato from Illinois in September, 1862, and took a claim in section 26, where he long resided. A hunter and trapper of unusual skill, he acted as a guide for many of the scouts sent into the Big Woods, and after the Dustin massacre he was appointed guide to Co. I, Eighth Minn. Vol. Inf., stationed at Albion. Near Lake Swartout, in the northern part of the town of Albion, in July, 1863, Mr. Hart shot an Indian, probably the only one killed in Wright county during the uprising.

David Griffith served in Co. C, Minnesota Mounted Rangers, and Dallas Dustin in Co. C, Hatch's Battalion.

Ward Bros. & Runion built a steam flouring mill and sawmill in 1873. It changed hands many times, was the subject of much litigation, and was burned in 1879.

The coming of the railroad in 1869 brought a large Scandinavian population, Swedish and Finnish. The pioneers among the Finnish people were Martin Henre, Ole Westberg and Isaac Parper.

The first white child born in the town, then Mooers Prairie, was Frank Putnam, whose natal date is February 16, 1859. The first death of which there is reliable information, was that of the wife of Josiah P. Mooers, on August 1, 1860, though it is probable others may have occurred previous to this date. The first marriage ceremony was performed in the summer of 1860, uniting Amos Chambers and Clara A. Hoyt. The first religious exercises were held in the house of J. P. Mooers in 1858, by Rev. L. Wood. The first school of which there is any record, was about 1865, in the house of Mr. Edgerly, by Miss McKinney, from near the old town of Greenwood.

Knapp, formerly known as Knapp's Postoffice, is a small settlement on the line between section 32, French Lake and section 5, Cokato. It has a creamery, a store, a church, and several residences.

COKATO VILLAGE.

Cokato is one of the most sightly villages of the Northwest. Its streets are wide and well kept, and amply shaded with ornamental trees. Its walks are extensive and in the best of repair. The residences are modern and beautiful, surrounded with velvety lawns and ample shrubbery. The business center is the scene of activity. The village is well provided with such improvements as water-works, sewers, electric lights and fire protection, the schools rank with the best in the state, and the village is an ideal place of residence in every particular. Stretching from the village in all directions is the rich prairie, all under the highest cultivation, and studded here and there by modern farm houses, making a pretty picture of contentment, comfort and prosperity.

The people of the vicinity are largely Scandinavian, the village being the center of a community of Findlanders, who have settled on the rich farms, and been leaders in the development of this part of the county.

Cokato is on the Great Northern railroad, in section 34, Cokato township, forty-nine miles from Minneapolis. It has Episcopal, Methodist, Swedish Lutheran, Swedish Baptist and Swedish Mission churches, a hotel, two banks, a flour mill, four large grain elevators, two creameries, an opera house, and a canning factory.

The shipments consist largely of grain and produce. A brief directory follows: Seth J. Swanson, postmaster; Joseph T. Ahlstrom, dentist; Gus. Akarlund, automobile repairer; Oscar E. Anderson, blacksmith; E. F. Anderson and C. R. Runquist, meats; Magnus A. Atwood, hotel; J. W. Beckman, nursery; E. B. Berg and Fred Larson, hardware; Enoch E. and Emil J. Bergstrom, general store; Cargill Elevator Co., grain; John Christofferson, cigar manufacturer; Christofferson & Larson, automobile garage; Cokato Canning Co., C. M. Carlson, president; John Ojanpera, secretary; Frank Swanson, treasurer. Cokato Creamery Association, G. P. Olson, president; John Ojanpera, secretary; F. B. Carlblom, treasurer. Cokato Elevator Co., John A. Peterson, manager. Cokato Enterprise, William A. and Maude A. Donohue. Cokato Farmers' Mercantile Association, George P. Olson, president; John Eklop, secretary; Jacob Ojanpera, treasurer, general store. Cokato Finnish Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Jacob Ojanpera, president; Isaac Jarppi, secretary; Mattie Hasty, treasurer. Cokato Hide & Fur Co., Peter W. Ekstrand and Hoka Kvam; Cokato Library Association, Dora Doucette, librarian. Cokato Live Stock Association, G. F. Anderson, manager; Cokato Opera House, Elmer Johnson and Arnold Larson, managers. Cokato Telephone Co., A. R. Peterson, president, and C. A. Peterson, secretary; Willis E. Corkins, express agent; R. M. Doucette, barber; John Eklof (Stockholm), nursery; Ernest A. Ekstrand, hardware; Hjalmar G. Engstrom, jeweler; Farmers' Elevator Co., A. P. Miller, president; P. H. Johnson, secretary; F. B. Carlblom, treasurer. Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank, J. A. Peterson, president; F. B. Carlblom, cashier. Robert Fleming, livery; John Fritz, baker; Frank Griffith, real estate; August Hagglund, harness; Pierson Haviland, lumber; John A. Jerabek, flour mill; August Johnson, creamery (Ahlbrecht); John A. Johnson, general store (Ahlbrecht); N. T. Johnson, produce; C. A. Kleis, barber; Knapp Creamery Co.; Louis E. and A. M. Larson, lumber; Charles Larson, blacksmith; Matt. Lofbeck, general store; John J. Mabusth, drygoods; Albert Munson, general store; five miles southeast. Swan A. Norberg, grocer; Louis J. Noren, tailor; H. August Ohlgren, veterinary surgeon; Charles Osbeck, blacksmith (Stockholm); Osborn McMillian Elevator Co., Andrew Mattson, agent. S. Peter Oslund, pianos; Andrew P. Peterson, drugs; August F. Peterson, blacksmith; H. P. Peterson, meats; J. A. Peterson, automobile garage; Olans L. Peterson, physician; E. J. Rice, blacksmith (Ahlbrecht); Rice Lake Creamery, E. Bjorkstrand, manager; five miles southeast. Lars A. Skifstrom, blacksmith; Fred Skold, livery; State Bank, H. C. Bull, president; Frank Swanson, cashier. S. A. Stenson, grocer; Stockholm Co-operative Creamery Co., George W. Hegberg, manager; Stockholm Township Mutual Fire Insurance Co., John Eklof, president;

Otto Nelson, secretary; J. A. Peterson, treasurer. Theodore Swanberg, drugs; Charles A. Swanson and A. O. Hedberg, furniture; A. E. Swanson and Arvid Ernest, confectionery; A. L. Thelander & Co., general store; Victor O. and Carl Fitrund, hardware; Tomlinson and Bergstrom, automobile garage; Western Wright County Agricultural Society; O. L. Peterson, president; F. B. Carlblom, secretary; Frank Swanson, treasurer. The population of Cokato is about 1,000.

When the railroad came through in 1869, Samuel Jenks had a homestead on the west half of the northwest quarter of section 34, and the officials fixed upon his land as a site for a village. He donated a strip of land 100 feet wide, and the company in turn assisted him in establishing a village. The west half of the village was surveyed and platted on his land in June, 1869, and the plat duly filed as that of the village of Cokato.

The east half of the same quarter section was owned by Benjamin Lee, whose claim shanty was the first habitation erected within the limits of the present village. Soon after Mr. Jenks had platted the west half, Mr. Lee joined with him, and together they had the whole quarter section surveyed and platted.

The railroad company erected a station, and installed Mr. Jenks as agent. He opened the first store at the station. In 1860 he erected a part of what was afterward the Grand Central Hotel, put in a general stock of goods, and did a flourishing business. In 1872 he sold his store building to A. D. Perkins and erected a large store with a hall in the second story. In 1879 he went out of business, and A. W. Almquist later opened a hardware store there. Amos Chambers opened a general store in November, 1869, with A. P. Mooers as silent partner, and remained in business about three years. Dilmet Parker also opened a store at about the same time, but soon closed out.

Among the prominent merchants of the eighties were: A. W. Almquist, hardware; John Carlson, general merchant; A. P. Peterson, John Allen, G. O. Trow, John Tracy and H. England.

The Pacific Hotel was built by Berger Thurstenson in 1872 and the Atlantic Hotel was kept by J. E. Jenks. The Grand Central Hotel was built as a store by Samuel Jenks in 1870. In 1872, L. W. Perkins rebuilt and remodeled the old edifice and opened it as a hotel.

The first grain house was built in 1869 by J. E. Jenks. The first elevator was built in 1876 by William Davidson and F. R. Delano. In 1879 the farmers erected a circular elevator which was burned in May, 1881. In 1881, L. Cofield & Co. and Bull, Edmunds & Co. each erected an elevator.

The village of Cokato was incorporated by act of the legislature, approved February 16, 1878. Its first officers were: Presi-

dent, H. F. Edwards; trustees, Benjamin Lee, Frank Granfelt, and B. Thurstenson; recorder, G. A. Wahlquist; treasurer, A. W. L. Almquist.

In 1885 the village was re-incorporated under the act of the General Statutes approved by the legislature, March 5, 1883. The council met at the office of H. C. Bull, January 10, 1885, those present being H. C. Bull (president), P. T. Nelson, S. J. Swanson, Isaac Homer and Isaac Podas (recorder). This body unanimously decided to submit the question of re-incorporation to the vote of a special meeting election. The election was duly held January 24, 1885, and the city village re-incorporated by a vote of 37 to 22. Those voting at the election were: H. C. Bull, H. F. Edwards, Dr. Wooster, S. J. Swanson, Isaac S. Podas, L. Cofield, Isaac Homer, P. T. Nelson, O. J. Erickson, Andrew Peterson, P. J. Larson, Joseph Homer, John Tracey, W. H. Bull, W. F. Rowe, S. Swanson, Ole Hendrickson, Erick Johnson, A. B. Matts, L. E. Hanson, A. L. Tillander, P. Holmberg, A. W. Dahlquist, C. Nelson, John Paulson, Charles Larson, P. Bjorklund, O. M. Mattson, Guy Perkins, John Erickson, C. Nelson, A. G. Sexton, Peter Hendrickson, John Peterson, P. H. Nelson, V. L. Wiberg, Hans England, B. Lee, C. Cline, G. O. Trow, Gusdof Syoransen, H. Helm, John Klingenberg, C. J. Anderson, Guy Olson, J. C. Johnson, Hans O. Nelson, Peter Stevenson, Fred Nelson, Ole Sandstrom, Erick Paulson, A. P. Peterson, W. Danielson, E. A. Kling, August Holstrom, Otto Sandstrom, John N. Love and A. P. Mooers.

The largest fire in the history of Wright county visited Cokato shortly after midnight on the morning of Saturday, July 14, 1883. Almost the entire business portion was wiped out, and the lives of three men were sacrificed.

The fire, which was believed to be of incendiary origin, started in the Cokato House, which was at that time conducted by Guy Perkins, who had but recently leased it from King & Bradshaw, the former proprietors. It broke out either in the woodshed or under the kitchen, and so swiftly did the flames spread, that the three men mentioned were unable to make their escape.

A traveling salesman from St. Paul jumped from a three-story window and broke his leg, while another man escaped by way of the lightning rod. There were some thirty occupants of the building at the time, but those not mentioned escaped while the staircases were still open.

From the hotel the fire spread in both directions, aided by a high and frequently shifting wind. For fire protection the village had a hand engine which took water from a large cistern, but the rapid progress and wide sweep of the flames made it impossible to retard the progress of the onrushing destruction, and so within a short time the flourishing village was laid in

ashes. At the end of two hours a heavy rain storm took place, thus saving the village from total ruin.

Following is a list of the losses as published at that time:

P. T. Nelson, shoe store and residence; loss on building and goods, \$4,500; insurance, \$3,000. Hans England, saloon and hall; loss, \$5,500; insurance, \$1,600. King & Bradshaw, Cokato House and some furniture leased to Guy Perkins; loss, \$1,700; insurance, \$1,500. Guy Perkins, lessee of Cokato House; loss on furniture, \$700; no insurance; only the organ was saved. Paul Johnson, jewelry store and dwelling; loss, \$700; insurance, \$400; loss in cash, \$95, secreted in the rafters. Bodine & Johnson, general store and warehouse; loss, \$8,000; insurance, \$5,400. Swanson & Love, general store; loss on building and goods, \$8,000; insurance, \$4,800. Otto Olsen, grocery and feed store; loss on goods, \$700; insurance, \$400. A. P. Peterson owned the building. A. W. L. Almquist, hardware store and farm machinery; loss on building stock and barn, \$7,000; insurance, \$3,450. Mr. Almquist carried an unusually heavy stock of hardware. A. P. Peterson, drug store and postoffice; loss \$3,000; insurance, \$2,100. The mail and postage stamps were saved by the postmaster, C. J. Anderson. John Tracy, saloon; loss on building and liquors, \$1,600; insurance, \$1,010. John Marin, candy store; loss on stock, \$250; no insurance. Olof and Peter Peterson, general merchandise; loss on building and stock, \$6,000; insurance, \$4,000. Berger Thurstenson, residence and furniture; loss, \$3,000; insurance, \$900. This building was formerly used as a hotel and called the Pacific house. A. R. Holston, law office; loss on library, \$75; loss on building, \$100. Mr. Holston saved the greater part of his library. The building was owned by K. O. Molsterteigen, and there was no insurance. A. P. Mooers, unoccupied building; loss, \$1,200; insurance, \$700. G. O. Trow, drug store; loss on building and drugs, \$3,000; insurance, \$1,300.

The three men killed were on the third floor, and their bodies were charred beyond recognition. Two were lying together face down, while the third was partly covered by a falling chimney. The men were employed as surface men on the railroad. The youngest was Richard Kelley, of Waverly. The fatal night was the night of his nineteenth birthday. His twin brother, who was sleeping with him, escaped from the building. William Shepherd lived in Howard Lake. He was a single man and about twenty-five years old. James Willigman lived in Montrose. He had served in the Civil War and had taught school in Montrose for several years. He left a wife and five children. Their remains were taken to Waverly, were placed in a single coffin, and buried in the Catholic cemetery. John Anderson was the man who escaped by the lightning rod, and A. Bergstrom was the man who jumped and broke his leg.

CORINNA TOWNSHIP.

Corinna embraces Congressional township 121, range 27, and has an area of about 23,000 acres, of which about 5,000 is covered with water. It is bounded on the north by Clearwater, west by southside, south by Albion, and east by Maple Lake and Silver Creek. Originally the land was covered with heavy timber, for the most part sugar maple. The soil is a rich, dark loam, and highly productive. It has more lakes than any other township in the county. The largest Clearwater lake in the north-west part of the town covers 2,000 acres, and extends into Stearns county.

The sugar maples and the excellent hunting and fishing made the vicinity of Clearwater lake a favorite haunt of the Sioux, and several temporary Winnebago villages were at various times established on its borders.

When Clearwater became a fully organized township, May 11, 1858, it included the present towns of Corinna and Southside. In 1860, township 121, ranges 27 and 28, was organized as a separate township called Delhi. At the first town meeting of Delhi, held at the home of Octavius Longworth, April 2, 1860, the following officers were elected: Supervisors, H. L. Gordon (chairman), L. H. Dakin, and Elijah Doble; assessor, Charles M. Gordon; collector, John F. Doble; clerk, Octavius Longworth; justices of the peace, Edward Moody and Octavius Longworth; overseer of the poor, J. F. Gates; constables, Charles I. Dakin and J. F. Doble. June 9, 1864, the name of Delhi was changed to Corinna. February 19, 1868, township 121, range 28, and west half of Corinna was cut off and organized as Southside. The name is said by the late Levi M. Stuart, of Minneapolis, to have been given to the township by Elder Robinson, a baptist preacher who was a boyhood chum of Stuart's, and like him, a native of Corinna, Maine.

A town was laid out on section twenty-one, in 1857 or 1858, by George Saunders, A. McDonald, William McDonald, Charles I. Dakin and E. Doble, and named Osseo. Some improvements were made, but it did not meet the expectations of the proprietors, and the enterprise was abandoned.

Religious services were held by Rev. M. S. Harriman as early as 1857. Probably the first sermon preached was over the line in Stearns county, but the congregation was composed largely of people from Corinna township.

In August, 1856, Levi H. Dakin, Charles I. Dakin, John F. Doble, Elijah Doble, Sr., Elijah Doble, Jr., Ebenezer Perry, Thomas Doble and Lorenzo Doble, all from the state of Maine, visited Corinna township and took claims on the south side of Clearwater lake. Several built log cabins and claim shanties,

the same year, and in the spring of 1857 several families were living in the settlement. As roads had to be cut and bridges built, the task of bringing in families and household goods was somewhat delayed. In 1858, M. S. Harriman settled in section 18, and devoted his time to farming, preaching and various official duties.

In the spring of 1859, H. L., S. A., and C. M. Gordon arrived from Pennsylvania. Octavius Longworth also came in 1859. He took a claim in section 8, on the banks of the Clearwater lake, erected a pleasant home, and some cottages, and established a summer resort that became famous. In 1874, Mr. Longworth encouraged by Rev. D. B. Knickerbacker, of Minneapolis, erected a neat chapel on the grounds. The Longworth resort is still a popular summer place.

The people of Corinna experienced their share of pioneer hardships, and many were about to leave when the ginseng trade opened. The town was unusually rich in the root, and the settlers became prosperous by gathering it.

During the Indian uprising of 1862 and again in 1863, the families took refuge in Clearwater village, and the stock, crops and cabins suffered from neglect. During the panic of 1863 hardly a family was left in the township. But after a few days, the people gradually began to return. There are still visible on the shore of the lake near Annandale evidences of the stockade which the settlers built for protection.

In the latter part of July, 1863, two or three Indians passed through the township. They were followed about an hour later by five scouts from Fair Haven. These were the Indians who encountered Andrew Hart later in the day, on the shores of Lake Swartout. In passing through Corinna the Indians fired a volley of shots and arrows at the cattle of Charles I. Dakin. When the pioneers investigated, a calf was found with an arrow in its back, and a steer with a bullet in its throat. The steer was next day killed and eaten by the owner.

But though the settlers suffered so little from the Indians the damage done by strolling whites and the scouts was great. Houses were broken open, provisions and articles of value stolen, and chickens, ducks and geese killed and eaten. As one old settler has said: the country was deserted, many of those who had fled had no intention of returning, it was expected that the whole region was to be burned and pillaged by the Indians; and the scouts and others passing by, felt at liberty to use anything that they needed. It took the town of Corinna several years to recover from the frights of 1862 and 1863.

Daniel Haberling put up a steam sawmill on section 9 at the east side of Clearwater lake in August, 1865. He died May 21, 1871, and was succeeded by his son. In 1870, ——— Reynolds

built a dam and sawmill, on section 21, at the outlet of Cedar lake, near Clearwater lake. It was later rented to the Habermings, and was burned in 1880.

The first school was opened in the home of Elijah Doble, in June, 1862; a schoolhouse of logs was built in 1868; the first frame schoolhouse was erected in 1871. The first child born in town was Emery Dakin, son of Charles I. Dakin, born September 10, 1868. The first death was that of Elijah Doble, Sr., December 5, 1857. The first marriage was that of Cyrus Smith and Sarah W. Longworth, in 1860.

ANNANDALE.

Annandale is situated on the "Soo" line, fifty-one miles northwest of Minneapolis and fifteen miles northwest of Buffalo, the county seat. The topography of the surrounding country is such that, in addition to its location on the main line of the "Soo," Annandale is easily accessible to all outside points and is very centrally located for extended trade in all directions. Many well kept highways radiate from the village proper in all directions to accommodate the big business in all phases of agriculture and the patronage of the many large and well known summer resorts. To these facts may it be added that very few places can truly boast of the many beautiful lakes and other desirable features which go to make the town known as one exceptionally prosperous for it accommodates untold numbers of tourists and others seeking a pleasant and restful vacation through the summer months. Further thrift and prosperity is well exemplified as one travels through the surrounding country and takes note of the many large and well kept farms. Such a trip plainly shows the true progressiveness of the splendid type of farms adjacent to the town. From her natural endowment Annandale has sixteen beautiful lakes within a radius of six miles. The shores are still largely wooded with original timber, among which stand many a pleasant and restful cottage in the quiet, the waters furnishing excellent fishing.

The inhabitants number about 800. The place is not one of great commercial enterprises, but maintains an industrious and prosperous people, which in the end can only promote permanent and healthy growth to the town. The moral and social standing is splendidly represented by five large churches and numerous lodges and societies that are constantly on the lookout for community welfare. The place has a fine high school carrying all the late departments as found in the largest schools throughout the state.

There are two large and well established banks which draw business for miles around. This fact alone is a good index to the tone of business throughout the community. The village is

lighted with electric lights furnished by its own plant. It has its own paper known as the Annandale Advocate, printed by one of the townsmen. A very pleasant amusement house, The Lyric, furnishes interesting programs through the week.

The general places of business are as follows: Four general stores, five confectionery stores, three hardware stores, a drug store, a meat market, harness shop, shoe shop, two grain elevators, two feed mills, two lumber yards, one creamery and two barber parlors.

The village is highly appreciated by its loyal citizens and makes a very desirable place to reside. Its beautiful park and other public improvements, as well as its nearness to the Twin Cities, makes it unequalled.—(By Lyle A. Worden.)

The Minneapolis & Pacific Railway Co., now a part of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, was laid out through Corinna in 1886, and the present townsite of Annandale was located at Abbyville. But when it was time for the postoffice to be established it was found that there was another Abbyville in the state. Senator Washburn was asked to suggest a suitable designation. When the request came, his eye happened to rest upon a poster advertising a theatrical engagement of Lizzie Annandale, and thus the new village was named.

The land on which the greater part of the village is located was owned by James M. Pratt, who gave an undivided one-half of his land for a townsite, William D. Washburn owning the other half. Mr. Pratt had much faith in the village and took great pride in the improvements and settlements, that were made, but he did not live to see the present thriving municipality, as he was accidentally killed in September, 1891, by his own rifle, near where the cemetery is now located. He is laid at rest at Clearwater.

The townsite of Annandale was platted in October, 1886. Quite a number of lots were sold on Oak avenue, the same fall and winter. The first man who erected a building on his lots was John H. Buri, who opened up his hardware store January 1, 1887.

There had been a small building erected early in the fall, before the townsite was platted. It was located at a place a little south of the rear end of the old Matheu building. The store front was facing east. This was a small grocery store owned by Sam Wells. Early in the spring the Annandale postoffice was located in this building with W. H. Towle as postmaster.

The winter of 1886 and 1887 was one of the severest in the history of Annandale. The snow was about three feet deep on the level and the thermometer a good share of the time below zero. Building operations were about at a standstill during the greater part of the winter. So the two little buildings, the

grocery store and hardware, almost hid from view by large trees and brush all about them and a lumberyard started by Henry Eggerglus was the beginning of the village of Annandale. For a street there was a narrow sleigh road through the deep snow passing the two stores and extending to the railroad track where Charles McDonald was the grain dealer man for Cofield & McDonald, the grain being delivered directly from the farmer's sled into the box cars.

As soon as the weather permitted building operations began in real earnest, the hammer, saw and ax could be heard from all sides. On the west side of Oak avenue, John Charles started his two-story hotel on the lots now occupied by Wirsing's photograph gallery and Thompson's barber shop. W. H. Towle began his residence and postoffice building on the lot where the postoffice now stands. A. A. Linder started his general store building on the corner now owned by J. A. Olson. A little later in the spring D. C. McCory built his general store building which is owned by H. L. Guptil. On the east side Harrison McDonald started a resident building on the corner where M. C. O'Loughlin's old hotel building now stands. This building and lot was purchased by L. Cofield. The partly completed building was moved farther back and a large store building erected in front. This store room was rented in the fall to Rennie & McLane who began their general store that year. Matheu & McGuire completed their hardware store and began business early in the spring.

M. C. O'Loughlin built a general store building which was rented by O'Loughlin & Cannole as a general store. The building is now occupied by the State Bank. Harrison McDonald started another building and completed it the same spring on the now vacant lot adjacent and south of the Lorentz saloon.

The first millinery shop in this village was opened in the front room by Mrs. Harrison McDonald. The following buildings were erected on the next block north: G. O. Trow drug-store, Mr. Goodsell's blacksmith shop, on the lots where Powers' shop now stands. Also Murray Bros. erected a small building south of Trow's drug store, which was used as a confectionery, barber shop and photograph gallery.

In the spring each resident lot owner cleared away the trees and brush in front of his own buildings and so the south end of Oak avenue was nearly cleared of all trees early in the spring but many of the stumps remained for a long time after. The Corinna road overseer of this road district was appealed to, to apply the poll tax in the village in opening up the balance of Oak avenue. Herman Buckman, overseer at the time, collected the poll tax and started his crew sometime in May, to chop down the remainder of the trees on Oak avenue. The avenue was

cleared of trees that spring to Goodsell's blacksmith shop and from there the wagon road was somewhat winding until it intersected Pleasant lake road now Park street. During the summer and fall a few more business houses were erected on Oak avenue, also several residences on other streets.

So in the fall of 1887 the following business houses were located in Annandale: Rennie & McLane's general store, Sam Wells' general store, Matheu & McGuire's hardware, O'Loughlin & Connole's general store, John Dally's butcher shop, Mrs. Harrison McDonald's millinery, John Buri's hardware and farm implements, Mr. Goodsell, blacksmith, G. O. Trow, druggist, Murray Bros.' confectionery, A. A. Linder, general store, W. H. Towle, postoffice, D. C. McCorry, general store, John Charles' hotel, Cofield & McDonald, elevator and lumber, John McKenzie's livery.

Street work was begun early in the spring of 1888 and by the middle of the summer Oak avenue was nearly cleared of all trees, stumps and logs and the village began to have somewhat of an urban appearance. This year of 1888 was noted principally for its building operations and activity. Several fine residences were completed that year. W. D. McDonald finished his residence and moved his family from Howard Lake. J. J. Rennie built his residence where it now stands. S. H. McGuire finished his residence in the summer. The same building is now owned by Rober Thied. James M. Pratt completed his residence in the fall where the Lano residence now stands. Several other residences were completed on different streets, also some additions and improvements were made on Oak avenue. The Annandale school building, a new two-story structure, 30 by 40, was completed this fall.

Annandale's first Fourth of July celebration was held in 1889. The village council and citizens began to plan for a rousing celebration. Nearly all the citizens of the village were on some of the committees and worked together to make Annandale's first celebration the best in the county. It was proposed by some and generally agreed to, that the funds remaining after the celebration were to be equally divided between the Methodist Episcopal church and the Annandale school. Senator A. Y. Eaton of Buffalo, and Hon. C. M. King of Fair Haven, were secured as orators of the day. The Kimball brass band was employed to furnish music during the day. There was a general representation from the surrounding country and neighboring villages. The Annandale celebration passed off as a decided success in every respect, and was a splendid advertisement for the new growing village at that time.

A number of people located in the village in the summer and fall of 1888. Among them was the first resident physician, Dr.

Skinner. When he moved to Kansas in the summer of 1890, he was followed by Dr. A. M. Ridgway, who still remains. At about the same time that Dr. Ridgway came, L. R. Williams settled here. He worked for a while for J. J. Rennie, who had bought out G. O. Trow, and then he in turn succeeded Mr. Rennie.

Annandale now has Methodist, German Lutheran, Swedish Evangelical, Advent Christian and Roman Catholic churches. There are two banks, a hotel, a public library, four feed and planing mills, a brick yard, a creamery, and two grain elevators. A weekly newspaper, the "Advocate" is published.

A brief business directory follows: Annandale Advocate, Annandale Pub. Co., H. E. West, editor; Annandale Brick & Tile Co., A. M. Ridgway, president; J. H. Buri, secretary; W. D. McDonald, treasurer. Annandale Implement Club Library, Mrs. Harry Kurz, librarian; Annandale Mercantile Co., James E. Bailey, Alb. C. Gruss, general store; Annadale Pub. Co., John H. Buri, president; Hiel E. West, secretary; publishes Annandale Advocate. Annandale Telephone Exchange Co., Harry Kurz, manager; Louis Bentley, livery; E. J. Barber, planing mill; Thos Brackin, flour mill; C. A. Broberg, butter and eggs; C. J. Brown & Sons, creamery; Bungalow Cottage, Orrin L. Cofield, proprietor, hotel (Clearwater Lake); J. H. Buri, hardware; Citizens' State Bank, capital, \$15,000; Samuel H. McGuire, president; George G. Sawyer, cashier. Cofield Elevator, Charles Anderson, agent; Lorenze Cofield, cement works; Nels Danielson, proprietor, Lafayette Hotel (Clearwater Lake); John Dietzel, harness; Dunton & Rackliff, hardware and furniture; L. O. Erickson, windmills (Granite Lake); John Ferguson, hotel (Pleasant Lake); Forar Bahti, farm implements; Mrs. Alvina H. Fourmint, milliner; Ida M. Friend, milliner; Mrs. E. Friend, general store; M. A. Gedney Co., pickle factory; S. A. Gordon, hotel (Cedar Lake); Frank Heaton & Son, automobile livery; Nels A. Hillman, general store (French Lake); William F. Hudson, real estate; Iver U. S. Lumber Co., William S. and Elinar S. Ives, Louis K. Hull; Ella B. Kingsledt, general store; T. Thompson, jeweler; Abraham Lantto, general store (French Lake); Longworth Hotel, Mrs. Hattie M. Tuelle, proprietor (Clearwater Lake); John Lundeen, blacksmith (Granite Lake); A. J. Schmidt, grocer; Henry F. McLane, general store; Reuben H. May, groceries and confectionery; Frank S. Mears, hotel (Cedar Lake); Dr. George H. Norris; Herman A. Ohlgren, blacksmith (French Lake); Osborn McMillan Elevator Co., Adam A. Jewett, agent; D. F. Powers, blacksmith; Dr. A. M. Ridgway; Carl Sather & Co., feed mill; George G. Sawyer, insurance agent; The Thayer House, A. A. Thayer, proprietor; A. L. Schaum, furniture; C. H. Schriver, garage; Arthur A. Schultz, jeweler; Shaddock Hotel (Clearwater Lake); N. C. Smith, dentist; State Bank, W. D. McDonald, president; B. H. Thayer, cashier. Samuel Sykes,

grocer; William Zitlow, blacksmith; Louis C. Thompson, creamery (French Lake); T. Thompson, barber; Wallace M. Towler, flour mill (French Lake); Mrs. Hattie M. Tuell, proprietor Longworth Hotel (Clearwater Lake); James E. Walters, automobile livery; George Wells, hotel (Cedar Lake); Hiel E. West, editor, Annandale Advocate; Alex A. Wiberg, shoemaker; L. R. Williams, drugs; Theodore A. Wirsing, photographer.

The question of the incorporation of Annandale began to be agitated in 1888. Application was made to the county commissioners, February 21, 1888, and an election was called for April 21, 1888, in charge of W. H. Towle, John H. Buri and D. C. McCrory. Thirty-eight voted in favor of the proposition and ten against it. The petitioners for the incorporation were: John H. Buri, C. O. Trow, L. Cofield, P. B. Laughlin, Chas. A. Mathew, M. E. Murray, J. B. Daney, A. A. Linuer, A. L. Harris, Otto S. Olson, D. C. McCrory, William H. Towle, John D. McKenzie, Grant S. Stone, James S. Pratt, J. H. Orrison, P. C. Murray, W. O. Tessier, Isreal D. Orrison, S. H. McGuire, Fremont Rogers, John Carles, A. Lovelace, E. Ashmenn, J. W. Baker, W. H. McDonald, C. A. Barron, George T. Pullen, O. B. Johnson, Ed O'Shea, Patrick Clancey, August Rossean, W. S. Goodman, C. W. Goodman, J. A. Geissler, W. L. McNair, Albert Lawrence, M. O'Laughlin, George Horsch. A census taken February 20, 1888, showed that there were then 184 residents living within the proposed limits.

Following is a description of the village limits at that time: "Beginning at N. W. cor. sec. 30, twp. 121, r. 27, thence S. on W. line of said sec. 1 mile to S. W. cor. said sec. Thence E. along S. line of said sec. 1 mile to S. E. cor. said sec. Thence N. along E. line of said sec. $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to S. W. cor. of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 29. Thence E. along S. line of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 29, 80 rods to S. E. cor. of said N. W. $\frac{3}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of said sec. 29. Thence N. in straight line $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to most northerly point of lot 4, sec. 19. Thence following meandered line of Pleasant Lake in southwesterly direction 83 rods to point of beginning, containing $851\frac{1}{4}$ acres."

The officers chosen at the first election were: John H. Buri, president of council; W. H. Towle, recorder; H. Huntington, D. C. McCrory and P. B. O'Loughlin, trustees; L. Cofield, treasurer; W. H. Towle and J. T. Rowan, justices of the peace; William McNair and John McKenzie, constables.

The first work of the village council was to formulate and pass a certain number of ordinances to govern and regulate the affairs of the village. There were twenty-four ordinances passed by this first council and most of them are in force and effect to this day.

The Annandale High School system was inaugurated in a log schoolhouse, with an ungraded district school, located at what is

now the railroad crossing, near P. S. Rudolph's place. In 1888 the southeast corner of the present building was erected. This original unit of the present building was the southeast corner. There were two rooms, two stories, but only one teacher on the first floor. The upper floor, which has since been fitted up into a recitation room and the laboratory, was unfinished at that time. The honor of being the first teacher in the new building, belonged to Bertha Bosworth.

The little community grew and it was necessary to employ two teachers, a principal and an assistant. The first was C. M. King later of Deer River who was nominated by the Democratic party in 1912 for lieutenant governor. His assistant was Grace Allen. She taught for three years after which she entered the employ of the State Bank.

The second principal was Hon. J. F. Lee. Miss Allen was also his assistant. He held his position for two years. It was during his second term that he was elected county superintendent, which position he held for six years. In 1910 and 1912 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature. Mr. Lee was followed by Mrs. Burdick and her daughter. Mrs. Burdick moved to California, and died there.

The next principal was A. A. Zech, who did most efficient service. In 1901 he became county superintendent, a position he still retains. It was during his term that the second part of the present building was added on the southwest corner making it a four room building.

During the next four years, Messrs. Morse and Graves served. Both are still in school work in this state. Mr. Morse is the author of a small work on grammar. After them came B. S. Cosgrove, who is likewise still in educational work. During his administration the last addition was begun on the north side. It was nearly finished the following summer.

Mr. Farmer was the next principal. The north addition begun was quickly finished and the steam heating plant installed. The schools which had been gradually climbing upward, now attained the rank of high school. The school had grown from one teacher to eight, and the seed was sown which has developed into the present industrial departments. At this time the district was enlarged by the addition of two rural districts known as the Lee district and Ransom district. During his regime Annandale attained its fame in athletics. Mr. Farmer is still a school superintendent in this state.

J. F. Sandstrom followed. The Home Economics department was added at this time, Mrs. Harry Kurz being the first instructor. The school farm, twelve acres, was purchased at this time. The department occupied quarters in the basement. The industrial departments were slowly forging ahead. Mr. Sandstrom returned

to Belgrade, from whence he came here. Following him came Mr. Ziegler.

Under his administration two new teachers have been added making a total of ten teachers. A new industrial building was fitted up. One of the rural buildings was moved in and utilized for this purpose. A new lot adjoining the school property was purchased on which to put it so that the play grounds might not be too small.

Sanitary drinking fountains have been installed, electric lights light the way when the days are short and cloudy. A row of trees has been set up around the grounds. In 1912 the industrial departments, begun several years ago, were officially recognized by the state and the Annandale High School was named by the state as one of the Lee-Benson schools which were given special state aid of \$1,000 for the industrial work, manual training having also been added. It was in recognition of the very good work that was being done. There were three times as many applications as could be taken care of. In 1913 this aid was increased to \$1,800. In the spring of 1913 two of the rural schools voted to associate with the Annandale High School. This differs from consolidation, in that it allows the rural schools to continue their schools for the smaller ones, the larger ones coming to Annandale free of tuition fees which the state allows industrial schools to charge. Outsiders are paying \$2.50 per month for each pupil and the home district pays this. There is a short course each year for rural boys and girls which lasts twelve weeks. There is practical work only, all other things are omitted. There are 250 pupils enrolled, about thirty of them are non-residents from eleven outlying districts. Among the early members of the school board who are still here are, W. D. McDonald, a member for the last twenty years; J. H. Buri, who was clerk of the first board; L. Cofield and W. H. Towle.

The Annandale Electric Light & Power Co. is a local stock company formed by enterprising citizens who are willing to invest their money for the good of the town. The plant has been very successful, not only from a financial standpoint but also for the efficient service it has given its patrons. A twenty-four hour service is furnished by the company which enables many to operate motors for power. The officers and directors are: William Towle, president; W. S. Ives, vice president; Dr. George H. Norris, secretary; Walter Ponsford, treasurer; G. G. Sawyer, manager; S. R. Williams and Leroy Ritchie, directors; E. N. Brandon, superintendent.

The Commercial Club of Annandale was organized in December, 1914, at a meeting of the citizens of Annandale. The officers elected were: President, C. M. Austin; vice president, T. E. Thompson; secretary, L. A. Worden; treasurer, B. H. Thayer;

directors, G. W. Rackliff, G. G. Sawyer and A. C. Gruss. Regular monthly meetings are held in the village hall on the first Friday of each month. The club already has a membership of eighty, and it is expected that this number will be considerably increased by extending the membership into the country adjacent to the village.

The purposes of the organization are to promote the social interests and the financial welfare of the community, to destroy the imaginary line between town and country and establish a new boundary line to include the home of every man who belongs to the club. The club stands for better improvements, better roads, better citizenship and a greater work for the community.

The club has not been organized long enough to show a big record, but some evidence of its efforts has been noted thus far. It has acted as a nucleus toward improving the highways and public places, and it purposes to keep Annandale on the map by the persistent advertising of its manifold natural attractions.

Note: For much of the information regarding Annandale in this article the publishers are indebted to the souvenir issue of the Annandale Advocate.

FRANKFORT TOWNSHIP.

Frankfort is in the eastern part of Wright county, and embraces Congressional township 120, range 24, and fractional Congressional township 120, range 23, north of Crow river. The town is bounded on the south and east by Rockford and the Crow river, on the north by Otsego and Monticello, and on the west by Buffalo. Before the settlers came, oak, maple, basswood and elm timber covered nearly all of this township with the exception of a tract of about five hundred acres in sections 25 and 36, township 120, range 24, and fractional parts of sections 30 and 31, township 120, range 23, west of the Crow river. This tract became known as Winnishiek (sometimes incorrectly rendered Winno-shiek) prairie, in honor of the Winnebago chief who spent several years in this vicinity. Among the timber, many natural meadows existed. The soil throughout the township is excellent. The largest body of water is Pelican lake, which lies partly in this township, in sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, and covers in all an area of about 2,000 acres. There are also many smaller lakes. The town is well watered by the Crow river and tributary creeks.

The Winnebagoes, who had been removed from Iowa to Long Prairie, Minnesota, began to settle in Wright county about 1850. One of the bands settled on Winnishiek prairie in Frankfort township, and a trading point was established there. On section 13, near the Crow river there was a burial ground. Near this was a circular stockade enclosing about a quarter of an acre, and

made by setting split timber into the ground. Entrance was gained through an underground tunnel on the side next to the river. May 5, 1855 the Winnebagoes began to move to their reservation on the Blue Earth river, and in a short time nearly all had left. In 1856 the stockade was set on fire through the carelessness of some campers, and totally destroyed.

The first settler was Samuel Reems, who took a claim on section 1, township 120, range 23, August 7, 1854. In September, 1854, the Aydt's selected claims, and in October, of the same year, Walter Butler settled on section 10, township 120, range 23.

John K. Aydt, with his son, Leonard, after arriving in the township, made a long journey up the north fork of the Crow river. Their provisions gave out, game was scarce, and for three whole days they lived on one duck. In September, 1854, looking over various localities they fixed upon section 24, township 120, range 24, where claims were taken for John K. Aydt, his sons, and his brother, Edward Aydt.

John K. Aydt also purchased a claim at the mouth of the Crow river, opposite the village of Dayton, for which he paid \$1,000. He and others laid out a town Aydt's Town, built two or three houses, and established a ferry which was operated by Charles Aydt for several years. The town was to be a suburb of O. H. Kelly's Northwood, and both villages died together. The title to the land upon which Aydt's Town was located went into litigation and John T. Aydt lost his interests therein together with the \$1,000 which he had paid.

In 1855 there was quite an influx of new settlers to Frankfort township. Among them were John Zachmann, John and Walter McAlpine, Henry Depue, Peter Scheyrich, Edward Aydt, Thomas and William Dean (who came from New Brunswick and settled in section 9, near the river), Jacob Bingenheimer, Philip Schneider, Adam Meyer, Jacob Vollbrecht, Martin and Andrew Schuler and the Marx family.

For the most part the claimants of land were actual settlers, a larger portion than in any other township, and there was little claim jumping, speculation or litigation.

In August, 1856, steps were taken toward establishing a church. Among those active in the project were Peter Scheyrich, John Zachmann, Edward Aydt, John Dehmer, Felix Reyling and Xavier Demler. A log edifice was erected on twenty acres donated by Peter Scheyrich in the northeast quarter of section 18, township 120, range 23. In September, Rev. Father Weninger and an associate arrived, held services and established the church and congregation of St. Michael's. The neighborhood became known throughout the state as the Crow river settlement. Many German Catholics came in, took claims, and became permanent residents. Among these may be mentioned the families of Zahler,

Hagemeyer, Vetsch, Gutzwiller, Nelles, Frey, Schumacher, Lindenfesler, Wiedemann, Ebben, Gerbert, Willems and others.

During the fall of 1856 and the winter of 1856-57 the land between Crow river and Pelican lake was nearly all taken. While the German settlement was growing about St. Michaels, American and Irish pioneers were locating in the southwestern part of the town. Among those from the older states were: Thomas Steele, Joseph Balls, J. E. Beebe, Amos Denny and W. O. Eldred, all of whom came to the county in June, 1856, with the Rockford Mill Co. Thomas Steele came from Illinois, and settled in section 28, near the lake that bears his name. Joseph Balls took a claim in section 32, and lived thereon for some twenty years. J. E. Beebe, a native of Vermont, took a claim in section 29, on the south shore of the lake that was afterward named for him. He moved onto his claim December 2, 1856, and on September 12, 1857, he cut his foot and bled to death. In August, 1856, Amos Denny took a claim on the east shore of Lake Beebe. About the same time, W. O. Eldred took a claim near the Beebe preemption. Those from Ireland who came the same year were: John Elliott, Sr., Andrew and William Elliott, and James Dixon. The Elliotts settled on the north side of Lake Beebe. Dixon settled in section 32, on the shores of Lake Charlotte.

The first white child born in the town was Mary T. Zachmann, born August 26, 1856. She married Henry Berning, also a native of the town. The first marriage was that of Anton Schnitzler and Catherine Knoebel, who were married by the Rev. Father Weninger, when he made his first mission trip here in the fall of 1856. Henry Aydt and Mary Marx were married August 24, 1857.

One of the early deaths was that of Mathias Guffard, who died April 25 or 26, 1857. Guffard and Wendelin Hurd came here in the winter of 1856-57 and took claims in section 15. Hurd returned to his family at St. Anthony and left Guffard in charge of the claim. April 25, the neighbors found his dead body on the floor of the claim shanty, death having been caused by epilepsy.

The townsite of Frankfort-on-the-Crow was laid out on the northeast quarter of section 18, township 120, range 23, by Peter Scheyrich in January, 1857. At the time the township was laid out, Mr. Scheyrich was offered \$2,500 for his claim. John K. Aydt bought it a few months later for \$1,000. Not long after that it was sold to Anthony Berning for about \$300. It is now excellent farm land.

The first township election was held May 11, 1858, and the following officers elected: Supervisors, William W. McAlpine (chairman), Jacob Binfenheimer and Anthony Berning; town clerk, John M. McAlpine; assessor, Gerhard Ebben; justices of

the peace, William W. McAlpine, Jacob Ringenheimer; constables, Albert Lewis, Leonard Aydt; overseers of highways, 1, John Zachman; 2, Jacob Vetsch; 3, Edward Aydt; 4, Conrad Meyer.

During this year several roads were cut; one, intersected with cross roads, being opened from the south line of the township along the Crow river to near its mouth.

The first store in the township was that of Peter Scheyrich, on the old townsite of Frankfort-on-the-Crow, in the spring of 1856. In April, 1857, he sold to Anthony Berning, who continued the business on a larger scale and in a better building until the spring of 1865, when he gave up the store and devoted his time exclusively to farming.

During the latter part of 1857, Jacob and Joseph Vetsch kept a small store on their claim in the southwest quarter of section 1, township 120, range 24, but gave up the business after about two years.

The first brewery in Wright county was erected in 1862, on section 13, Frankfort, near the bank of the Crow river, by Joseph Zahler. It was burned in 1867 and rebuilt by George E. Weis and Joseph Zahler. Weis soon purchased Zahler's interests, and continued the business for a long time. In the seventies the building was burned for the second time. In 1877 it was burned for the third time and rebuilt on a still larger scale.

In 1881 the Osseo branch was built through the northeastern part of this town, crossing the Crow river in section 9, township 120, range 23. In 1882 it was put in operation from Minneapolis to Clearwater by way of Osseo and Monticello.

In the early days, Crow river was used for transportation. The "Governor Ramsey," the first steamboat built on the Mississippi river above the Falls of St. Anthony, made a trip up the Crow river in the high water season of 1855, going as far as where the stage road between Minneapolis and Monticello crossed the Crow river. About two years later a small craft propelled by steam was made near Watertown and descended the Crow river and the Mississippi river to the Falls of St. Anthony, but did not return. For some years, while the roads were still in a crude state, steamers from above St. Anthony Falls landed provisions at Dayton, from whence they were taken to St. Michaels, Rockford and other places by row boat. During one or two seasons, a crew of men in a good sized boat maintained a regular freight schedule between Rockford and Dayton. Frankfort had more of the main shore line of the Crow river than any other town in the county.

The first move toward building a schoolhouse in Frankfort was made in the winter of 1858-59. A log house was completed for school purposes in the southwest quarter of section 1, town-

ship 120, range 24, but as no funds were available school was never taught there.

The first school was held in a claim shanty in section 11, township 120, range 24, and was taught by Mrs. Anna Fallihee, while her husband was serving as a volunteer in the First Minnesota Infantry. She also taught in the same school (district 20, St. Michael's) in the winter of 1863-64. The first officers were Mathias Maus, Jacob Vetsch and I. Gutzwiller, Jr. In 1869 the frame schoolhouse at St. Michael's was built.

In the summer of 1860 a log schoolhouse was started half a mile north of St. Michaels, on land donated by John Ingel. It was built by voluntary work and contributions and was considerably delayed. In September, 1864, I. Gutzwiller, Jr., opened a school in this schoolhouse in which both German and English were taught for from four to nine months each year for five years.

The first county road surveyed and legally laid out in Frankfort was the so-called Rockford and Dayton road along the Crow river from the south line of the town to near the mouth of the river, a distance of twelve miles.

The first attempt to bridge the Crow river made by the people of this town, was in the winter of 1865-66, one bridge being on Winnishiek prairie at the Bingenheimer place and the other at the so-called Reyling ford or Hassen rapids. Both bridges, the first nearly completed and the other partly so, were swept away in the high water of the next year. After considerable wrangling, the Hassen bridge was rebuilt in the winter of 1867-68, and was maintained until the Vollbrecht brothers erected a bridge across the river on the Minneapolis and Monticello road. Later, the Vollbrechts assisted by the town and county, constructed a bridge at Hanover.

Frankfort took a prominent part in the Civil War. Among those who enlisted from this town were: Alois Aydt, Leonard Aydt, Henry Dean, August Wagner, John M. Frank, Christian Wolff, Samuel F. Fuller, Con. Neil, William Roloff, William Reems, John Elliott, Peter Schumacher, Laurence Vetsch, Emil Gutzwiller, John Ingel, Eberhard Linnemann, Joseph Reyling, A. Cochran, John Buol, Conrad Lutz, William Ullman, Peter Middlestedt, John Becker, Michael Kinna, Sr., Michael Kinna, Jr., Francis Chute, John Lindenfelser, W. E. Schumacher, James Reems, William Elliott, Valentine Varlerius, Jacob Vetsch, Ferdinand Gutzwiller, Nicholas Haas, Frank Zahler, J. B. Marx, William Cochran, Andrew Schuler and John Klaes.

Among those who lost their lives in the war were: A. Cochran, Second Minn. Vol. Inf., mortally wounded and died in the Battle of Chickamauga. John Klaes, Third Minn. Vol. Inf., died at Helena, Arkansas. Michael Kenna, Sr., Fourth Minn. Vol.

Inf., killed in battle, Allatoona, Tenn. Laurence Vetsch, Fourth Minn. Vol. Inf., died in the camp hospital in eastern Tennessee. Christian Wolff, Fifth Minn. Vol. Inf., died in military hospital of wounds received in battle at Murfreesboro, Tenn. Francis Chute, Ninth Minn. Vol. Inf., died in hospital at Nashville, Tenn. Peter Middlestedt, Ninth Minn. Vol. Inf., died in a camp hospital in Tennessee or Kentucky. Michael Kenna, Jr., Ninth Minn. Vol. Inf., wounded in battle at Guntown, Tenn., taken prisoner and died in Andersonville, Georgia.

The Indian scare of 1862 was not felt so severely here as in some other towns but nevertheless had a marked affect. On the night of August 24, news was spread of the murders in Meeker county and the outbreak along the upper Minnesota, and on the morning of August 25, many homes were deserted. Some fled to St. Paul and Minneapolis, some took refuge in Rockford, and many in the north and central parts gathered around the old church at St. Michaels, where their goods were scattered in confusion and their live-stock wandered about bewildered. Scouts were sent out, no signs of Indians were discovered, and after a day and a night, the people returned to their homes. There were some who had not even left their claims, but had remained in their cabins, and skulked in the thickets.

In 1863, when the news came of the Dustin massacre no one left home, but all the men went armed ready for instant service. About this time, settlers reported one day that some naked savages had been seen on the shores of Pelican lake. Volunteers of all ages, armed with various kinds of weapons, and reinforced with a detachment from Co. E, Eight Minn. Vol. Inf., stationed at Monticello, started out to give battle to the invaders. Upon arriving at the spot they discovered that the supposed Indians were some sun-burned boys, who tiring of gathering ginseng had undressed and gone in bathing, and then sported on the beach without resuming their clothing. The volunteers and the soldiers thereupon amused themselves with firing off a volley of shots, and everyone that was within hearing was sure that a bloody battle was in progress. Looked at from a modern standpoint, these stories have a humorous aspect, but in those days when settlers were being murdered by the hundred, and Indians were wreaking swift revenge in communities supposedly far from the seat of danger, the scares were so serious as to be almost tragedies.

HANOVER.

Hanover is a thriving village with walks, electric lights, water power, graded streets and an energetic progressive set of business men. The only thing lacking here of any kind is the steam cars, but without these Hanover is far in advance of hundreds of her sister cities more fortunate in this respect. Many lines of business

are here represented, she has a water power which drives not only the wheels of her flouring mill but supplies the village with electric lights. In the distribution of these lights she has been generous, for the streets of Hanover and her various places of business and homes are more brilliantly illuminated than are many such places in the large cities. Her business men are a unit in any enterprise tending to advance their city's interests and make of it a better place to live and do business. The stocks carried by her merchants are large and comprise all articles which they may be called upon to supply. Her population is considerably in excess of 350. They are busy, they have plenty to do and are doing it with a will and push that downs all obstacles. Hanover is located twelve miles east of Buffalo and seven miles south of Albertville, its shipping point. It has a daily mail and is connected by telephone with all sister cities of the county. The citizens of Hanover are prosperous, and contented because of their beautiful location. The farm lands adjacent thereto are as good as any in the great state of Minnesota and her farmers are as a rule well-to-do and successful.

Hanover is located on the Crow river, seven miles from Albertville (St. Michael Station), its shipping point. It has Lutheran and Methodist churches, a bank, a creamery and a flour mill. A daily stage operates between here and Albertville and Rockford. A brief directory follows: Mrs. Louise Haefer, postmistress and general store keeper; William L. Haefer, saloon; Hanover Co-operative Creamery Association, R. W. Stanger, secretary; Hanover Rural Telephone Co.; Hanover State Bank, C. A. Farel, president; H. E. Kirscht, cashier. John Hurley, blacksmith; John Lockadell, general store; Richard W. Saenger, wagonmaker; Mrs. Augusta Strunk, saloon; Louis Strunk, meats; Vollbrecht Bros., flour mill; W. H. Vollbrecht, hardware.

Jacob Vollbrecht, a woodworker, came to Frankfort in October, 1855, and made a claim in section 35 on the Crow river. William Vollbrecht, an ironworker, brought his family in April, 1856. In May, 1856, they started to build a dam and a mill on Crow river, and had the mill in operation in December. February 8, 1857, the dam broke, and the mill and part of a dwelling were washed down the river. During the next two years the brothers devoted their time to farming, blacksmithing, and building houses for new settlers, spending the spare efforts in again building a dam and mill and putting in machinery. But again the dam broke, the mill was tipped into the river, and the water power was abandoned. In 1860, the Vollbrechts purchased a tract near St. Michaels, on a creek which was the outlet of a series of lakes and marshes. The supply of water, however, was limited, and the mill could only be operated in wet seasons. The Vollbrechts sold the site to Peter Duerr who afterward abandoned the mill.

Not discouraged by these ventures, the Vollbrechts in 1867 concluded to try the Crow river once more. They erected a dam a short distance below their original millsite, constructed saw and flouring mills, and built up a good business. In 1877 a postoffice was established there with L. W. Haefer as postmaster, a village grew up, and the brothers name it Hanover, in honor of their birthplace in Germany. The mill burned in 1882, but was later rebuilt.

The citizens of Hanover presented a petition to the county commissioners on September 1, 1891, asking that the village be incorporated. Those signing the petition were: L. Hildebrandt, Max A. Saenger, John Weinand, Henry Vollbrecht, James Wadick, A. Bush, Frank Kernom, George Strunk, William H. Vollbrecht, Herman Vollbrecht, Louis W. Haefer, Emil Strunk, Henry Invie, Louis Schrundel, Henry Schrundel, Peter Thies, George E. Weiss, William Leffler, Nish A. Weier, Peter Bingenheimer, Jacob Vollbrecht, Fred Hartfiel, George Adelberger, Edward Strunk, Nick Kauffman, W. Eude, August Vollbrecht, Hubert Zann, Ferd. Graf, August Hoffmorkel, Henry Faue, Fred Bongesser, Henry Wolff. According to the census taken May 16, 1891, Hanover at that time had 208 residents. The limits proposed for the village were as follows: "Beginning at the N. W. cor. of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 34, twp. 120, range 24, thence E. 480 rods to the N. E. cor. of sec. 35 of said twp. and range; thence N. 160 rods to the N. W. cor. of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 25, said twp. and range, thence E. on E. and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. line through said sec. 25 and 30 of twp. 120, range 23; W. 560 rods to the N. E. cor. of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of said sec. 30; thence S. 480 rods to S. E. cor. of the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 31, twp. 120, range 23; thence W. on the S. line of said sec. 80 rods to N. E. cor. of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, twp. 119, range 23; thence S. on the N. and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ line of sec. 6, 160 rods to the S. E. cor. of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 6; thence W. on the E. and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ line of sec. 6 and secs. 1 and 2, twp. 119, range 24, 640 rods to N. W. cor. of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 2; thence N. on the N. and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ line of sec. 2, 160 rods to N. W. cor. of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2; thence W. on the N. twp. line, twp. 119, 320 rods to the N. W. cor. of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 3, of said last described tract, town and range; thence N. on the N. and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ line through sec. 34, twp. 120, range 24, 320 rods to place of beginning. 3,277 acres (government survey, 1913), which are in Wright county and 1,364 in Hennepin county and consists of part of land which has been platted into lots and blocks."

The election was duly held, October 9, 1891, in Haefer's Hall, in charge of Hubert Zann, Jacob Vollbrecht and William H. Vollbrecht. Twenty-eight ballots were cast in favor of incorporation and one against it.

ST. MICHAEL.

St. Michael, commonly called St. Michael's, a thriving inland village, is located three miles south of Albertville (St. Michael's station), and nineteen miles northeast of Buffalo. It is well situated on the Crow river, is modern and prosperous, has good streets and sidewalks, and is the centre of one of the most fertile farm regions in this part of the country. Since the earliest days, the settlement has centered around the Catholic church. The present building, cathedral-like in its grandeur, dominates the landscape. A daily stage connects the village with Albertville. There is a good hotel here, and flour and sawmills as well as a creamery. A brief business directory follows: Lena Zachmann, postmistress; John Barblen, shoemaker; Mathew Barthel, Jr., saloon; Berning Bros., flour and saw mill; A. Bridiws, general store; H. W. Dick & Son; A. Duerr, Jr., undertaker; J. Duerr, blacksmith; John Goeb, jeweler; John Jacob, blacksmith; F. Jaeger, harness; Milian Michael Co., medicine manufacturers, A. Ludeman, physician; Conrad Schumm, general store; State Bank, S. J. Mealey, president; R. A. Zachmann, cashier. Sunflower Co-operative Creamery Association, B. B. Bloms, secretary; G. Wachter, hotel; Zachmann & Bloms, general store.

John Igel opened a store at the present site of St. Michael's in the late fifties. In 1863 he sold to Henry Invie, who in the spring of 1866, sold out to F. T. Aydt and Joseph Vetsch. Aydt bought out his partner and continued in business for many years. John K. Zachmann was the next merchant at St. Michael's. He started July 4, 1878, and remained in business for a long period.

Henry Invie, who from 1863 to 1866 had a store at St. Michael's, later bought a farm in section 36, and in 1872 opened a store on the present site of Hanover. In 1877 he sold out to L. W. Haefer, who erected a new building, opened a hotel, and became postmaster.

The citizens of St. Michael's on December 14, 1889, presented to the county commissioners a petition asking that the village be incorporated. The commissioners granted the petition, and called an election for February 10, 1890, at which time thirty-six votes were cast in favor of the incorporation, and eight against it. The inspectors of the election were J. H. Dick, F. T. Aydt and Nik. Engel. At the time of the petition for the incorporation the census showed the village to contain 192 residents.

The petitioners for the incorporation were: Nik. Engel, Anthony Berning, John Boerbehn, Fred Gutzwiller, Math Mueller, Gottlieb Stos, F. T. Aydt, Nick Georges, John Minth, C. Schuman, Peter Georges, Alex Dehmer, A. Brixius, Hubert Dick, John K. Zaekman, Joseph Hagemeyer, Frank Preusser, Frank Minth, U. Anselment William Zahler, George E. Weiss, J. H. Dick,

Nick Valerius, Jacob Engel, Peter Engel, John Lenz, Jacob Rarher, Peter Duerr, Nick Daliden, John Dehmer.

The original incorporate boundaries of the village were as follows: "Beginning at the N. W. cor. of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 11, twp. 120, range 24; thence S. in a direct line to S. W. cor. of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile thence S. $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in a direct line to S. W. cor. of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 14; thence E. in a direct line $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to S. E. cor. of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14; thence E. in a direct line $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to S. E. cor. of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 13; thence in a direct line $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to N. E. cor. of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13; thence N. in a direct line $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the N. E. cor. of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 12; thence W. $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to N. W. cor. of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 12, in a direct line; thence W. in a direct line $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to point of beginning containing 1,428.8 acres (U. S. Gov. survey). Platted into lots and blocks."

ALBERTVILLE.

(St. Michael's Station).

Albertville, formerly called St. Michael Station or St. Michael's Station, is an enterprising business center, and an excellent trading point for a good farming district. The village is incorporated, connected with the outside world by both telephone and telegraph and has excellent schools. Its business men are up and doing, carry large, well selected stocks and are making a bid for patronage in the way of prices that is felt in all sections. Albertville has about 450 inhabitants and is surrounded with as desirable farm lands as are to be found in this great state. It is located on the Great Northern railroad, fifteen miles northeast of Buffalo, the county seat. Lately the city has built cement walks on her principal streets which add much to her appearance. Large quantities of grain, live stock, potatoes, butter and eggs are shipped from here every year.

Albertville has a Catholic church, a bank, two hotels, a grain elevator and a flour mill. A brief business directory follows: John P. Eull, postmaster; Cargill Elevator Co., P. F. Heckelmann, agent; Arnold Dick, confectionery; G. H. Durant, saloon; Jacob H. Dick, flour mill; Eastern Minnesota Lumber Co., Edward Duerr, manager; J. P. Eull, general store; German-American State Bank, J. S. Nealey, president; I. H. Vonderhaar, cashier; J. H. Herman, hotel; Joseph Jacob, blacksmith; Leonard Kasper, meats; John Otten, harness; Emil Stolkey, express agent.

For a time, there was another village named St. Michael's Station, and also called Hamburg, located one-half mile northwest of what is now Albertville, in Otsego township.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Franklin forms the southeast corner of Wright county, and embraces township 118, range 25, and that part of township 119, ranges 24 and 25, lying west of the South fork and south of the North fork of the Crow river. The town is bounded on the north by Rockford, from which it is divided by the north branch of the Crow river; on the west by Marysville and Woodland; on the south by Carver county and on the east by Hennepin county. The town has an area of about forty-six square miles, and was originally covered with timber interspersed with natural meadows. The surface is uneven, but not very much broken or hilly, and is well watered. The soil is a rich and deep dark loam.

The North fork of Crow river forms the northern boundary line, while the South fork enters from the south in section thirty-four, flows in a northerly course, varying to the east, forming the eastern boundary near the northeast corner, and uniting with the North fork about two miles above the village of Rockford. The principal lakes are, Fountain, in the western part, reaching into the town of Woodland, Cedar, in the central part, and Rice, in the southeastern part, extending a short distance into Carver county.

The Crow river from prehistoric times was a favorite hunting and fishing route for the Sioux Indians, but no traces of permanent villages have been found. Several years after the town was settled bands of Sioux trapped and hunted along the river, and each winter camped in the town of Franklin. To some extent the pioneers associated and traded with them in a friendly manner. In the early fifties the Winnebagoes were here. At the forks of the Crow river in section 30, they left several houses and probably had quite a village there. At the mouth of Pioneer creek in section 26, they left many houses and huts, and a stockade, probably used as a storehouse, 30 feet long and 20 feet wide, built of split timber, six or eight feet high.

James P. Lyle, a native of Nova Scotia, selected the first claim in the township. He traveled through this region prospecting and marked out a claim in section 12, June 15, 1855, a part of the claim being within the present village limits of Delano. A short time later he brought his family and became a permanent resident. James B. White, John E. Ellis, James and Samuel Padden also from Nova Scotia, came at the same time and selected claims in the same vicinity. John E. Ellis took the northeast quarter of section 11, upon which the main part of Delano is now located. In 1868 he sold his claim to Breed, Atwater & Payte, who that year platted and laid out the townsite of Crow River, a name which was later changed to Delano in honor of F. R. Delano, a railroad official. James B. White con-

tinued to reside in section 14. It is interesting to note that White and Ellis built a claim shanty on the line between their claims, and occupied it jointly. In this building November 1, 1858, Mr. Ellis taught a subscription school, the first school in the township. James Patten sold his claim in 1867 to W. G. Cooper, and engaged in the lumber trade in Minneapolis. Samuel Patten was killed June 18, 1873, by the accidental falling of a barn frame which he was taking down for James Quinn.

In the spring of 1856, came Luther Walter and Volney, his son, and William Lewis, all from Maine. They settled in section 13, near Lyle's. David White and family, Riley Sturman, John and Luther Cunningham took claims on the Crow river that same year and became permanent residents. J. J. and C. A. White, James Murphy and several others settled in the south part of the township the same year, while to the north and west there were ——— Luther, ——— Cadwell and sons, the Crawshaw brothers, Melville Rue, John O'Connell and others.

In the spring of 1857, many new settlers came. S. P. Spencer took a claim in section 1, and made a large clearing but afterward sold his claim to John Sherry. The Matters, Lewis, Joseph, John, Philip and Anthony settled in sections 2 and 10. Others who came were: William Knoble, John Seibel, Conrad Marth, George Calladine, William Ziebarth, Fred Adickes, Theodore Jaegler, and James Martin and his seven sons.

In 1855-56-57 nearly all the houses or cabins were made of rough logs with split shingles, or shakes, as they were called for roof. Ofttimes the trodden earth would serve for a floor, but some houses had a floor of split or hewn logs. Very little lumber was used, for there were no saw mills in the county and the condition of the roads to Minneapolis made it almost impossible to bring in lumber from there. Some of the settlers maintained a crude sawing establishment at or near Lyle's place. The method of operation was to place a log on a platform, with one man in the pit under it and the other standing over it, and thus manipulating a cross-cut saw. The settlers took turns at this mill and sometimes cut as much as 200 feet a day. Many floors, doors and partitions were made from boards obtained in this primitive way.

In 1858 roads were opened to Watertown and Rockford, and some lumber was brought by wagons from the mills that had been opened in those towns.

During 1858 and 1859 there was more travel and commerce to Watertown and Rockford by boats than by teams. The boats in general use were the Indian canoes, or dug outs, and the old settlers became quite expert in their use. During these years the settlers had rather hard times. Roads were poor, navigation with loaded dugouts was not easy, lumber and provisions

were scarce, the grasshoppers had ravaged the township in 1856 and 1857, the land sale of 1859 found most of the pioneers without money to pay for their claims. But at this period came the ginseng buyers, and as the root was plentiful in Franklin the people were soon in better circumstances.

A road was opened through the southeast part of the town from Greenwood to Watertown in 1857. A territorial road known as the Waverly road was surveyed and opened the same year to the northern part of the town. But great difficulty was experienced in traversing all of these roads. There were many creeks and sloughs, bridges were few and poor, roads were winding and rough, and in the wet seasons sunken and overflowed. A journey to Minneapolis and return with oxen was an undertaking beset with difficulties.

The first white child born in Franklin was Ida May Patten, daughter of James and Mary Patten, August 17, 1856. The first marriage was that of Riley Sturman and Louise Murphy, December 25, 1857. The first death was that of Mary Lyle, wife of J. P. Lyle, and daughter of David White, December 1, 1858.

When the county was divided into townships in 1858, township 118, range 25, was designated as Newport. But there was a town of that name in Washington county, so on September 14, 1858, on a petition of a majority of the voters in the town, the commissioners changed the name to Franklin. The first town meeting was held at the home of David White, May 11, 1858, and the following officers elected: Supervisors, C. A. Wright (chairman), William McKinley and Fred Adicks; town clerk, J. J. Wright; assessor, J. B. White; treasurer and collector, J. P. Lyle; justice of the peace, Samuel Sturman; constable, Philip Martin; overseer of the poor, David White.

At the session of the legislature of 1865 an act was passed subject to the approval of the voters of the two towns, making the North fork of the Crow river the boundary line between Rockford and Franklin, all that part of township 118, range 25, lying south of that fork being detached from Rockford and added to Franklin. The votes of the two townships were counted together and the measure passed.

Franklin being well populated, contributed quite a number of volunteers during the early years of the Civil War, but the quota was not filled and the town was subjected to a draft. The first draft made the citizens anxious to avoid the second draft, so on February 22, 1864, with the quota still lacking seven men, a special town meeting was held at the home of Louis Kespohl to consider the payment of a bounty to encourage volunteer enlistments. C. A. Wright was chairman and E. F. Hainlin, clerk. E. F. Hainlin and William Ziebarth were appointed a committee to go to St. Paul for the purpose of ascertaining whether all

volunteers who had enlisted from Franklin had been duly credited to the town. The town board acting on a vote taken at this meeting, met March 3, 1864, and resolved to issue fourteen bonds of \$300 each to the aggregate amount of \$4,200, to be paid to recruits or volunteers who would enlist and thus fill Franklin's quota. About \$2,100 in bonds were thus issued. But soon other officials came into power, and refused to pay the bonds. Some of the bonds passed into the hands of H. L. Gordon. He brought suit against the town and on April 7, 1870, was awarded a verdict of \$2,287.75. At a meeting held November 9, 1872, it was voted to take an appeal to the Supreme court. But the appeal was never taken and the amount was paid by instalments, the last payment of \$400 being authorized on April 5, 1873.

Among those who enlisted in the Civil War from this township were: Fifth Vol. Inf., Co. E, Jacob Geiger. Ninth Vol. Inf., Co. A, Cramer Swartout. Co. B, James L. Martin, John Robertson, James Robertson, Frank Sutton, Judson Welker. Hatch's Battalion, Co. A, Thomas Bernick, Jacob Houser, Louis Kunkel, Malcolm Anderson, John Patten, Theodore D. Strauch. Co. C, William Reardon, Samuel Murphy, John Wineo, John Cunningham. Mounted Rangers, Co. M, James Quinn, James Patten, John E. Ellis, Thomas Sturman, L. Cunningham, John Drodgy. Co. C, Philip Matter, R. A. Streeter. Second Minn. Cavalry, Co. B, Thomas R. Sturman, S. S. Sturman, A. J. Cates.

The Indian panic of 1862 sent most of the inhabitants of the town to Greenwood, Rockford and Minneapolis. Possibly not one person remained in the township. No attempt at a defense was made here, though the people of Franklin were active in the building of the stockades at Greenwood and Rockford. In 1863 the exodus was repeated, and during the temporary absence of the settlers the farming interests suffered considerably.

The only distillery operated in Wright county was erected in the northern part of section 34, in that part of the town which was then included in Rockford. This distillery was open from 1858 to 1862 and was owned by Jacob Dietz. In 1865 two illegal stills were started but they were short lived and operated on a small scale.

Peter Christian opened the Minnesota House in the southeast quarter of section 34, then a part of Rockford, in 1858.

In 1872 there was a small-pox scare in this vicinity. The existence of the scourge was reported to the town board by Miner Ball, June 7, 1872, and Dr. C. B. Ames was reported a special health officer to examine into the matter. The houses of F. J. Baumann, Andreas Oehrlein and Louis Kunkel were quarantined and the roads closed. The house of F. J. Baumann was made a hospital, and Peter M. Wright appointed superintendent. New cases were reported daily. There was one death,

that of F. J. Baumann, but the others who were ill all recovered. Several of the patients were but mildly afflicted, and this caused some of the cases to be diagnosed as measles. The epidemic cost the town \$264. Mr. Baumann sacrificed his life as the result of being a good neighbor. Andrew Oehrlein had contracted the disease in St. Paul, had been treated there, and had brought medicine home, but the people of Franklin were not aware that he was afflicted with the plague, until Mr. Baumann, who had been called to nurse the sick man, was himself stricken down.

The first bridge over the South fork of the Crow river in Franklin township, was built in 1859, near William McKinley's, about forty rods above what afterward became the location of the so-called McKinley bridge. It was built without assistance from the town or county by voluntary work and individual subscription, and was covered with poles instead of planks, but answered its purpose admirably for six or eight years. In 1873 the McKinley bridge was rebuilt, William McKinley and John Sherry being the principal movers and contributors. The county paid \$400 and the town about \$100, the remainder being supplied by voluntary work and subscriptions.

A bridge was built in the village of Delano in 1868, the village paying \$150, the town proprietors about the same, and the township the remainder. In 1879 the bridge was entirely rebuilt, at a cost of \$1,300, the town paying \$900 and the county \$400. In 1882 it was repaired and replanked at a cost of about \$230, of which the town paid \$100 and the village the remainder.

DELANO.

Delano is one of the largest and most prosperous of Wright county villages. It is well laid out, has many natural advantages, splendid public buildings, and sightly streets with shade trees, velvety lawns and good residences. There is an excellent system of waterworks, a limited sewer system which will soon be enlarged, good schools, the best of fire protection and a large public park, where a large grove gives opportunity for picnics and reunions, and a well-kept athletic field furnishes an arena for numerous exciting baseball contests. After long experimenting with municipal lighting the village has signed a contract with the General Electric Company of Minneapolis to furnish a continuous twenty-four hour service. The fire department is well equipped, and the fire protection of the village has been highly praised. The village hall is ample for the purposes for which it is intended, and houses the jail, the fire department, the council chambers, the clerk's office, and a hall for public entertainments, equipped with a stage and good scenery. St. Peter's Catholic Church is considered in many ways the finest church building in the Northwest.

Delano is a good trading point, is noted for its progressive spirit and has a population of about 1,200. It is situated on the Great Northern, twenty-eight miles west of Minneapolis. It has Polish and German Catholic, Episcopal, German Lutheran and Methodist churches, two hotels, two banks, a flour mill, a creamery, and other industries. The Eagle Printing Co. is widely known for its excellent printing and carries on a large business.

A brief business directory follows: C. J. Buckley, postmaster; Charles Adicks, saloon; Mrs. Rose Adler, milliner; Ole Bachman, clothing; Mrs. Bertha Belt, milliner; John Berlin, shoemaker; M. P. Berneck, general store; Berner Blomquist, furniture; C. H. Bock, barber; Henry J. Bock, insurance agent; William Bock, real estate; Fred Brandes, insurance agent; Reynold E., and Richard Brunkow, grain; James Buer, confectionery; Columbia Clothing Co.; Comet Theatre, E. D. Probst, proprietor; Arthur Cunningham, insurance agent; Delano Auto Co. (Oscar B. Hildebrand and Milton E. Mucky); Delano Co-operative Creamery Association (Matt Strauch, president; E. Kelsey, secretary; Otto Tomletz, treasurer); Eagle Printing Co. (C. J. Buckley, president; R. C. McGill, secretary; E. S. Warner, treasurer), publishers Delano Eagle; Henry Ehalt, saloon; Leo J. Eppe, restaurant; Gottlieb Fantsch, saw mill; First National Bank (G. W. Dodge, president; Arthur Cunningham, cashier); F. D. Ford, grocer; Gilmer House (James W. Packer, proprietor); John H. Grasinger, harness; Great Northern Hotel (Mrs. Lena A. Pfeifer, proprietor); Napoleon Hamel, baker; Andrew Hausman, saloon; F. W. Harper, jeweler; William Heinen, hardware; Samuel A. Jepsen, tailor; Frank Knoblauch, saloon; Fred A. Knoll; Thomas Laborsky, general store; Bert V. Lares, physician; Frank Leiter, livery; Frank Leiter and Milo J. Hall, automobile garage; Frank H. Lindsley, lawyer; Michael Litfin, shoemaker; Lundsten Lumber Co. (O. J. Lundsten, secretary); W. F. McCarthy, physician; C. T. McDonald, insurance agent; Midland Lumber and Coal Co. (Oscar Anderson, manager); John Miller, blacksmith; John Naslund, cement works; Charles E. Parker, dentist; A. J. Peschek, tinner; Peter P. Peterson, shoes; Victor J. Peterson, photographs; John J. Pickle, barber; William Picus, general store; Paul Photnik, blacksmith; A. L. Poffenberger, agent; Phil Poynba, blacksmith; Pogreba and Hitzman, saloon; Louis P. Probst, insurance agent; T. B. Rader, livery; Reider and Schilling, meats; George P. Schaffer & Son, general store; State Bank of Delano (H. C. Bull, president; L. P. Probst, T. F. McClure and William Ziebarth, vice presidents; C. T. McDonald, cashier); Martin Stralka, saloon; Walter Tautger, undertaker; R. M. Walter, veterinary surgeon; J. M. Wandok, meats; A. W. Wittman, drugs; B. C. Gancey, barber; E. F. Ziebarth Co., farm implements.

The history of the village of Delano is intimately connected with the history of Franklin township, as the early settlement centered at this point.

The first land claimant, James P. Lyle, who came on June 15, 1855, located a claim lying partly within the present village limits, and John E. Ellis, who came with Lyle when he took up his permanent residence here, secured the main part of what is now Delano. James and Samuel Padden and James B. White, who came at the same time, settled in the same vicinity.

Delano had already become an important business center in 1882. Writing of the stores in the spring of that year, D. R. Farnham said:

"The first store in the township was opened in 1866 by John Marth, on the northeast quarter of section 4, on the Waverly road. It was not a large establishment, but carried a good line of general merchandise. In connection with it was operated a saloon. In 1871, Mr. Marth moved to Delano, where he built a large store on the west side of the river and carried on quite a large business until 1878 when he went to Barnesville, Clay county, where he likewise engaged in the mercantile business.

"In August, 1868, William Wasson opened a small store in J. P. Lyle's old log house in the south part of Delano. He had only a small store in a single room, and failing to secure an appointment as postmaster he became discouraged and closed out. J. M. Langford came to town as Wasson's clerk.

"When the railroad reached Crow River station, now Delano, Marvel Hayford opened a hotel and boarding house October 8, 1868. His establishment, which was scarcely more than a collection of shanties, was located near the corner of Railroad avenue and River street.

"Miner Ball moved a building from the site of Greenwood, in the early winter of 1868, remodeled it as a hotel, and opened it in December, 1868, under the management of J. F. Powers. In October, 1870, Mr. Ball himself took charge. In 1871, J. D. Young purchased the establishment. He changed the name from Avenue House to Young's Hotel. In 1874 he rebuilt the place and in 1879 erected the main building 24 by 70 feet and three stories high. At one time it was the largest and best kept hotel in the county.

"In December, 1868, Frank Hopkins opened a general store on Railroad avenue east of the hotel. He was the first postmaster in Delano. In the winter of 1868-69, F. B. Nichols built what afterward became the Wright County Bank. He opened a general store, and was the second postmaster. In 1873 he sold the building and stock of goods to Row Brasie.

"T. D. Shaw built the Franklin House on the south side of the railroad in 1869. E. D. Barnett was the first landlord. He

was followed by T. S. Kerr. In 1872 it was sold to Daniel Atwood who named it the Atwood House. In 1875, I. H. Grafft purchased the place, finished it, and named it the Palace Hotel.

"Miner Ball and E. D. Barnett, assisted by the town proprietors, erected a steam saw and grist mill in 1869, and for several years the mill did a thriving business. In 1871 Barnett sold out to Ball. In 1874 Ball sold the grist mill to George F. Walter, but retained the sawmill. The sawmill was burned in 1880, but Mr. Ball soon rebuilt it assisted by voluntary subscriptions from citizens. Walker operated the grist mill for a time. He built a dam a short distance above the railroad bridge some forty rods from the mill, and attempted to transmit the power by means of a belt of wire rope. The mill was sold under sheriff's sale to Miner Ball, who first sold to Richard Ball, and then to — Heasley. — Heasley subsequently became the owner.

"In 1869, Eppel Brothers erected a building on the corner of Railroad avenue and River street and in the fall of that year opened a large general store in connection with a saloon. In 1871 they dissolved partnership, and Valentine continued the business at the old place until 1875. When the partnership was dissolved in 1871, Charles Eppel purchased a building and removed it from the south side of the railroad to the corner of Bridge and River streets, where he has carried on one of the most successful mercantile establishments in the village.

"John Borsch opened a general store in 1869 on the corner of Bridge and River streets, sold out to J. M. Eppler in 1879, built a large store on the corner of Franklin avenue and River street, where he continued in business. Louis Rausch built and opened a general store in 1874, and in addition to this became lessee and manager of the old grain house.

"John Haffner is the oldest hardware merchant in town. In the early days he managed a business for Lucas Brothers, later purchased their stock, and in 1879 built a large store on lower River street. J. W. Lindsley, also a hardware merchant, opened a store early in 1880.

"John Coolen came here from Buffalo in the latter part of 1875, engaged in the furniture and lumber trade and erected two large store buildings. In the latter part of 1881 he sold his furniture stock to Andrew Hanseemann. Mr. Coolen now has the best lumber yard in the county. In the early part of 1882, E. F. Ziebarth also engaged in the lumber business and erected a large store building on lower River street.

"Almost every branch of mercantile business is represented in town. Agricultural machinery, F. A. Flood; drugs, Mrs. M. A. Chance and Johnson & Wittman; shoes, Olof Peterson and A. Anderson; two millinery establishments; jewelry, J. Lohmiller; general merchandise, W. Johns and S. J. Reaves. The town has

three good blacksmith and wagon shops, a harness shop, boot and shoe makers, tailor shops, photograph and art gallery, feed store, two markets, a barber shop and six saloons.''

The main line, First Division, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, later the Breckenridge division, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, now a division of the Great Northern, was completed and in operation to the Crow river, October 8, 1868. About this time, Messrs. Breed, Atwater & Payte, all connected with the railroad company, had purchased from John E. Ellis nearly eighty acres of land at the point where the railroad crossed the river. On this tract, and on other lands owned or secured by them and W. B. Litchfield, was laid out, surveyed and platted a townsite, occupying parts of section 11 and 12, township 118, range 25, and named Crow River. A postoffice, which was established a few weeks later, took the same name. But the name was unsatisfactory to many, and after many discussions and meetings it was decided to call the place in honor of F. R. Delano, then superintendent of the railroad division. The legislature authorized the change of name in 1870, and at about the same time the name of the postoffice was also changed.

The first school was taught by John C. Ellis, in 1858, in the claim shanty which stood on the line between the Ellis and White pre-emptions. Later a log schoolhouse was erected near the mill block, and Stella Strickland taught the first school. In 1870 a two-story frame building, 26 by 40, was erected on the corner of Elm and Second streets. In 1882 a large building was erected.

In August, 1880, C. M. Dittmann, of Farmington, and C. G. Roosen, of St. Paul, visited a number of places in Wright county with a view of engaging in the banking business. They finally decided upon Delano, bought the Brasie building and lots, and on October 1, 1880, opened the Wright County Bank.

The old grain house with a capacity of 8,000 bushels was one of the Davidson chain of elevators and was built soon after Delano was founded. It was bought by W. H. Landis and later rented to Louis Rausch. The Delano Elevator Co. was organized May 5, 1881, with a capital stock of \$10,000, and the following officers: President, I. Gutzwiller, Jr.; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Roosen; trustees, John Coolen, Charles Eppel and John Haffner. An elevator was erected having a capacity of 32,000 bushels. In 1881, John Charles put up a hotel, and John W. Connole and P. B. O'Loughlin erected a store nearby, Mr. O'Loughlin being the postmaster.

Municipal History. By act of the legislature approved February 11, 1876, the village was incorporated. Its area was 240 acres, described as follows: The southeast quarter of the northeast quarter and the east half of the southeast quarter of section 11, and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the west

half of the southwest quarter of section 12, all in township 118, range 25. William H. Landis, George T. Mulford and Miner Ball were named as commissioners to give notice of the first village election which was to be held at the house of E. J. Swedebach, February 19, 1876.

The first election was duly held in Swedebach's Hall, February 19, 1876, and the following officers elected: President, George F. Walker; trustees, Row Brasie, Jacob Kurtz and Paul Anderson; recorder, Fred Brandes; treasurer, George P. Schaffer; justice of the peace, L. H. Rawson; constable, Swan Erickson. The judges at the election were Thomas Shaw and Frank Mackenroth. The clerk was Arthur K. Gray. April 22, Row Brasie resigned as trustee and Daniel Fish was appointed in his place. March 27 Daniel Fish was also appointed attorney. The first street commissioner was Frank Swart. He was followed October 2, by Valentine Eppel.

1877. Judges of election, George F. Walker, Jacob Kurtz; clerk of election, Fred Brandes. Officers elected: President, George F. Walker; trustees, Jacob Kurtz; George Mulford, O. O. Erwig; recorder, Fred Brandes; treasurer, George P. Schaffer; constable, John Coolen. September 10, George Mulford resigned as trustee, and Valentine Eppel was appointed in his place.

1878. Judges of election, George F. Walker, O. O. Erwig; clerks of election, Fred Brandes, Frank Mackenroth. Officers elected: President, L. H. Rawson; trustees, O. O. Erwig, John Martin, John La Clair; recorder, Fred Brandes; treasurer, James D. Young; justice of the peace, H. C. Barslow; constable, Austin Cooper. May 6, John Martin resigned as trustee and T. J. Catlin, M. D., was appointed.

1879. Judges of election, L. H. Rawson, O. O. Erwig; clerk of election, Fred Brandes. Officers elected: President, Daniel Fish; trustees, John Coolen, George P. Schaffer, Jonas Johnson; recorder, Fred Brandes; treasurer, Joseph Craemer; constable, O. L. Billings. This was the year of municipal improvement. Street lights were installed, the city well dug, and a grade established according to profiles filed by George W. Cooley, an engineer.

By act of the legislature of 1880, the boundaries of the village were enlarged to take in 440 acres, located as follows: The south half of the northeast quarter and the southeast quarter of section 11; the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the southwest quarter of section 12; and the north half of the northeast quarter of section 14, all in township 118, range 25.

1880. Judges of election, George P. Schaffer, John Coolen; clerk of election, O. L. Billings. Officers elected: President, H. A. Ball; trustees, John Steffes, Andrew Reider, A. Anderson; recorder, I. H. Groff; treasurer, George P. Schaffer; justice of peace,

A. G. Sexton. Many changes were made in the officers this year. April 26, at a special election, W. H. Landis was elected justice of peace in place of A. G. Sexton, resigned. Mr. Landis resigned and on July 20, F. A. Atwater was appointed. October 18, F. A. Atwater resigned and at a special election held November 6, F. A. Flood was elected. June 17, I. Gutzwiller, Jr., became a member of the council in place of Andrew Reider, who had removed from town.

1881. September 24, 1881, it was voted to replat the village. December 5, A. J. Willard resigned as a member of the council. On the same day the first board of health was appointed, consisting of T. J. Catlin, M. D., Louis Rausch and I. Gutzwiller, Jr.

1882. Judges of election: John Steffes, James P. Lyle; clerk of election, I. H. Grafft. Officers elected: President, C. G. Roosen; trustees, John Coolen, Charles Eppel, I. Gutzwiller, Jr.; recorder, John Lohmiller; treasurer, George P. Schaffer. January 3, it was voted to codify the ordinances, and also to survey and plat the corporate limits.

1883. Judges of election, C. G. Roosen, John Coolen; clerk of election, John Lohmiller. Officers elected: President, S. D. Young; trustees, C. G. Roosen, I. Gutzwiller, Jr., E. S. Swedebach; recorder, John Lohmiller; treasurer, George P. Schaffer; justice of peace, Joseph Van Emen; constable, O. G. Swedebach. May 31, smallpox had been discovered in the neighborhood and the board of health was requested to take special precautions.

1884. Judges of election, J. D. Young, E. J. Swedebach; clerk of election, John Lohmiller. Officers elected: President, J. D. Young; trustees, W. H. Frazee, Valentine Eppel, Jacob Kurtz; recorder, John Lohmiller; treasurer, George P. Schaffer. May 12, George P. Schaffer resigned as treasurer and Charles Eppel was appointed.

1885. Judges of election, J. P. Young, A. H. Frazee, J. C. Kurtz; clerk of election, John Lohmiller. Officers elected: President, M. A. O'Hair; trustees, Louis Rausch, A. Anderson, Joseph Craemer; recorder, John Lohmiller; treasurer, Charles Eppel; constable, Charles Munding; justice of peace, O. L. Billings. At a special election held April 21, 1885, the citizens determined by a vote of 71 to 4 to re-incorporate under the General State Statute, approved March 10, 1885. April 22, 1885, M. A. O'Hair resigned as president. Louis Rausch served as president pro tem and April 30, 1885, W. H. Frazee was appointed. O. L. Billings was appointed assessor. At a special election held October 5, 1885, Emil Krone was elected justice of the peace. By a ballot of 53 to 12 bonds to the amount of \$1,000 were voted for the purchase of a park.

1886. The beginning of the village year having been changed from January to March, the 1885 officers held over until March

1886. Judges of election, W. H. Frazee, A. Anderson; clerk of election, H. C. Parslow. Officers elected: President, C. F. Peters; trustees, J. A. Mayer, E. J. Swedebach, C. H. Vorse; treasurer, Charles Eppel; recorder, T. F. O'Hair; justice of peace, Charles Hitz; constable, S. S. Ball.

The first board of health under the new charter consisted of T. J. Catlin, M. A. O'Hair and R. M. Walter. April 19, N. W. Chance was appointed street commissioner, and June 21 S. S. Ball was appointed village marshal. In the fall Mr. Chance resigned, and Charles Eppel was appointed December 20. M. A. O'Hair was appointed recorder in place of T. F. O'Hair, resigned.

1887. Officers elected: President, C. F. Peters; trustees, Ole O. Erwig, Joseph Cramer, J. C. Hitz; recorder, John F. Rowan; treasurer, Charles Eppel; justice of peace, O. L. Billings; constable, W. F. Mann. John Rowan resigned April 4, and Louis P. Probst was appointed recorder. At a special meeting June 29, it was voted that all places of business should be closed Sundays, except hotels, restaurants and drug stores. At a special election held August 26, the citizens vetoed by a vote of 23 for and 50 against, the proposition to rebuild the wooden bridge across the Crow river. At a special election held September 12, to determine the matter of expending \$3,500 for a town hall, the proposition was accepted by a vote of 53 to 13. A contract for a stove for the city hall was let September 27, to Kelsey Brothers. On October 17, it was voted to purchase brick from Ed. F. Ziebarth. The property was purchased from Mrs. Mary Bentz for \$500. On March 12, 1888, the contract for erecting the hall was let to E. J. Swedebach and Swan Erickson, for \$3,524. The contract was signed by the contractors and by President C. F. Peters, Recorder Louis P. Probst, and Trustees Ole Erwig, Joseph Cramer and J. C. Hitz.

1888. Judges of election, C. F. Peters, Joseph Cramer, Sr.; clerks of election, W. W. Palm, Louis P. Probst. Officers elected: President, M. A. O'Hair; trustees, A. Anderson, I. Gutzwiller, Jr., Fred J. Brandes; recorder, A. Hauseman; treasurer, Charles Eppel; justice of peace, Henry Galley; constable, William Eppel. At a special election held April 24, John Lohmiller was elected justice of the peace to fill the place of Henry Galley. July 4, a celebration and dance was held in the unfinished town hall. August 3, I. Gutzwiller, Jr., resigned as trustee and Henry Galley was appointed. On August 24, John Lohmiller resigned as justice of peace, and on the same day the city hall was accepted, the first meeting of the village council being held in the new hall on September 25. November 19, 1888, the old engine house was sold to A. Anderson. February 5, 1889, a special election was held and by a vote of 51 to 49 the proposition of expending \$1,000 to repair

the wooden bridge was again rejected. On February 25, another special election was held to consider the matter of spending an amount not exceeding \$4,000 for an iron bridge. It was rejected by a vote of 85 to 67.

1889. Judges of election, M. A. O'Hair, N. K. Coffin; clerks of election, A. Eppel, A. Hauseman. Officers elected: President, C. G. Roosen; trustees, I. Gutzwiller, Jr., W. H. Frazee, H. Galley; recorder, W. W. Palm; treasurer, Louis P. Probst; justice of peace, I. H. Grafft, O. L. Billings; constable, Darwin Walker. April 9, a special election was held to consider the matter of issuing bonds not exceeding \$4,000 to take up floating debt and to aid in construction of an iron bridge, the bridge not to exceed \$2,500. It was rejected by a vote of 71 to 65. May 24, another special election was held and by a vote of 115 to 8 it was decided to issue bonds amounting to \$3,000 to cover the floating debt. October 21, it was decided that no corporation tax be levied that year. By the end of the year the iron bridge across Crow river was completed.

1890. Judges of election, W. H. Frazee, H. Galley; clerk of election, Frank Hopper. Officers elected: President, George P. Schaffer; trustees, A. W. Wittman, Valentine Eppel, A. Anderson; recorder, W. W. Palm; treasurer, L. P. Probst; constable, William C. Eppel. April 21, it was voted to erect a band stand, and that the old stand and pole be removed. James Hill refused to have the band stand built on the railroad grounds so it was decided to build it on the corner of Railroad avenue and Second street. W. W. Palm resigned as village recorder on May 31, and Fred Brandes was appointed in his place. July 21, A. Anderson resigned as councilman and August 18, Simon Weldele was appointed to fill the vacancy. August 18, a stage was built in the town hall so that the citizens might have theatrical performances there.

1891. When the hour of election arrived on March 10, Simon Weldele, who had been appointed as judge, was the only member of the election board present. Another judge and clerk were elected from those present, N. K. Coffin, judge, and John Lohmiller, clerk. Officers elected: President, George P. Schaffer; trustees, A. W. Wittman, Valentine Eppel, Enos N. Brandon; recorder, J. C. Hitz; treasurer, Louis P. Probst; justice of the peace, O. L. Billings and I. N. Grafft; constable, C. O'Leary. This is the first time that the people of the village voted on the license question. The "wets" won. On March 16, however, the council ordered that the record of the vote be stricken from the minutes. On April 20, it was decided to fence and plant trees around the park on Railroad avenue. In May additional park land was purchased. August 17, it was decided to purchase stage scenery to equip the town hall for theatrical performances. A mass meeting was also

held to discuss the matter of having better fire protection. February 22, 1892, it was decided to build dressing rooms in connection with the stage at the town hall. A piano was needed and on December 1, the Delano Dramatic Company offered to pay \$100 of the \$250 needed, but this was not satisfactory.

1892. For the election of March 8, the council had failed to appoint officials so a board was selected from those present. The judges of the election were Fred J. Brandes and George Goodrich, the clerk, O. L. Mealey. Officers elected: President, John Coolen; trustees, Charles Wiese, E. N. Brandon, Joseph Craemer; recorder, J. C. Hitz; treasurer, Louis P. Probst; justice of peace, T. J. Catlin; constables, J. W. Ball, Bartly Riley.

1893. Judges of election, E. N. Brandon, Charles Weisel; clerks of election, M. A. O'Hair, A. L. Mealey. Officers elected: President, C. H. Vorse; trustees, N. K. Coffin, Henry J. Bock, Swan Erickson; treasurer, L. P. Probst; recorder, A. L. Mealey; justice of the peace, R. M. Walter; constable, J. D. Brandon. July 28, the piano matter was settled by buying one for \$185. September 18 was an eventful day in the history of Delano. A petition was presented asking that the council call a special election for considering the matters of establishing waterworks and of putting in a four and a half foot dam. At the same meeting of the council it was voted to have a fifteen inch sewer constructed from the Crow river on Bridge street to the southeast corner of Second street. N. K. Coffin and Swan Erickson were placed in charge of the work. November 25, P. M. Dahl rendered a report on the building of the dam. During this administration there was considerable agitation over the extension of Franklin avenue and Elm street.

1894. Judges of election, William Steffes, C. H. Vorse; clerk of election, J. William McDonald. Officers elected: President, William F. Kohler; trustees, N. K. Coffin, Hiram Dyer, Adam Horsch; recorder, A. L. Mealey; treasurer, Louis P. Probst; justice of the peace, William M. Mowatt; constable, Charles L. Belt. President Kohler's administration was a period of unusual progress in the history of Delano. On March 26, a petition was received asking the council to call a special election to consider issuing bonds to the amount of \$10,000 for waterworks and electric lights. The signers were: A. W. Wittman, Louis P. Probst, I. Gutzwiller, Jr., W. M. Mowatt, J. W. Lindsley, M. A. O'Hair, Charles Weise, O. L. Billings, J. D. Young, J. P. Chance, H. C. Parslow, John Haffner, Otto Man, John Swadner, W. R. Johns, Kasper Janikulla, John Longrich, Albert Davis, Simon Wedele, J. H. Johnson & Son, E. S. Babb, T. J. Catlin, C. J. Buckley, A. Sandberg, E. J. Swedebach, A. M. Bernick, J. Neitzel, A. Anderson, L. A. Frazee, G. P. Schaffer, C. M. Conzet, P. Plotnik, Thomas Lanway, J. F. Powers, F. L. Scherer, N. Frank, Martin Nelson,

Albert Eppel, L. M. Maxfield. A special election was called April 10, 1894, to consider the proposition of issuing ten \$1,000 bonds, payable annually from 1896 to 1905. There were 128 votes in favor of the proposition and 64 against it. One was rejected. May 14, William A. Pike and G. W. Sublette were authorized to make the plans. June 6, it was voted to purchase suitable land. June 20, the bids were opened, and the contract for the waterworks let to C. W. Kerrick, and the contract for the electric plant to the General Electric Co. June 27, 1894, Milton Muckey was appointed engineer of the waterworks and the electric light plant. July 10, N. K. Coffin was named as superintendent of construction. October 22, it was announced that the lamps and sockets were to be furnished free by the original patrons. The waterworks were put in operation and the electric current turned on with an appropriate celebration on October 29. The formal acceptance by the village took place on November 9. When the waterworks were completed an agreement was made with the Great Northern Railway Co. to furnish that company with water for its water tanks at Delano.

1895. Judges of election, Adam Horsch, Newton K. Coffin; clerk of election, A. L. Mealey. Officers elected: President, I. Gutzwiller, Jr., A. W. Wittman, J. S. Shroeder; recorder, W. D. Young; treasurer, Louis P. Probst; justice of the peace, R. M. Walter; constables, J. P. Bernick and George Goodrick. September 16, William F. Kohler resigned as mayor, and I. Gutzwiller, Jr., became the acting mayor. Mr. Kohler is now a leading citizen of Winona, Minn. He is president of the Minnesota Harness Co., and president of the Ke-ox-ah Festival Association, an association of National fame, which gives an annual pageant at Winona reviving the glories and splendors of the ancient Sioux Indians. December 15, J. S. Schroeder resigned as councilman and John Coolen, Sr., was appointed to fill the place.

1896. Judges of the election, Andrew Hauseman, A. L. Belt; clerk of the election, W. D. Young. Officers elected: President, I. Gutzwiller, Jr.; trustees, Washington Rader, Adam Horsch, John Coolen; recorder, Wyatt Jones; treasurer, Louis P. Probst; justice of the peace, W. H. Frazee. On June 18, it was decided to erect a hose tower and have a bell in the fire station. A fountain was also erected this year, and the last payment made on it July 20.

1897. Judge of election, Washington Rader; clerks of the election, W. R. Johns, Charles Conzet; challenger, J. D. Young. Officers elected: President, J. E. Borsch; trustees, Nick Frank, H. Buck, ——— Knoll; recorder, L. M. Maxfield; treasurer, Louis P. Probst; constable, George E. Goodrich; justice of the peace, R. M. Walter. ——— Knoll refused to serve as trustee and

Adam Horsch was appointed in his place. December 20 the office held by Nick Frank was declared vacant.

1898. Judges of election, N. K. Coffin, H. J. Bock; clerk, George E. Goodrich. Officers elected: President, T. B. Rader; trustees, J. E. Borsch, A. Horsch, A. E. Johnson; recorder, L. M. Maxfield; treasurer, Louis P. Probst; justice of the peace, W. H. Frazee; marshal, Martin Nelson; assessor, Valentine Eppel. April 26, J. E. Borsch resigned as trustee and C. M. Conzet was appointed to fill the place.

1899. Judges of election, N. K. Coffin, and T. S. Kerr; clerk of election, L. M. Maxfield. Officers elected: President, John Lohmiller; trustees, H. J. Bock, T. B. Rader, John Brandser; recorder, P. R. Peterson; treasurer, L. P. Probst; assessor, Valentine Eppel; justice of the peace, R. M. Walter; constable, J. A. Merriman.

1900. Judges of election, W. Rader, and T. S. Kerr; clerk, P. R. Peterson. Officers elected: President, John Lohmiller; trustees, H. J. Bock, H. E. Johnson, A. G. Jones; recorder, L. M. Maxfield; treasurer, Louis P. Probst; marshal and night watchman, J. A. Merriman; street commissioner, D. Welker. On June 30, A. E. Johnson resigned as trustee, moving away and on August 18 John Brandser was elected. September 11, a special meeting was held to vote on issuing \$2,000 bonds for the purpose of extending the water system. It was lost by a vote of 54 against and 49 in favor of it. A communication was read from Vinnie R. Smith, on November 19, claiming damages in the sum of \$5,000 on account of defective sidewalk. The claim was disallowed by the council and suit was brought. An ordinance was passed to elect the city marshal at the regular election which was to be held on the second Wednesday in March.

1901. President, Adams Horsch; trustees, J. W. Lindsley, E. A. Zebarth, C. M. Conzet; recorder, Fred C. Caspohl; treasurer, Frank Schaffer; justice of the peace, R. M. Walter; constables, C. L. Belt, J. A. Merriman; assessor, Valentine Eppel; marshal, J. A. Merriman; street commissioner, John Ludasher. In response to a petition signed by thirty-six legal voters, a special election was held August 26, 1901. The matters which came up for discussion were whether or not bonds to the amount of \$1,500 should be issued against the village of Delano, for the purpose of purchasing a public park. It was also decided to elect a justice of the peace to fill the place of O. L. Billings, deceased. The judges at this election were Fred Brueshaber and T. E. Wolfenden. The voting on the park matter resulted in a vote of 61 for and 37 against. The justice of the peace elected was W. H. Frazee. On January 2, 1902, a committee was appointed to purchase park land. It was decided to buy the Rufus Fandset lots, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, block 3, Sims' Park addition

to Delano, for \$350, and also Mrs. Creamer's property on the east side of the road, formerly used for ball grounds, on the road leading from Delano to Rockford for the price of \$1,125.

1902. Judges of election, N. K. Coffin, R. S. Kerr; clerk, T. E. Wolfenden. Officers elected: President, John Lohmiller; trustees, George P. Schaeffer, A. W. Wittman, Adams Horsch, J. D. Young; treasurer, Frank Schaffer; recorder, Fred Brueshaber; assessor, Valentine Eppel; justice of the peace, W. H. Frazee; street commissioner, Charles Belt; marshal, J. A. Merriman. March 22, Adam Horsch declined to qualify as trustee and T. B. Rader was appointed. On April 19, George S. Kittock was appointed as trustee to fill the place of George P. Schaffer, who has resigned. E. H. Farnham was appointed attorney for the village of Delano for one year. At a special meeting E. H. Farnham resigned as village attorney and was appointed as recorder to fill the place of Fred Brueshaber.

1903. Officers elected: President, John Lohmiller; trustees, J. D. Young, George S. Kittock, John B. Plattner; recorder, E. H. Farnham; treasurer, T. G. Schaffer; assessor, Valentine Eppel; marshal, J. A. Merriman; justice of the peace, R. M. Walter; constables, J. A. Merriman, C. L. Belt; street commissioner, C. L. Belt.

1904. Judges of election, Fred Brandes, Andrew Hauseman, G. Hauseman; clerk of election, R. M. Walter. Officers elected: President, John Lohmiller; trustees, J. D. Young, George L. Kittock, John B. Plattner; recorder, E. H. Farnham; treasurer, L. P. Probst; assessor, Valentine Eppel; justice of peace, W. H. Frazee; marshal, J. A. Merriman; street commissioner, C. L. Belt. At a special election May 24, bonds for \$7,500 were authorized. They were to run for a period of ten years at 5 per cent. For improvement of streets, etc., nine bonds of \$500 and one of \$300 were allowed. Two bonds of \$500 each were for the repair of the village hall. Three bonds of \$500 each were for refunding of the park bonds.

1905. Judges of the election held March 14, Andrew Hauseman, T. S. Kerr; clerk, N. K. Coffin. Officers elected: President, Adam Horsch; trustees, John E. Borsch, Henry Bock, A. L. Mealey; treasurer, Louis P. Probst; recorder, Fred Brandes; assessor, Fred Brueshaber; justice of peace, August Sieloff; constable, J. A. Merriman, Charles L. Belt; marshal, J. A. Merriman; street commissioner, C. L. Belt. Fred Brueshaber failed to qualify so C. A. Brunkow was appointed assessor. April 25, August Sieloff resigned as justice of the peace and W. M. Mowatt was appointed. On this same date it was decided to have the sewer extended and have the park cleaned up and platted. It was also decided to build two prison cells. July 17,

S. M. Ash was appointed to fill the place of August Sieloff, justice of peace.

1906. Judges of the election, Fred Brueshaber, T. S. Kerr; clerk, John Lohmiller. Officers elected: President, Adam Horsch; trustees, John E. Borsch, A. L. Mealey, H. J. Bock; recorder, Fred Brandes; treasurer, Louis P. Probst; assessor, C. H. Green; justices of peace, R. M. Walter, William H. Frazee; marshal, J. A. Merriman; street commissioner, Darwin Walker. July 16, the Watertown Telephone Co. was granted permission to extend through Delano a direct line to the Twin Cities. July 24, this line was given permission to connect with the central station of the Tri State Telephone Co., thus extending the Watertown service to Delano. August 28, additional property was purchased by the city, this being lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in block 4; lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in block 3, both blocks being in Sims Park addition. September 12 a new ordinance was passed regarding the electric light and water plant. January 21, 1907, an ordinance was passed allowing the Delano Creamery Co., to build a creamery on part of Rockford street.

1907. Judges of election, Henry J. Bock, T. S. Kerr; clerk, Charles E. Wright. Officers elected: President, E. F. Ziebarth; trustees, O. J. Lundsten, Andrew W. Kittock, C. A. Brunkow; recorder, Fred Brandes; treasurer, Louis P. Probst; assessor, C. H. Green; constables, J. A. Merriman, Charles L. Belt. On March 18, J. A. Merriman was appointed marshal and Charles L. Belt, street commissioner. April 10, the council decided to use coal instead of wood as fuel at the power house and also to shut off the water at night. December 2, it was decided to extend the electric lights to the west side of the river. Sewer extensions were also started.

There was considerable agitation this year over the question of extending Second street under the tracks. It was alleged that as originally platted Second street extended clear through, that the railroad was occupying property that had been dedicated as a street, and that the railroad should make an overhead crossing. The matter continued to be agitated for several years, was carried into court, was decided in the district court in favor of the village, but in the supreme court in favor of the railroad. The original plat of Delano, on file at the court house disappeared during the litigation and has never since come to light.

1908. Judges of election, Thad. S. Kerr, F. H. Lindsley; clerk, Andrew Hauseman. Officers elected: President, E. F. Ziebarth; trustees, John Lohmiller, Henry J. Bock, Joseph Bauman; treasurer, Louis P. Probst; recorder, Fred Brandes; assessor, Simon Weldele; justices of peace, R. M. Walter, W. H. Frazee. On March 10, Dr. and Mrs. Boucher were killed on the grade crossing near the railroad station, and on March 12 the council met to

discuss the matter of compelling the railroad to provide some safety device at that place. March 26, a hearing was held before the State Railroad Commission to discuss this matter. The council requested either an opening of Second street or a watchman and automatic gates or some other similar device at the grade crossing. On August 10, it was decided to extend the sewer system.

1909. Judges of election, John Lohmiller, Henry J. Bock; clerk, E. H. Farnham. Officers elected: President, E. F. Ziebarth; trustees, Joseph Bauman, John Schoust, Fred Brueshaber; treasurer, Louis P. Probst; recorder, Fred Brandes; assessor, Simon Weldele; constables, C. L. Belt, J. A. Merriman. March 15, J. A. Merriman was appointed marshal, and on March 16, Charles L. Belt was appointed street commissioner. April 19, C. J. Buckley was granted permission to extend the sewer to his plant, the "Eagle," at his own expense. Nov. 15, it was ordered that the historic flag pole which had stood on the corner of Bridge and River streets since the earliest days be removed. During this year it was decided that the old water tank which had been used for the last seventeen years should be replaced by a new cypress tank with a capacity of 50,000 gallons, and that also a steel tower 60 feet high be built. This was authorized at a special election held on December 14, the vote being 76 in favor and 11 against and one blank vote. Bonds to the amount of \$2,500 were issued. The tank was started on February 1, 1910.

1910. Judges of election, W. H. Frazee, Simon Wedele; clerk, H. L. Bock. Officers elected: President, Charles E. Parker; trustees, Joseph Bauman, George Horsch, Paul Platnick; recorder, Fred Brandes; treasurer, Louis P. Probst; justices of peace, R. M. Walter, John Naslund. March 21, J. A. Merriman was appointed marshal, and Charles L. Belt street commissioner. April 5, the following Park committee was decided upon: F. H. Lindsley, Louis P. Probst, Adam Horsch. April 18, the old tower and water tank were ordered removed. Henry J. Bock was appointed justice of peace instead of John Naslund. On July 18, the water tower was completed. On February 6, 1911, a new engine was purchased for the electric light plant. The flat water rate had been agitated, but on February 20 the meter system was sanctioned.

1911. Judges of election, Joseph Bauman, George Horsch; clerk, R. M. Walter; George Horsch was disqualified by reason of being a candidate, so T. S. Kerr was substituted "viva voce." Officers elected: President, Charles E. Parker; trustees, George Horsch, Charles Sell, Thomas Leboosky; recorder, Fred Brandes; treasurer, Louis P. Probst; justice of peace, F. H. Lindsley; assessor, Simon Weldele; constables, J. A. Merriman, Christian Schneider. March 20, George C. Brandes was appointed street commissioner and J. A. Merriman marshal. A report of the cost

of the water tower and tank showed that it amounted to \$3,227.14. On August 28, the extension of the sewer was again considered. November 6, it was voted to repair the pump.

1912. Judges of election, Simon Weldele, Charles Sell; clerk, Enos R. Eppel. Officers elected: President, Charles E. Parker; trustees, Christ. Fautsch, Thomas Leboosky, George Horsch; recorder, Fred Brandes; treasurer, L. P. Probst; justice of peace, R. M. Walter; water commissioner, Charles L. Belt; marshal, J. A. Merriman. Christ. Schneider moved away and Charles L. Belt was appointed constable. March 18, Charles Stein, Jr., was appointed fire warden. May 27, Charles H. McNaughton was appointed constable, as Charles L. Belt had not qualified. July 16, a meeting was held to talk over the matter of getting electric power from Howard Lake. August 13, a special election was called and by a vote of 107 in favor and 12 against it was decided to sell the electric light plant to the Central Minnesota Light and Power Co. On October 1, the plant was turned over to this company. On March 4, 1913, a special election was held at which it was decided to issue \$8,000 bonds for extending the water works. The votes were 179 for and 18 against the act.

1913. Judges of election, R. M. Walter, Henry J. Boek; clerk of election, Enos R. Eppel. Officers elected: President, Charles E. Parker; trustees, C. C. Fautsch, George Horsch, John Hurley; treasurer, Louis P. Probst; recorder, Fred Brandes; assessor, Simon Weldele; justice of peace, Frank H. Lindsley; constables, J. A. Merriman and Charles H. McNaughton. March 17, J. A. Merriman was appointed marshal and Charles McNaughton street commissioner. March 24, Enos R. Eppel was appointed as assessor, as Simon Weldele refused to accept the position. Charles E. Parker resigned as mayor on May 19, and Adam Horsch was appointed his successor. May 31, an agreement was made with the Central Minnesota Light and Power Co. to pay for the supplies turned over to them by the village. July 15, the tool shed was moved from the power house to the rear of the city hall. July 28, John H. Grasinger was appointed trustee to fill the place of C. C. Fautsch, who had died. During this administration the Central Minnesota Electric Light and Power Co. transferred their contract and franchise to the Power Distributing Co. This company through its representative, W. Baer Ewing, asked for a lease of the power house and also for an extension of time to furnish Delano with an alternating night and day current. The time granted expired September 19, 1913. On September 20, a meeting was held and a resolution was made declaring that the company had failed to carry out their contract, had failed to install and put into operation a 110-volt alternating system and to furnish a twenty-four hour service, and therefore had forfeited all payment and improvements. The village decided to furnish their own

system and equipment and to enlarge its scope. On September 22, W. Baer Ewing was given permission to operate the plant pending further negotiations, providing he furnished a bond of \$5,000. He, however, failed to furnish the bond, and on September 22, the president and recorder took possession in the name of the village. November 3, N. G. Sandberg was given the same position in the plant that he had before. A citizens' committee was appointed to revise the water rates, those on the committee being Charles A. Bremkow, E. F. Ziebarth and R. M. Walter.

1914. Judges of election, Henry J. Bock, Andrew C. Pogreba; clerk of the election, Andrew Hauseman. Officers elected: President, Andrew C. Pogreba; trustees, John H. Grasinger, John Schaut, John Hurley; recorder, Fred Brandes; treasurer, Charles J. Lohmiller; justice of peace for two years, R. M. Walter. On March 13, R. M. Walter was appointed executive officer of the board of health, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. B. V. Lares. March 16, J. A. Merriman was appointed marshal, night watchman and janitor. Charles L. Belt was appointed street commissioner.

Delano Hook and Ladder Company. No. 1 was the pioneer fire company of Delano. It was organized August 1, 1876, at the home of John Steffes, who had been very active in creating interest in such a move. The officers elected were: Foreman, John Steffes; first lieutenant, William Fenkner second assistant, William L. Van Eman; clerk and treasurer, G. T. Mulford; steward, E. Kurtz; standing committee, John Morth, Ole O. Erwig, Daniel Fish and Valentine Eppel. There were about twenty-five original members. A truck was made in the village at a cost of \$80, and the company had its first parade October 26.

November 28, 1879, the Delano Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 was reorganized as the Delano Fire Company, the first officials of the new organization being John Steffes, Henry C. Parslow and Andrew Rehder.

At a special election held February 23, 1880, it was voted to lay a tax of five mills to buy a hand fire engine. When the engine arrived, however, it was not satisfactory and was not accepted.

The Empire Engine and Hose Company No. 1 was organized May 10, 1880, with the following officers: Foreman, H. H. Blum; first assistant, A. J. Willard; second assistant, Swan Erickson; secretary, C. B. Moody; treasurer, E. J. Swedebach; steward, O. L. Billings. At a special election held March 26, 1881, by a vote of 25 to 6, the people voted bonds to the amount of \$1,000, payable \$200 annually, for the purchase of a fire engine and other apparatus.

In April, 1880, a fire engine was purchased from the city of Mankato for \$600. The village also paid the Hook and Ladder

Company \$200 for its truck house, ladders, truck, apparatus and fixtures, which included all of its property except the flag. The Empire Engine and Hose Company was recognized by the village, and with the Hook and Ladder Company was included in the fire department, H. Dyer being chosen chief of the fire department, and John Steffes the first assistant.

June 6, 1881, it was voted by the city council to erect two platforms for fire protection purposes, and it was also voted that there should be two cisterns, one of which should be created from the public well. But on July 22, the action in regard to the public well was rescinded. December 5, 1881, the village cistern was ready to be filled, and it was ordered that the fire department should do the filling.

February 17, 1896, the city council reorganized the fire department. There was to be a chief, three assistants and a fire warden. There were to be five crews of hose men, and a hook and ladder crew, each crew to consist of seven men, or more if the council should so decide.

March 30, 1896, the firemen were: George Goodrich, R. M. Walters, Charles Johnson, Charles Wies, Sr., Paul Platnick, Frank Schaffer, J. A. Wharton, John Coolen, Jr., Adam Horsch, Charles Belt, Frank Sherer, George Dyer, Frank Swadner, Enos Eppel, B. Yancey, William Mowatt, Charles H. Green, John B. Platner, Edward Buck, Henry Buck, N. R. Coffin, A. L. Mealy, Fred Knoll, H. V. Wilder, J. E. Borsh.

The organization of the Fire Relief Association was authorized August 17, 1908.

FRENCH LAKE TOWNSHIP.

French Lake is located in the northwestern part of the county and embraces township 120, range 28. It is bounded on the north by Southside, on the east by Albion, on the south by Cokato, and on the west by Meeker county. The township was originally all timber land, broken and hilly in the west and northwest, and rolling in the south and east. The town is watered by the winding course of the north fork of the Crow river, and by numerous lakes, among the largest of which are Hutchins and French lakes.

The first actual settler in French Lake was Ernest Howard. Born in Belgium, he came to the United States in the early fifties and located in Fond du Lac, Wis. In 1856 he came to Minnesota. In the meantime, in the spring of that year, a territorial road had been cut through the Big Woods across French Lake township from Monticello to Forest City, located in Meeker county on the Big Prairie. Over this road many pioneers traveled through French Lake looking for prairie lands to the

west. Mr. Howard was one of those who started out to follow this road. Hiring a team at Monticello, he loaded his goods onto a wagon, and with his family started out for Forest City, October 10, 1856. Toward evening they reached section 15, French Lake township. The wagon there broke down, and the released horses started back to Monticello, leaving the family in the wilderness, without shelter and with very little food. The next day a snow storm set in. It was evident that the rescue party which they expected would set out from Monticello as soon as the horses arrived there was not to materialize. So Mr. Howard built a small log cabin for temporary shelter. Still no aid came, so the family decided to stay there for the winter and to go on in the spring. But when spring came they were attached to the neighborhood and had made up their minds to remain. A son, John Howard, was the first white child born in the township. Being almost destitute at the time of settlement, the family had hard times and were in rather straightened circumstances for several years, but the advent of the ginseng buyers enabled them to pay for their land and to establish themselves comfortably on the place where their hired horses had unceremoniously dumped them.

In the winter of 1856-57, several persons established themselves in the township. Among them was Casimir Brasseur, a native of Canada, who in March, 1857, married Genevieve Howard, daughter of Ernest Howard. This was the first marriage in the township.

In April, 1857, Andrew, Daniel and George McDonald came from Nova Scotia and settled here. Andrew took the northeast quarter and Daniel the northwest quarter of section 24, and developed two of the best farms in the township. George took a claim on the southeast quarter of section 13, adjoining Andrew's. In 1864 he sold this farm to Charles Chevalier, returned to Nova Scotia for an operation on his eyes, and died soon afterward. It was on a part of the original claim of George McDonald that the Church of St. Ignatius was afterward built.

In the spring of 1858, M. C. O'Donahue and Thomas O'Laughlin settled on section 10. They were the forerunners of an influx of sturdy Irish settlers. O'Donahue was chairman of the town and justice of the peace for many years, and for a time was county commissioner. O'Laughlin was postmaster for a time and held a number of important town offices.

John Charles, P. Girard and others, Belgians, Frenchmen and Canadians, came in 1859 and 1860. Most of the early settlers were either Belgians or Irish. Later the Scandinavians from Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland began to fill up the town. Very few Americans were in the town in the early days. Among them may be mentioned: Owen Groves, Francis B. Ide

and Franklin Guinn, in section 34; A. D. Kingsley in section 22, and S. B. Hutchins in section 6.

Twin Lakes, later called Portland, was laid out on the southeast quarter of the south half of section 14, by Sydney Shaw, of Machias, Maine, and Henry Averill, of Louisville, Kentucky. Twin Lakes was the name which had been given to the neighboring bodies of water, and for a time the village was so designated, but when the formal plat and survey were made in the summer of 1857, the name Portland was adopted. As was customary with the proprietors of the early townsites, the promoters of Portland located on their maps churches, hotels, schoolhouses, railroads, mills, business houses and parks, and many lots were sold. A hotel was erected and opened by James Curtis from Maine. But the crash came when the proprietors did not properly enter the land at the land office, and in 1859, Mrs. Hannah O'Laughlin from Missouri, came and took possession of the claim.

When the county commissioners created Albion, April 6, 1858, it embraced the present towns of Albion and French Lake. The first election was held May 11, 1858. On June 9, 1865, on petition of about thirty legal voters, township 120, range 28, was set off and named French Lake. The first meeting was held on July 7, 1865, at the home of Mrs. Hannah O'Laughlin on section 14, and the following officers were elected: Supervisors, Michael O'Shea (chairman), Patrick Kennedy and Michael O'Laughlin; town clerk, M. L. O'Laughlin; treasurer, Michael O'Laughlin; justices of the peace, M. C. O'Donahue and M. L. O'Laughlin.

The first highway laid out in the town of French Lake was the Monticello and Forest City road, in the spring of 1856. The course of this road was east and west. Later other roads were established extending north and south. The meanderings of the Crow river through twenty-five miles of the town requires many bridges. The first was built in 1873, in section 27, on the old Cokato road. It was built at a cost of \$450, of which \$300 was furnished by the state and \$150 by the county. The next bridge was built in 1879 on section 20, by A. D. Kingsley, at a cost of about \$350, the county of Wright and the towns of Cokato and French Lake assisting. The third bridge was built in 1882, likewise by A. D. Kingsley. It cost \$435, the county paying \$250, and volunteer subscribers the remainder.

In the spring of 1879, A. D. Kingsley purchased from John Charles, seventeen acres in the northwest quarter of section 22, near the bridge on the Cokato road, and erected a dam and saw-mill. Before coming here Mr. Kingsley had put in operation the mills at Old Waverly and had sold out to C. W. Bonniwell.

Peter McCormick taught the first school in town in 1861. The first schoolhouse was built in 1863.

Like the other towns, French Lake went through the usual vicissitudes of poverty and hard work, handicapped by the grasshopper ravages and difficulties of travel. Like the other pioneers, the people here were greatly benefited by the ginseng trade. The town was depopulated by the Indian scares of 1862 and 1863. Some went to Monticello, but many went further and never returned. A few of the men remained in town during the scare of 1863, scouting from point to point, with the cabin of the Holmes brothers in Albion as general headquarters. When the settlers returned after the scare was over they found their crops ruined and their live stock strayed away.

John Howard, son of Ernest Howard, the first settler, was the first white child born in the township. The date of his birth was October 10, 1858. The first marriage was that of Casimir Brasseur and Genevieve Howard, March 15, 1857. The first death was that of John Kean, January 10, 1862. He was buried in St. Michael's cemetery, Frankfort. Joseph Perron was the oldest person who ever lived in this county. He died June 9, 1879, at the alleged age of 113 years. He came from Quebec, Canada, in 1864, and was the father of eighteen children.

French Lake village is a thriving little business centre with a population of about 100 people. It is located twenty-five miles west of Buffalo, and six miles south of Annandale. It is an inland village and has a bank, a creamery, two general stores and a blacksmith shop. Not far away is a good mill.

MAPLE LAKE TOWNSHIP.

Maple Lake embraces the northern half of township 120, range 26, and the south half of township 121, range 26. The town is bounded on the north by Silver Creek, on the east by Monticello and Buffalo, on the south by Chatham, and on the west by Corrinna and Albion. It was originally all timber land, with natural meadow openings. The east part of the town is somewhat hilly and broken, but the north and west are rolling. The soil is a rich dark loam, with clay subsoil. The town has numerous lakes and is well watered by small streams. The largest lake is Maple lake in the central part of the township.

A road from Monticello to Forest City was laid out through this town in the winter of 1855-56, and in the spring of 1856 several claims were marked out within the township along the line of this road in the spring of 1856, but few improvements were made.

The first actual settler was Joseph Rackliff, who in May, 1856, took a claim on the southwest quarter of section 35, township 121, range 25, made quite a clearing, erected a house, and

in October of the same year brought his family and established his permanent home. John Rackliffe and Loren Wade, with their families, arrived in Wright county, May 1, 1856, and lived on Monticello prairie until October, when they moved to Maple Lake and took claims near that of Joseph Rackliffe.

Other settlers who came in the fall of 1856 were Frank Stone, M. Currier and Guy Hamilton. Following these came Henry Meyers, Patrick Flaherty, Michael Welton, Richard Jude, M. Pratt, Dr. Rufus Sargent, E. B. McCord, James Somers, James Madigan, Martin Kotilinek, Patrick O'Loughlin, Edward O'Brien and Owen Dailey. Patrick Butler came in the spring of 1860, settled in the southwest quarter of section 27, and became a leading citizen.

The story of the townsite of Geneva is similar to hundreds of other now forgotten Minnesota villages. Dr. Rufus Sargent, of Reading, Penn., came here in August, 1857, and laid out a village in the southwest quarter of section 33, on the northwest shore of Maple lake. About 200 acres were platted, city shares sold, and elaborate plans were projected. Among the men interested were Samuel Bennett, C. B. Jordan, J. C. Haven, S. E. Adams, T. M. Brown and J. G. Smith. A small clearing was made, and a building erected for a store and a hotel. E. B. McCord, of Reading, Penn., was induced to take an interest in the hotel, the store and the building. He arrived June 12, 1858, and was followed in October by his family. Instead of an embryo city he found an unfinished board shanty, with a few goods scattered about, one room answering the purpose of living room, bedroom, store, hotel and office all in one, without stove, chairs or table. Having been previously engaged in professional callings, his training had not been of such a nature as to fit him for pioneer life. Dr. Sargent left in 1858. A tract 197 acres in extent had been entered for townsite purposes, but the site was later vacated and divided among the three town proprietors who then remained. Before the site was vacated its name was changed to Maple Lake. The present village of Maple Lake is about two miles away.

The county commissioners created Maple Lake, April 6, 1858, and ordered that the first election should be held May 11, 1858. But through a neglect to post the notices the meeting was not held at that date. The first election was held August 4, 1858, and the following officers were elected: Supervisors, E. B. McCord (chairman), William Hartford and Martin Hawley; town clerk, Rufus Sargent; justice of the peace, Charles Coleman. September 14, 1858, the supervisors appointed the following officers for the town; Supervisors, M. V. B. Holway (chairman), S. Wade and F. Stone; clerk, Dr. Rufus Sargent; justices of the peace, Joseph V. Rickliff and E. B. McCord; constable, William

Mitchell. When the town was organized it embraced the same area as at present. In 1865 an effort was made to place the south half in Chatham township, but the matter was carried to the courts, and the effort failed.

William Elsenpeter was married to Mary White, May 10, 1862. A daughter, Clara, was born to Guy Hamilton, June 18, 1857. Patrick Kline died September 12, 1857. The first school was taught by E. B. McCord in 1860. About the same time school was kept at Lake Ramsey, with Owen Dailey as teacher.

Rev. M. S. Harriman held religious services in this town as early as 1857 and 1858. In 1859 and 1860, Rev. M. Fox, of Monticello, preached. A union Sunday school of the Protestant faith was organized in 1860 and continued for several years.

Being in the heavily timbered region, Maple Lake had few gardens to suffer from the grasshopper ravages of 1856 and 1857. But the few settlers who came in the late fifties had other things to contend with, and with some of them times were very hard indeed. Many were about to leave in 1860, when news arrived of the fact that the people in certain other parts of the county were making money selling ginseng. The settlers at once started their search, and soon prosperity reigned where poverty had previously been the rule.

When the Sioux arose in 1862, word reached Maple Lake just at dark that the people of Albion were all slaughtered. There were few horses and oxen in the township, and the people started out on foot for Monticello; men, women and children rushing along in disorder, taking little more than the clothes on their back, and leaving their stock and houses uncared for. After a few weeks, however, they returned. In June, 1863, during the next scare, the people were braver. They gathered near the home of Joseph Rackliffe, and made a stand on the high land where the church is now located. There they made some provisions for defense. Some still attended to their stock and crops, seeking shelter with the encampment only at night.

Nearly all the American families died or moved away. The Irish pioneers were joined by others of the same nationality, and in later years there was an influx of sturdy families from Germany, Canada and Bohemia, who brought the town to a high rank as an agricultural center.

MAPLE LAKE VILLAGE.

Maple Lake, with its six hundred active citizens, is one of the busiest and most prosperous villages in Wright county. Its streets are broad and well kept, its churches, schools and public buildings are sightly and modern, and its business section, which is constantly being augmented with splendid brick blocks, is the scene of bustling activity.

Since the days of the early settlers, the vicinity of what is now Maple Lake village has been a prosperous community, with sturdy citizens and rich farms. Through this beautiful spot, late in 1886, came the "Soo" line, and the station was established at the present location. Then the business began to grow. At first only a few scattering stores were built, and as the village prospered substantial buildings were erected, and gradually modern brick buildings began to replace the wooden ones that were originally put up, until now the principal street, which is a block away from what was originally intended to be the business street, presents the appearance of a small metropolis. The residence section, too, is unusually attractive.

Near the business center is a beautiful park, with baseball grounds, grand stand, tennis courts, grove, pavilion and the like, giving the widest opportunity for recreation, outings and athletic meets. The splendid brick schoolhouse is a monument to the interest which the people take in education, and the city hall is also sightly and ample. This city hall was formerly the schoolhouse, but was purchased from the district in 1907 for \$1,000, and is now used for a public hall, fire department, council chambers and general public purpose. In it the Mothers' Club in the fall of 1914 established a rest room which is a boon to the women who come to the village from the neighboring farms and find there a place where they can make their headquarters, visit, rest and care for their children. Next to the city hall is the pumping station, equipped with a 15-horsepower engine. The tower is 130 feet high, and has a capacity of 50,000 gallons. The artesian well is 386 feet deep, the underlying granite being penetrated for seven feet. The fire protection is ample, the fire department being well equipped. Thomas McAlpin is the chief and Louis Lamer the assistant chief.

Maple Lake is eight miles northwest of Buffalo. It has Catholic and Adventist churches, a Commercial Club, two banks, a creamery, a hotel, two grain elevators, flour and saw mills, and many business houses. The principal shipments are grain, live stock, produce and wood.

A brief business directory follows: P. B. Jude, postmaster; Henry Adam, general store (Albion Center); George P. Antil, harnesses; Atlantic Elevator Co., Henry Jude, agent; Stephen Bierema, general store; B. O. Croner, general store (Silver Creek); Peter Dahm, wagonmaker; De Soto Creamery and Produce Co.; Thomas F. Doyle, railroad, express and telegraph agent; Henry and William Elsenpeter, hardware; Mrs. Mary L. Ertel, drugs; N. Fredericks, billiards; J. P. and T. C. Gorman, livery; J. J. Gorman, blacksmith; H. H. Haferbilt, pool (Silver Creek); J. F. Hamilton, barber; R. A. Jude & Son, general store; Aug. F. and Henry Happe, general store; Frank Happe, hotel; C. A. Henneman, gen-

eral store (Silver Creek); Andrew Hero, harness (Silver Creek); Hstrup & Larson, creamery (Albion Center); Joseph Kevany, general store; Johnson Bros., hardware (Silver Creek); Kling Bros., general store (Silver Creek); Patrick H. Leahy, hardware; Thomas McAlpin, flour mill; James E. Madigan, lawyer; Maple Lake Commercial Club (C. E. Jude, president; A. W. Nary, secretary; Thomas Madigan, treasurer); Maple Lake Co-operative Creamery Association (N. D. Vandergon, president; A. Westrup, manager); Maple Lake Messenger, Albert W. Nary, publisher; Maple Lake State Bank (W. E. Feeney, president; Thomas Madigan, cashier); Maple Lake Telephone Co.; G. Malaliva, shoemaker; Julius Mayer, confectionery; Alex. Muller, furniture; Albert W. Nary, publisher Maple Lake Messenger, stationery and news; T. Nelson, blacksmith; Northern Investment and Loan Co. (W. E. Feeney, president; J. E. Cowan, secretary); J. J. Nugent & Co. (Julius J. Nugent), general store; Osborne-McMillan Elevator Co. (David Coonan, agent); Jo. L. Reichel, saloon; Victor Rousseau, physician; Ulysses Savey, confectionery; Security State Bank (A. Westrup, president; D. Flaherty, cashier); Silver Creek Creamery Co., J. H. Whitney, manager (Silver Creek); T. F. Smith, saloon; Stolz & Haag, meats; Henry Stuhr, saw mill; John Tuberty, livery; Albert Westrup, lumber; Whitney Bros., saw mill (Silver Creek); Theo. A. Wissing, photographer; Charles Woyke, saloon.

The citizens of Maple Lake petitioned the county commissioners for the incorporation of the village, November 15, 1890. The commissioners ordered an election held at the office of M. O'Loughlin, C. H. Kohler and A. A. Jewett. The election was held December 23, 1890, forty-one voting for the proposition to incorporate and three against it. At that time the population of the village was 180.

Those who signed the petition for incorporation were: J. B. Roehrenback, M. O'Laughlin, P. H. Leahy, J. O. Jenkins, P. B. Amhuhl, C. B. Love, R. W. Bosworth, A. Westrup, Charles J. Ertel, Paul Malzahn, William Loeffler, Gustav Malzahn, Peter Dalm, J. D. Moore, J. Anderson, William Goodhard, H. F. Steege, A. A. Jewett, A. H. Jewett, C. B. McKey, Joseph Elsenpeter, Martin McAlpin, John Hamilton, C. H. Kohler, M. D., D. Kennedy, G. A. Garecke, Con Harrington, Charles A. Dygert, Henry Stuke, Andri Peters, John Tuberty, Edw. Scanlon, Adolph Derozier.

The corporate limits were described as follows: "Beginning at the quarter post on the W. side of Sec. 31, T. 121, R. 26, thence E. 160 rods to center of said Sec. 31 on the $\frac{1}{4}$ sub. div. line, thence S. following the N. and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ sub. div. line to the center of Sec. 6, T. 120, R. 26, being 320 rods, thence E. on the E. and W. qr. sub. div. line in said Sec. 6 80 rods to the N. E. cor. of the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. qr. of said Sec. 6, thence S. in a direct line on the $\frac{1}{16}$ sub. div. line 240 rods to the S. E. cor. of the N. W. qr. of the

N. E. qr. of the N. E. qr. of Sec. 7, T. 120, R. 26, thence W. on direct line on the 1/16 sub. div. lines 240 rods to the S. W. cor. of the N. E. qr. of the N. E. qr. of Sec. 12, T. 120, R. 27, thence N. following on the 1/16 sub. div. lines in a direct line through Sec. 1 of last aforesaid town and range 480 rods to the N. W. cor. of the S. E. qr. of the S. E. qr. of Sec. 36, T. 121, R. 27, thence E. 80 rods on the 1/16 sub. div. line to the sec. line on the E. side of said Sec. 36, thence N. 80 rods on said sec. line to place of beginning, 920 acres." Martin O'Laughlin was the first president of the village, and A. A. Jewett the first recorder.

MARYSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Marysville is situated in the central part of Wright county, and embraces township 119, range 26. It is bounded on the north by Chatham, on the west by Middleville, on the south by Woodland, and on the east by Rockford. The soil is dark or black loam, with clay subsoil. The surface is rolling but not very uneven or broken. The town is crossed by the north branch of the Crow river. The Waverly lakes, commonly called the Twin lakes, cover about 800 acres. There are fourteen smaller lakes. The town was originally covered with timber and natural meadows, the timber being hard maple, oak, elm, ash, basswood or linden and quite a little tamarack.

A road, or what might more properly be called a trail, was marked out and partly opened through the town in 1856, from Greenwood to Cokato, and a few claims were selected, but the early activities centered about the old village of Waverly, and there were no permanent settlements outside of the townsite until later.

M. Duffy was one of the assistants who helped John O. Brunius survey the town for the government in 1856. Though working for the government, he had in mind the location of several town sites. One of the places to which he gave favorable notice was in this township, at the north side of Little Waverly lake, where the water power, the advantages of location, and the opportunity for the rich development of the surrounding country all seemed favorable for the establishment of a village. Accordingly some time in 1856 he went to St. Paul and interested A. C. Morris and Deacon William and Asa Colwell. Morris was a banker. Deacon Colwell had been sheriff of Ramsey county. William Colwell was his brother and Asa Colwell his nephew. Soon after the partnership was formed, they laid out, surveyed and platted a townsite of about three hundred acres, on the northeast quarter of section 31 and the northwest quarter of section 32, along the north shore of Honey (Little Waverly) lake, and east to the shore of Acorn lake. The place was named Waverly from Waverly, in Tioga county, New York, the former home of the Colwells. The proprie-

tors at once hired men to clear the land, build a dam and erect the frame for a sawmill. Many persons were attracted here by the fame of the embryo city, but as the members of the townsite company had laid claim in the names of various persons, real and imaginary, to much of the desirable land in the township, the claim hunters were compelled to go further west.

In 1857 the work on the townsite still progressed. But there were many delays. The roads were bad, and the hauling of supplies and machinery was slow, difficult and even dangerous. But at last the dam was completed sufficiently for use, the sawmill was nearly done, and preparations for a gristmill were begun. A small store was erected and stocked with goods and other improvements made.

Some French-Canadians settled in the township this year: Francis Sanders on section 28, on the northeast shore of Acorn lake; Michael Roberts on the same section, and William Berthiaume, Edward Plouder and Peter Lebeau on sections 21 and 22.

The financial disaster of the fall of 1857 found all of the proprietors except Morris without money. There was a disagreement as to the division of the property, and things were at a standstill. In the spring of 1858, A. C. Morris and Asa Colwell went to the land office, and with Asa Colwell as a witness, Morris pre-empted and paid for all of the townsite that lay in the northeast quarter of section 31. This resulted in a still more serious quarrel, with A. C. Morris and Asa Colwell on one side and Deacon and William Colwell on the other. All work stopped. The store stock and the cattle disappeared. The machinery was left to rust. After doing what damage they could to each other, the proprietors separated and left the townsite project in ruins.

A. C. Morris sold his claim and mills to Louis Roberts, of St. Paul. In 1862, Roberts sold to A. D. Kingsley, who rebuilt the sawmill, and in 1868 built a gristmill.

In the meantime, Deacon and William Colwell were still in the possession of a part of the townsite, the northwest quarter of section 32. In 1860 they appointed Joseph Brown as an agent to hold the property. Brown moved onto the land, but made no efforts to improve it. He discovered that the land was subject to private entry and planned to borrow the money and by entering the land in his own name at the land office outwit his employers and get possession himself. He imparted the details of this plan to Martin Glover, who had moved to the neighborhood. Before Brown could take action, Glover hurried to the land office and entered the tract in his own name. In 1862, Glover sold to Andrew Doerfler, and the place is now excellent farm land.

The ginseng trade flourished in Marysville during the early sixties. Several traders located here, and ——— Lewis opened

a small store which he operated during the summer months. Farming was somewhat neglected and the people gave their attention to gathering the roots. Roads were bad, there was little market for farm produce, and ginseng became the chief source of revenue. Among those who did develop good farms, however, were Henry Lammers, Henry Bremer, G. M. Wright, Jeffery O'Connell and John McGenty. With the advent of the railroad in 1869, the Big Woods were cleared less slowly, and the town made excellent progress in agriculture.

When the first word of the Indian uprising of 1862 reached the town, all the people fled, many to Minneapolis, but some to Rockford, where they helped to build the fort. Men with plunder as their object endeavored to maintain the fright that was felt, and when the citizens finally did return they found that their houses had been robbed, their crops destroyed, their cattle driven off and their horses stolen. The Indians themselves would have done little more damage than did these wandering whites. In 1863 came a genuine massacre, when the Dustins, who lived in this town, were murdered by the Indians while on their way across Mooers' prairie. The flight from the town again depopulated this entire region. Some of the fugitives fled to Greenwood, where they helped to build the stockade around the Beaver House. But squads of scouts and soldiers were soon patrolling the woods, and the people returned to their homes.

When the county commissioners created the townships April 6, 1858, the north half of township 119, range 36, was attached to Buffalo, and the south half of the same Congressional township was made a part of Woodland. On May 14, 1866, the board in session at Monticello received a petition asking that township 119, range 26, be created as the town of Marysville. The petitioners alleged that bridge and road matters were somewhat neglected and that they had to travel an unreasonably long distance to transact town business. The petition was signed by G. W. Kriedler and thirty-one others. It was granted, and an order issued for the first town meeting to be held at Waverly, April 16, 1866. The following were the first officers: Supervisors, O. Berthiaume (chairman), Geoffrey O'Connell, John Christian; town clerk, John Treat; treasurer, John McGenty; justice, A. D. Kingsley. The early township records were burned at Old Waverly during the clerkship of C. B. Sleeper, in 1872.

The first school was taught by Mrs. Catherine Haines in 1860. It was kept in a small log cabin owned by Patrick Banning, and situated nearly opposite what was afterward the residence of John Young in section 30. No support was given by the county or town, but the teacher's wages of \$1.00 were raised by subscription by G. M. Wright. Mrs. P. Fallihee was also an early

teacher. A schoolhouse, 30 by 50 feet, with 20 feet posts, was built at Waverly in 1881. A schoolhouse, 26 by 40, two stories high, was built in the village of Montrose in 1880.

The first mill was erected in 1857 on the townsite of old Waverly by the proprietors, A. C. Morris and Deacon, William and Asa Colwell. It did not amount to much and the whole mill was in a state of ruin when purchased by A. D. Kingsley in 1862. Mr. Kingsley built a sawmill in 1862 and a gristmill in 1868. In 1874 he sold to C. W. Bonniwell, who developed one of the best mills in the county. It was burned February 22, 1882, but was at once rebuilt. A steam sawmill was built in 1872, on the land of G. M. Wright, now in the village of Montrose. The proprietors were J. N. Haven, Otto Haven and Dr. A. L. Tucker. In 1874 Dr. Tucker sold to W. H. Mapes, who in turn sold to J. N. Haven, who became the sole proprietor.

Michael Cline was born March 15, 1859, son of John Cline. David O'Connell, son of Geoffrey O'Connell, was born March 19, 1859. Michael Cassey and Ellen McHugh were married December 16, 1860. Johanna Hartwell died September 17, 1861.

The townsite of Marysville was projected in December, 1856, by Edward Ploudre and Peter Lebeau, French-Canadians, and A. S. Smith, who was afterward register of the land office at Forest City. The town was located on the north fork of the Crow river, occupying the southeast quarter of section 21, and the southwest quarter of section 22. The townsite was later surveyed and platted, and a number of shares were sold. In the spring of 1858 a road was cut from the site of Marysville to the present site of Montrose. An effort was made to bring steam sawmill engine and machinery from St. Paul, but the season was a wet one, the roads were bad, and the project was postponed.

One of the first things the mill was to be used for was the sawing of the lumber and boards for a large Catholic church. During the previous fall the larger timbers had been gotten out, James E. Cochrane, William Berthiaume, George Doerfler and others, assisting in cutting, hewing and hauling the timber. The church was to have been erected on the north side of the river near where Andrew Granger's residence was afterward located.

Timber was gotten out and framed for a bridge over the Crow river, logs were cut for the sawmill, a store and a blacksmith shop were put up, roads were partially opened in many directions, and the people awaited the arrival of the sawmill machinery. But it never came. The logs rotted, the hewed timber for the church dried up and was eventually burned, the bridge remained unfinished, the store was closed and the sound of the hammer on the anvil was heard no more. A. C. Smith withdrew his patronage, one by one the residents left, and finally

Edward Ploudre, the moving spirit of the project, after much privation, was forced to leave. Andrew Granger later had a good farm on a part of the townsite.

Geoffrey O'Connell, a native of Ireland, arrived January 8, 1858, took a claim in the northeast quarter of section 30, and built a habitation which was partly a log cabin and partly a dug-out. Later in the same year came Stephen Meister, John Cline, Thomas McHue, John McHue, and many others. Among those who came in 1859 were George M. Wright and Patrick Bannan, who settled in section 32; Thomas Muldoon on section 34; A. Gendrau on section 28; M. Reardon on section 31; James Birmingham on section 13; and various members of the Berthiaume family on sections 6 and 7.

The first road laid out through the town was the Mooers' prairie road, nearly on the line between Marysville and Woodland townships. It was partly opened by settlers, claim seekers and townsite owners in 1856, and was surveyed and laid out as a county road in 1857. In 1857 a road was opened from the present village of Montrose to what was then the townsite of Marysville, in section 22, on the Crow river. In 1858 a road was opened from Waverly to the north part of the town, crossing Crow river where the present Marysville bridge now is. In 1879, the citizens of Montrose, among whom were J. F. Miller, T. S. Gunn, G. M. Wright, J. N. Haven, W. H. Mapes and a few others, succeeded in having a road laid out directly from Montrose to Buffalo. The bridges over Crow river and Buffalo creek were built by individual enterprise. While the project was an expensive one it has more than justified the faith of the promoters, and is now one of the best roads in the country.

The first bridge over the Crow river in this township was built in 1860, near the lines between sections 21 and 22, at the old townsite of Marysville. It was rebuilt in 1864 and again in 1876. In 1874 a bridge was built over the river in section 13.

The first division of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, later the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, and now the Great Northern, was opened from St. Paul to Marysville in December, 1868. With the advent of the railroad came a new era of prosperity. Before this date much of timber cleared from the land was piled up and burned to get it out of the way. After the railroad came, the timber from the land would always sell for enough at least to pay for the clearing and fencing of the land. Then, too, a market was thus created for farm produce, making agricultural ventures much more profitable.

WAVERLY.

Waverly is widely noted for its progressiveness, its advantages of location, and the splendid civic spirit of its citizens.

It is an important grain center and a trading point of considerable consequence.

The village was formerly called Waverly Station to distinguish it from Old Waverly, a pioneer village which in the early days flourished about a mile away. Waverly Station was laid out by the railroad company on their land in the southwest quarter of section 33, at about the time that regular trains commenced operating in this locality in 1869. A railroad station was erected that year, and a grain house the next. The first store was opened by T. R. Barrett, who operated it for a few years, and then changed it to a hotel under the name of the Keystone House. The next store was that of George Doerfler, removed from Old Waverly. Thomas Clarke also opened a store. Patrick Fallihee opened a store in the spring of 1870. In 1879 he erected a large two-story building with a hall on the upper floor, and his store at that time became one of the largest and finest then in the county. In 1871, William Quinn & Co. opened a general store, but soon changed it to an agricultural implement supply house. In 1873, J. K. Cullen came from Watertown and opened a general store. John Giblin and others followed. The Waverly House was erected as a dwelling by A. Kommers in 1874 and was sold to H. C. Morneau who enlarged it and established the hotel.

From such beginnings the present village has grown. The business center is constructed largely of brick buildings, the city hall is a large and imposing structure of brick, and the Catholic church, Catholic school and public school standing in a row present a notable group of buildings and add materially to the appearance of the village. The city hall was built in 1893, and the public school house in 1905.

The village is on the Great Northern, thirty-eight miles from Minneapolis. It has the Catholic church mentioned above, a Presbyterian church, two banks, a flour mill, a creamery, a hotel and three grain elevators.

Lights are supplied by the Electric Light & Power Co., of St. Cloud. A public system supplies good water, and the park provides ample breathing space for recreation and sports. St. Mary's cemetery is a beautiful spot of repose, and well in keeping with the traditions of the church which maintains it. The Commercial Club is doing good work with R. H. Jewett as president and James P. McDonnell as secretary. Ample fire protection is furnished, a well equipped fire department being in charge of Chief Joseph Lyndon.

The people are believers in the "get together" spirit, and the fraternal principle has been well inculcated. Among the lodges represented here may be mentioned the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Modern Woodmen of

America, the Modern Brotherhood of America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Royal Neighbors of America, the D. of H. and others, in addition to the church organizations which are mentioned elsewhere.

Of its school, the people of Waverly are especially proud. It is a brick structure, two stories high, with basement, and is in charge of four teachers. In addition to a complete course, the school teaches manual training and music.

A brief business directory follows: Frank McDonnell, postmaster; J. E. Akilus, meats; Frank Baker, agent; A. Berkner & Son, flour mill; Oscar Bovy, barber; Cargill Elevator Co. (H. E. Learned, agent); Citizens' State Bank (J. Boland, president; W. H. Boland, cashier); Anna B. Cruzen, milliner; Frank Demarais, livery; George E. Demarais, saloon; Farmers' Elevator Co. (Lewis Bremer, president; Dennis Fitzpatrick, secretary; William Boland, treasurer); T. Fuller, saloon; A. C. Heifferon, harness; Hutchinson Produce Co., creamery (Oster); Charles Jerry, blacksmith; Jewett & Stegner (Roy H. Jewett, Moses B. Stegner), general store; Charles H. Jolicoeur, pool; J. J. Jolicoeur, confectionery; N. Jolicoeur, saloon; John Kelley, insurance agent; B. Kennedy, confectionery; John H. Kennedy, undertaker; W. N. King, hotel; E. J. Kohanek, saloon; Malmer Larson, lumber; John Lindgren, general store (Oster); Mrs. Rose Lydon, milliner; J. F. McDonnell, general store; J. P. McDonnell, publisher Waverly Star and Tribune; A. B. Morse, insurance agent; Gust Neuman, saloon; W. E. Nolan, blacksmith; Joseph Nuwash, hardware; Patrick O'Hair, drugs; J. H. Pususta, garage; William Quinn, farm implements; Mrs. C. M. Robasse, confectionery; Schmidt Brewing Co. (Jacob J. Schmalek, agent); J. A. Scott, veterinary surgeon; Harry Sorsky, clothing; State Bank of Waverly (J. M. Haven, president; A. B. Morse, vice-president; C. D. Michalson, cashier); State Elevator Co. (W. W. Scott, agent); Joseph Suk, shoemaker; W. J. Walsh, drugs; Waverly Creamery Association (L. W. Bremer, president; J. C. Nolan, secretary; Dennis Fitzpatrick, treasurer); Waverly Hotel; Waverly Star and Tribune, James R. McDonnell, publisher; Wright County Co-operative Co. (J. A. Dignan, president; O. J. Peterson, secretary and treasurer; John Larson, manager), general store; Wright County Telephone Co. (William Quinn, president; A. B. Morse, secretary; G. A. Beckner, treasurer).

Waverly Station was incorporated as a village in 1881. The first officers were: William Quinn, president; J. K. Cullen, L. V. Kyte and D. W. Flannigan, trustees; C. H. Cullen, recorder; C. H. Cullen, justice of the peace; D. W. Flannigan, constable.

The village was reincorporated as Waverly in 1885. The following notation appears in the county records: "March 16, 1885.

A special election called by the trustees of the village of Waverly for the purpose of ascertaining by ballot whether the village of Waverly should continue as then incorporated under a special act of the legislature or become reincorporated under the General Statute of Minnesota, was held on Monday, March 16, 1885. Due notice of said election having been given and the object of said election having been fully set forth in notices, polls opened at 10 a. m. and closed at 4 p. m. Number of votes polled, 41; for reincorporation, 41; against, none. The village of Waverly was therefore declared reincorporated under the General Statutes of Minnesota and same recorded in the village records. By order of the village council. H. Ch. Morneau, president; J. K. Cullen, John Giblin, P. E. Barrett, trustees. Attest, George Straub, village recorder."

MONTROSE.

Montrose is a pretty village of some four hundred people, located on the Great Northern thirty-five miles west of Minneapolis. It is surrounded by a rich prairie, and is neatly laid out, having some handsome residences. The brick schoolhouse is especially attractive. The village has Christian, German Lutheran and Methodist churches, a bank, a hospital, a nurses' training school, a creamery, a flour mill and grain elevator. The principal shipments are grain, wood, live stock and farm produce. A brief business directory follows: William H. Wright, postmaster; Oscar Balsinger, livery; P. E. Dahl, blacksmith; F. W. Eckerman, grocer; Farmers Co-operative Creamery Co. (C. H. Quinn, president; J. O. Turngren, secretary; Frank Ross, treasurer); E. P. Hawkins, physician; Edw. Hesse, general store (Whipple); Liberty Lumber Co., F. E. Belden, manager; William G. Michael, agent; L. F. Miller & Son, general store; Montrose Farmers Mercantile Co. (J. O. Turngren, president; J. W. Wright, secretary; W. G. Young, treasurer), general store; Montrose Fuel Co. (W. G. Young, president; G. F. Mumm, secretary and treasurer); Montrose Milling Co. (J. B. Thornquist, C. A. Denzel); Montrose Sanitarium, E. P. Hawkins, proprietor; F. W. Ruff, meats; C. P. Stapleton, confectionery; State Bank (H. C. Bull, president; E. W. Swanson, cashier); R. Steven, farm implements; A. C. Storey, harness; Thrope Elevator Co., Floyd Ferrell, agent; Paul Wiaderko, taxidermist; W. H. Wright, barber.

The history of the splendid school here is especially interesting. H. G. Wright, clerk of the district, furnishes the following information: "The first school taught in this vicinity was in 1862 by Catherine Hainor, the second by her daughter Annie in a little round log one-story building situated about 100 rods west of the present site. George M. Wright and John Young were the first school board. I was about six years old at the time and was one

of the scholars. The second school building was a hewed log structure right opposite on the other side of the road on father's and Mr. Young's land, one-half on each, the building being right on the line. Then after the village of Montrose was incorporated in 1881 the board secured the present site and built a two-story frame two-room school. Afterwards it was enlarged to four rooms and brick veneered. In 1904 it burned and the present school was built in 1905. It is in the village of Montrose, common school district No. 35. The valuation is about \$75,000. The building is of pressed brick with six rooms, besides the library, principal's office, etc. It has a steam heating plant and is equipped with a good library, manual training tools, sewing machines for sewing, chemistry apparatus, etc. The building is finished in Georgia pine and cost about \$14,000. There are six teachers, including the principal, teaching twelve grades, with a four-year high school course. The first teachers in the present building were Herman Georgies, principal; Kate McKay, Adeline Fairacy, Ida Curry and Anna Shumacher. M. W. Melvin, one of the principals that taught here, instituted and started the four-year high school course. The names of the present school board are H. G. Wright (clerk), W. G. Michael (chairman), E. W. Swanson, treasurer." The committee in charge of building the splendid school edifice consisted of Ezra W. Farrell (director), F. E. Belden (clerk), and Fred G. Miller (treasurer).

Montrose was surveyed and platted in 1878 by J. F. Miller, T. S. Gunn and J. N. Haven. The plat included the southwest quarter of section 35 and the southwest quarter of section 36. The proprietors opened a grain house and a general store and did a big business in grain, lumber and ties.

Montrose was incorporated in 1881, and officers were elected as follows: President, W. H. Mapes; trustees, G. Burner, G. M. Wright, W. P. Holbrook and James Scott; justice of the peace, Thomas Weekly; constable, James Snyder.

At different times three newspapers, the News, the Graphic and the Banner, have been published here. The latest attempt was the Banner, which was issued from spring to fall in 1913 by Ellen Turngren.

MIDDLEVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Middleville embraces Congressional township 119, range 27. It is situated in the southwest part of the county, six miles from the southern and western boundary lines. It is bounded on the north by Albion, on the east by Marysville, on the south by Victor and on the west by Cokato. Aside from the natural meadows, the township was originally all timber land, covered with oak, linden and a large quantity of bird maple. The surface is generally rolling and much less broken than that of most of the other townships

which lay in the Big Woods. The soil is a rich dark loam with clay subsoil. The town is well watered by the north fork of the Crow river, and by a number of creeks which are the outlets of lakes in other townships, notably in Albion and French Lake.

Howard lake, one of the finest bodies of water in the county, covers about 800 acres, and lies nearly all in this town. It is named from Sir John Howard, the English philanthropist. There are also many smaller lakes in the township.

Early in the spring of 1856, Irvin Shrewsbury, from Independence, Hennepin county, and Abraham Adams, a surveyor from Shakopee, also in this state, made claims on the south side of the lake near the present village of Howard Lake, partly laid out a townsite, and named the lake.

The first actual settler was George Reinmuth. Reinmuth was born in Germany, settled in Pittsburg, in 1852, came to St. Paul early in 1856, and on May 7, of the same spring, made a claim in section 27, on the north shore of Howard lake. Shortly afterward he brought his family. They endured all the hardships of pioneer life. Without a team of any kind, with no farm tools but an axe and a hoe, they wrought for themselves a farm and a home in the wilderness. With Reinmuth came August Enke, a carpenter, who settled on section 28, adjoining the Reinmuth claim. He did not bring his family until the next year.

John L. King, from West Virginia, arrived May 17, 1857, and took a claim in section 35. Later he moved to section 34, and developed a fine farm on the shores of Howard lake. He was the chairman of the first board of town supervisors, and as such sat as a member of the first board of county supervisors.

Henry Boam was born in Ohio and came to Minnesota in 1854. Later he was engaged as an assistant with the surveying party that laid out the subdivisions of several townships in this locality. In running the lines he discovered a small prairie on the bank of Crow river, in the northwest quarter of section 10, where he determined that some time in the future he would settle. Accordingly in June, 1857, he took up his residence there. His surveying experience made him an especially useful member of the community, and he spent the first few years here in fishing, hunting and showing claims to newcomers. Later he became a prosperous farmer.

Another settler of 1857 was Conrad Scheer, who settled on section 22 in the summer time.

In the spring of 1858 there were a number of new settlers. Jacob Sheppard came in the spring and located on section 28. John L. Barth, A. E. Cochran, Joseph Borell and Andrew Doerfler settled here about the same time. W. P. Holbrook settled on the site where the village of Smith Lake was afterward located. In

1858 and 1859, nearly all the land was taken except the alternate sections which were railroad land.

When the county commissioners created the townships in April, 1858, the towns that are now Middleville, Cokato, Stockholm and Victor were included in one organization and were named Middleville by M. V. Cochran, from his old home in Virginia. The first election was held at the home of M. V. Cochran, May 11, 1858, and the following officers chosen: Supervisors, John L. King (chairman), Jason Lobdel and Edwin Brewster; clerk, M. V. Cochran; treasurer, George Doerfler; assessor, A. J. Gardner; justice of the peace, A. E. Cochran; constable, Timothy Lowell.

The first school was taught by Mrs. Lavina Cochran, commenced in May, 1860, in school district 45, then comprising the present towns of Victor and Middleville. A small log schoolhouse was erected on the bank of Howard lake.

Lavina C. Reinmuth was born July 20, 1858, daughter of George Reinmuth. Emma Enke, daughter of August Enke, was born May 29, 1859. Gustav Reinmuth, son of George Reinmuth, died April 12, 1861. The first men in town to be married were Joseph Sheppard and John Leonard Barth. In November, 1857, they went to St. Paul for the express purpose of finding life partners, were married and returned to Middleville, all in the course of two or three days.

Many of the first settlers left during the hard times of 1859, but soon came the advent of the ginseng buyers, and the pioneers secured a good start in life with the money earned from gathering the roots.

During the Indian scare of 1862, the settlers all left. Some went to St. Paul and Minneapolis, while others helped to build the stockades at Greenwood and Rockford. But when the scare of 1863 came the people were braver. Though the Dustin massacre took place in Middleville, the people in 1862 who had left their homes had returned to find their property ravaged by white men worse in every way than the Indians, and consequently in 1863 many men, and even some women, remained at home to guard their property.

The first road laid out in town was the so-called Mooers' prairie road, opened to a certain extent in 1856. It ran east and west near the south line of the town, and was partly in Victor. The first bridge over the Crow river in this township was built in 1869, on section 10, the county paying \$100 and the people raising \$300 by subscription. It was rebuilt in 1882. In 1879 a bridge was built on the southwest quarter of section 8, at Albrecht's mill. It was rebuilt in 1882. In 1880 a bridge was built on the section line between sections 8 and 9. A year or so later one was built on the southwest quarter of section 12. In 1882 a bridge was built over the outlet of Lake Henry.

Many people came into the township in the fall of 1866 and purchased railroad land. They had little money, but expected to secure employment on the railroad. The wet weather of the spring and early summer of 1867 flooded the country and made railroad work impossible. Many of the settlers faced actual starvation. Some aid was rendered by the county, and some \$300 or \$400 was raised by the Quakers among their friends in St. Paul and Minneapolis. The destitution after a time was relieved, but for a few months the possibilities of a serious famine were of a serious nature.

A gristmill was built in 1879 by Herman Albrecht on Crow river in section 8. M. V. Cochran & Co. built a steam sawmill at Smith Lake in 1873. It was burned in 1875, rebuilt in 1876, and burned in 1879. It was sold in 1880 to Hindman & Workman, who rebuilt it in 1881. In 1877 a small steam sawmill was erected at Boam's place, and was operated for two or three years.

The first division of the St. Paul & Pacific, later the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, and now the Great Northern, was completed to Middleville in the spring of 1869, passing near the south line of the town, through sections 31, 32, 33 and 36, and this marked the real beginning of prosperity in this part of the country.

With the coming of the railroad in 1869, the opportunities for the establishment of a prosperous village were at once apparent. In 1870, J. Dunn and H. Tanner purchased a tract of land in section 36, Middleville, and section 1, Victor, and planned to lay out a town. A large store building was built and opened, and a good dwelling house was also erected. Negotiations were opened with F. R. Delano, George R. Becker and other railroad men to establish a station at or near Twelve Mile creek. The project was delayed on account of the constantly increasing price asked by Andrew Beck for his land and small sawmill on the creek, and subsequently the failure of the firm and their establishment on the Minnesota river terminated the matter.

Albrecht's Mills, also called Albright's Mills, is located on the Crow river in this township, and contains a store, a creamery, a blacksmith shop and a mill, in addition to several residences.

Highland is a busy little creamery point in section 12, Middleville.

SMITH LAKE VILLAGE.

Smith Lake village is located in section 30. The claim was originally taken by Eugene Smith, who located and surveyed a railroad right-of-way in 1858 and gave his name to the lake. Mr. Smith did not perfect his title, and in 1865 the land was taken as a pre-emption claim by W. P. Holbrook. In July, 1869, about

sixty-five acres were entered as a townsite, and surveyed and platted by W. P. Holbrook and L. W. Perkins.

A station was erected in 1869. The first store was established the same year by L. W. Perkins. He sold out to L. W. Parks & Co. in 1872. In 1874 the store passed into the hands of Brooks & Co. For many years it was kept by R. M. Morgan. A drug store was kept for several years by John Bennett. The first hotel was opened in 1869 by L. W. Perkins. In 1877, R. M. Morgan erected an elevator with a capacity of 15,000 bushels. Alexander Fashant kept the hotel for a while. Elijah Doble, blacksmith and wagon-maker, kept a boarding house for a while. He was an old settler. About this time, L. Watson kept a boot and shoe store. Two prominent men in the village in the early days were James Z. Cochran and A. E. Cochran. James Z. Cochran devoted his time to stock raising, real estate and farming. A. E. Cochran arrived in July, 1857, was postmaster, officeholder and friend to the community. He helped many early settlers locate claims and assisted many impoverished ones in a financial way.

MONTICELLO TOWNSHIP.

Monticello is an irregular shaped township on the Mississippi river in the northeastern part of the county. It embraces township 121, range 25, fractional township 122, range 25, and the west fractional half of township 121, range 24. It is bounded on the north by the Mississippi river, on the east by Otsego township, on the south by Frankfort and Buffalo townships, and on the west by Maple Lake and Silver Creek townships.

The surface is nearly level and slightly rolling, not hilly or broken. About one-half of the town was originally prairie, the remainder brush land and timber. When the first settlers came there was more prairie land in this township than in any other in the county. The soil that was originally covered with brush and timber is a deep, dark loam with clay subsoil. The prairie land does not differ much except that it is more sandy, and in places sand and the hard gravelly subsoil is found on the surface.

The town is well watered by the Mississippi and its tributary creeks, and by the outlets of the lakes. Pelican lake is partly in this town and covers 1,200 acres. Other lakes are: Cedar lake, section 30; Gilchrist lake, section 33; Gordon lake, section 35; North lake, section 20; Long lake, section 16; Bertram lake, section 17; Bickers lake, section 6, and a number of smaller bodies of water.

The first actual settlers were Herbert W. McCrory and Frederick M. Cadwell, who came to Monticello in the fall of 1852. Mr. McCrory took a claim adjoining the upper limits of the present village. Mr. Cadwell took a claim two miles above Monticello, opposite Rawlin's Island. There he and Mr. McCrory raised their

first crops in the summer of 1853. Then he moved down and took another claim adjoining Mr. McCrory's, just above the present townsite. Mr. Cadwell afterward moved to Albion, but later returned, and is now (June, 1915) living in the village of Monticello. Mr. McCrory moved to Kansas. In April, 1853, Ashley C. Riggs took a claim in lower Monticello, on what afterward became the townsite of Moritzious.

William G. McCrory came in 1854 and settled on the townsite of Monticello. Later he moved to Maple Lake and became interested in the townsite of Geneva. He was also postmaster at Maple Lake. But later he returned to Monticello and here ended his days. J. B. Rich came in July, 1854. Row Brasie and his family came from Wisconsin in August, 1854. S. M. McManus, William Creighton and S. F. Creighton came the same year and laid out the townsite of which they were part owners. Among the farmers who came that year was Augustus Mitchell, who on November 2, 1854, laid claim to the north half of the northwest quarter of section 28 and the north half of the northeast quarter of section 29.

G. W. Riggs arrived October 25, 1855. To the village in 1855 came Samuel Wilder, Thomas Anderson, Nathan Fletcher, George M. Bertram, J. C. Beekman, John O. Haven, J. D. Taylor and many others.

In 1856 there came A. Stuart, J. M. Voorhees, the Hanafords, the Desmonds, D. Worthing, Joseph Brown and many others, taking up a good share of the land in the township.

As Monticello was the county seat several roads were surveyed and laid out at an early date. In the winter of 1855-56, a territorial road was laid out through the Big Woods, from Monticello to Forest City. The county paid the expenses of the surveying, but the work and money were furnished by the people of Monticello. The road was thirty miles long, through heavy timber, and over many creeks. It had an important influence on the settlement of the towns of Maple Lake, Albion and French Lake.

At a meeting of the county commissioners held at Monticello, July 2, 1855, a petition was received for a county road from Waterville at the mouth of the Crow river to Monticello. The petition was granted and D. L. Ingersoll, Philip Boyden and the county surveyor, J. O. Haven, were appointed a committee to meet on July 16, 1855, and lay out and survey the road. Petition was also received at the same meeting for a county road from El Dorado City to Monticello. The petition was granted and Selah Markham, Frederick Emery and the county surveyor, J. O. Haven, were appointed a committee to meet at the house of James Chambers in Monticello, August 8, 1855, and lay out and survey the road. At a meeting of the same board held September 3, 1855, a petition was received for a county road from Cedar

street in Monticello, south through the prairie, along the east shore of Voorhees and Bailey's lakes to the west shore of Big lake, now Pelican lake. The petition was granted and the road ordered surveyed. At the January meeting a petition was granted for a county road from Monticello by the west side of Lake Pulaski to Buffalo. The following year a petition was granted to extend the Pelican lake road to Rockford.

Among the first births in the town may be mentioned the following: Glazier twins, born in June, 1855; Fred T. Anderson, born August 3, 1855; Gertrude Mitchell, daughter of Augustus and Emmeline Mitchell, born October 13, 1885. F. M. Cadwell and Esther E. McCrory were married in June, 1855; J. C. Beckman and Dorinda Fletcher in July 1855; and A. G. Dessent and Miranda Chandler, in September, 1855. Herbert Hanaford died April 24, 1855. Hosea B. Hanaford was killed by the falling of a tree, February 18, 1856.

April 6, 1858, the county commissioners created Monticello township with its present boundaries. The first town meeting was held May 11, 1858, and the following officers elected: Supervisors, J. N. Barber (chairman), William Irvine, George W. Hamilton; town clerk, A. F. Barber; assessor, H. W. Fuller; collector, W. S. Brookins; treasurer, W. S. Brookins; justice of the peace, Samuel Bennett; constable, C. W. Clary; overseer of the poor, William Murch.

The experiences of the pioneers were similar to those of the early settlers in other parts of the county, except that those who located on the prairie did not have to clear the land as did those who took up their home in the Big Woods. When the great grasshopper plague arrived August 20, 1856, they suffered somewhat more than the other people in the county by reason that they had a great acreage of crops planted. In the spring of 1857, about half the crop was destroyed. It was about the middle of July, 1857, when the insects left this region headed toward the southwest. In 1858 and 1859 the people of Monticello were somewhat better prepared to meet the financial depression than some of the people in other parts of the county, for while they had no money, they had larger farms under cultivation and had raised larger crops.

The call for troops to defend the Union in the Civil war found in Monticello a ready response, in fact it has been said that in no town in the United States was there so large an enlistment in proportion to the population. Probably every regiment in the state had soldiers from this township, and there was never a possibility of a draft. Company E, Eighth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, was made up at Monticello, and was composed to a large extent of Monticello men.

Following is a list of some of those who enrolled from this town: Co. D, First Minn. Vol. Inf.—N. B. Spaulding (captain), Adelbert Bryant, H. H. Blake, James Bryant, G. W. Bartlett, Charles E. Baker, John Brown, Henry Birmingham, J. W. Chaffee, Enoch H. Chandler, A. W. Darling, Stephen Donnelly, Cyrus E. Eddy, Emmi B. Ferguson, John O. French, Levi Ferguson, A. A. Greinfenger, E. M. Hatch, John A. Haven, William N. Green, Amos C. Jordan, Jervus W. Kendall. Co. F, Second Minn. Vol. Inf.—William Desmond, William Everett, N. H. Welderlee. Co. A, Third Minn. Vol. Inf.—D. W. C. Grant. Co. H, Third Minn. Vol. Inf.—G. M. Bertram, C. Stokes. Co. I, Third Minn. Vol. Inf.—G. W. Brookins. Co. F, Fourth Minn. Vol. Inf.—J. Bursly, B. Bursly. Co. G, Fourth Minn. Vol. Inf.—Peter Columbus. Co. G, Sixth Minn. Vol. Inf.—Alonzo Coleman, John D. Rackliff, O. G. Gorman, John Klock, George Sabbath. First Minn. Battery—T. N. Jones. Hatch's Battalion—John Hamelin, James Harrington, Henry Hersher, Theodore Meechel, A. L. Flannigan, C. Franklin, James J. Jellison, J. A. Regan. Co. C, Minnesota Mounted Rangers—J. N. Stacy (sergeant). Second Minnesota Battery—W. A. Spaulding. These forty-eight, with the thirty-two in Company E, Eighth Minn. Vol. Inf. who are mentioned elsewhere, make in all eighty soldiers from one small pioneer town, located practically in the wilderness.

Company E, Eighth Minn. Vol. Inf., was organized on August 12, 1862, and started for Ft. Snelling to be mustered into the service of the United States. August 17, 1862, the Sioux Indian uprising was inaugurated by a murder at Acton, Meeker county. Refugees from Meeker county fled to Monticello, followed by the people of all the towns through which they passed. A great stream of frightened half-crazed humanity poured into the village with the news that the woods were full of Indians, burning and murdering, and that Monticello, too, would soon be a victim of the terrible wrath with which the Aborigines were avenging their wrongs. Many of the fugitives continued their flight to St. Paul, but the braver ones decided to make their stand there. A strong guard was placed about the village, and after a few days' work the schoolhouse in the centre of the village was protected by a stockade.

Nearly all the inhabitants of Buffalo and Chatham, the south part of Marysville, French Lake, Albion and Maple Lake, and some from Silver Creek and Frankfort, came to Monticello during the early days of the scare. The village was full, and every citizen did his utmost to find accommodations for those who had come seeking shelter. Every dwelling house was packed to its utmost capacity. Stables, barns, sheds, schoolhouse, halls and churches were used for living places for nearly a month. New rumors of the presence of Indians were heard every day, but

none of the Red Skins appeared. The braver settlers began to return to their homes. In about six weeks, quiet was restored and normal conditions resumed. After the Dustin massacre, another flight took place and the scenes of the former year were re-enacted. The hegira of both years was a severe tax upon the resources, generosity and liberality of the citizens of Monticello.

In September, 1854, the "Massachusetts colony," so called, consisting of Joseph Brown, ——— Perkins, and Ira Hoar and his sons, A. W. and William Hoar, and others, examined the Monticello prairie and selected claims on the south side. Most of them became actual settlers that fall or the following spring.

Joseph Brown brought the first load of lumber into the town. This was in October, 1854, his purpose being to erect a house on his claim in section 26. The old settlers tell an amusing story in connection with this incident. After marking his claim, Mr. Brown went to St. Anthony, where he purchased a yoke of oxen, a wagon, and a load of lumber. With these he started on the return trip, and with no more than the usual difficulties of transportation in those days, reached a point opposite Monticello. There was no ferry boat, and as the water was quite low he attempted to ford the river at the head of the island just above the village. When they were about half way across the river, one of the oxen became unyoked. Mr. Brown got into the water and unyoked the other ox, and the two animals swam ashore. In the meantime the wagon had drifted into deep water and overturned. Being a good swimmer, Mr. Brown succeeded in piloting the wagon to a sand bar and in landing the floating lumber at various places between the island and Battle rapids, two miles below. In the morning he had to hunt up the stray oxen, get the wagon ashore, and carry the scattered lumber up the bank to it, one plank at a time.

Louis Stone broke about twelve acres in section 19, in July, 1855. The team that he used was also used in August for breaking ten acres for A. C. Riggs in section 12. There was considerable breaking done that year, most of it rather late in the season.

There was little profit to be made from farming in those early days. Transportation facilities were lacking, the things the farmer had to sell brought but little money, while the things he had to buy were at a premium. The pioneers who came with little means, expecting only to raise enough to support their families, managed to subsist and wait for better times to come, providing they were able to pay the government price of \$1.25 an acre when their land was put in the market. It was the large farmers whose hopes received the most serious setbacks in the early days. They brought money and provided themselves with machinery and implements, expecting to farm on a large scale. But the cost of hauling wheat to market was often more than

forty cents a bushel, at which it was sold, and pork was worth but two cents a pound dressed and delivered. In fact it is related that while pork was bringing but two cents a pound the salt to preserve it with was selling at three cents a pound. Awaiting better prices, these extensive prairie farmers mortgaged their farms, and in time lost them, then departing from the county discouraged and broken in spirit, while the humble farmer living in a little clearing in the Big Woods was raising enough for home use and preparing his land for the prosperity which was to dawn later, with the coming of the railroads.

Manhattan was surveyed and platted as a townsite in 1856. It was located on the Mississippi about two miles below Moritzious. Several buildings were put up and there was considerable speculation in the lots in 1856 and in 1857, but the project came to an end about 1858.

Wright City was laid out in 1857. Its location was in section 17, on the shores of Bertram's lake, the land being owned by G. M. Bertram and others. This town was a competitor for county seat honors in 1859, but died soon afterward.

MONTICELLO VILLAGE.

Monticello is one of the best known towns in the state. At one time, the residents entertained hopes that it was to be one of the big cities of the state. But extensive litigation retarded its progress in pioneer times, the removal of the county seat took away its early importance, and the early hopes of the proprietors were not realized. In recent years, however, the village has shown wonderful progress, and probably no town of its size in the northwest is so desirable a place of residence, or has so many advantages.

The village is situated on a high prairie overlooking the Mississippi. The drainage is excellent, and the health of the inhabitants is of the best. The principal business street, lined with slightly brick structures, is known for its width and beauty. In the cold months it is kept in the best of condition for wintry travel, and in the summer a municipal sprinkler keeps down the dust, and maintains the street in that hardness and smoothness which is the delight of all travelers.

Electricity lights the streets, the business houses and the homes, a water-works system supplies the people with the best of water, sanitation is amply provided by a good sewer system, and opportunity for outdoor recreation is furnished by two splendid parks, one on the river front, and one back of the high school. The high school is an admirable institution, stately in appearance, and equipped with agricultural, domestic science, manual training and normal departments, while in the winter-time several

"short courses" have been held. A thousand dollar band stand has been erected, and a good band is maintained.

The Commercial Club has a wide reputation. Not only does it look after the business and civic interests of the village and vicinity, but it also maintains club rooms which are the equal of many a club home in the large cities.

Several beautiful mansions have been built in the vicinity. One is that of R. R. Rand. Another is the Thomas Lowry place, now owned by the Hurd Farm Company. This farm consists of 1,200 acres, and here is bred fine stock which has taken first prizes in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Iowa. The T. G. Mealey place is owned by the daughters, Mrs. A. M. Wheelwright and Mrs. D. M. Elwood. For five years the state conducted an experiment farm on the Haniford place just outside of the village. The experiment demonstrated that quack grass can be entirely eliminated by intelligent care, and it also showed to the people of the vicinity the advantages of rotation in crops.

Buildings are constantly being erected throughout the village, the Catholic and German Lutheran churches being among the newer buildings that are especially attractive. The residence section is attractive and healthful, and on the whole, Monticello is a most desirable place of residence.

Monticello is on the west bank of the Mississippi river, and on the line of the Great Northern Railway, thirty-seven miles from Minneapolis. It has Catholic, Congregational, Adventist, Methodist, German and Swedish Lutheran churches, a public library, two banks, two hotels, two creameries, a canning factory, a feed mill, a grain elevator, an opera house, municipal gas plant, private electric plant, waterworks, two weekly newspapers, express, telegraph and a bus to Big Lake. A brief business directory follows: Henry Brasie, postmaster; Bainbridge & Stramer, barbers; Bert M. Barker, drugs; Otis G. Bates, publisher Monticello Times; Borthwick & Timmerman, farm implements; Charles Bradford, insurance agent; Henry Cain, automobiles; Carl Carlson, tailor; Central Lumber Co., Herbert H. McCrory, agent; Citizens' State Bank (G. R. Wedgewood, president; Charles Bradford, cashier); Co-operative Realty Co., Willis A. Knights, manager; Cornell & Co. (George A. Cornell, Amil C. Wolfe), creamery; Cornell's Hall, George A. Cornell, proprietor; Mrs. W. A. Cressey, proprietor Minnesota House; John Farris, blacksmith; Clarence A. French, publisher of the Monticello News; Fred Gee, furniture, building material and undertaker; Gehrenbeck & Roman, hardware; Grand Opera House; Helmer Hanson, shoes; Arthur L. Hill, physician; F. C. Hitter, general store; Hotel Seymour; James H. Houston, grocery; Hunnewell & Barlow, saloon; Hurderoft Farm, Peter Rae, manager, stock-

breeders; R. W. Kiebel, veterinary surgeon; Milton J. Kingsbury, hardware; Willis A. Knights, manager Co-operative Realty Co.; William Lind, restaurant; J. A. Lindgren, general store; W. E. Lindsey Land Co.; George H. Luthey, drugs; C. B. Maue, plumber; Oliver W. McKee, veterinary surgeon; S. J. Mealey & Co. (Samuel J. Mealey, Charles S. Strout), general store; Charles F. Merz, auctioneer; Merz Bros., automobiles; James N. Metcalf, physician; William A. Minor, photographer; Model Clothing Store, Harry J. Kristal, manager; Model Milk Co. of Minneapolis, Cornell & Co., agents; Monticello Carriage Co.; Monticello Commercial Club, Ray S. Thompson, secretary; Monticello Creamery Co. (Clemens Blume); Monticello Gas Plant (municipal); Monticello Mill & Elevator Co. (T. F. Tilly, president; E. H. Sherwin, secretary; S. J. Mealey, manager), feed mill; Monticello News, Clarence A. French, publisher; Monticello Public Library, May Worthing, librarian; Monticello Times, Otis G. Bates, publisher; Fred Murray, undertaker; Charles P. Oliver, painter; Mrs. Mary E. Oliver, milliner; E. L. Reichel, saloon; D. F. Reid & Son; E. C. Schultz, livery; E. G. Setzler, meats; Cornelius Seymour, hotel; E. H. Sherwin, harness; P. G. Skold, monuments; State Bank (S. J. Mealey, president; E. H. Sherwin, cashier); W. J. Thompson & Co., machinists, automobiles; T. F. Tilly Co., general store; J. F. Trench, dentist; Emil Wetzels, jeweler; Harry S. Whipple, lawyer; C. E. White & Son, real estate; J. M. Woodworth, lawyer; C. K. Young, blacksmith.

The story of the platting of Monticello and of Moritzious, popularly known as lower Monticello, is a most interesting one, typical to some extent of many another frontier town in the Northwest. Ashly C. Riggs as a United States soldier has assisted in moving the Winnebago Indians from Iowa to the Long Prairie reservation in 1849, and in passing Monticello prairie has been struck with its advantages as a future townsite. His term of service having expired, he came here in September, 1854, and after looking over the land decided upon the present site of lower Monticello in section 12. It would be necessary, he saw, to establish a ferry, and in order to do this he must secure land on the east side of the river for a landing. The land on the east side of the river had already been surveyed and was in the market. He accordingly hastened to the land office at Sauk Rapids on September 10, prepared to purchase a fractional section of twenty-seven acres which he had found marked on the map. He was told, however, that another fractional section of forty acres had been attached to the piece he wanted, and that if he wished to purchase one piece he must acquire the whole sixty-seven acres.

Then, too, the land office took only gold, and the speculators had used up so much of the precious metal that Mr. Riggs was unable to get the paper he carried converted into the requisite

coin. So he hastened back to the home of Joseph Brown, who was known to have a supply of gold on hand.

Moritzious Weisburger was at that time in Sauk Rapids, looking for investments and adventures. Weisburger came of a distinguished Hungarian family, but his political views were too liberal for those in authority, and he became a refugee, arriving in America with his distinguished friend, Louis Kossuth. He wandered from place to place, seeking ever those ideal conditions of the brotherhood of man of which he and his compatriots had so fondly dreamed.

At Sauk Rapids he heard Mr. Riggs' inquiries, and immediately upon that gentleman's departure bought the sixty-seven acres. When Mr. Riggs came back the two had a conference, and decided to look over the land. The result was that Mr. Weisburger deeded to Mr. Riggs one-half of the sixty-seven acres on the east side of the river, and paid Mr. Riggs \$200 in cash for a half interest in the proposed townsite on the west side of the river. Samuel M. McManus, from Ohio, with several others, came up from St. Anthony to plat a village to be named Moritzious. About 100 acres were included in the townsite, running from the head of the island in section 11 at right angles with the river back into the prairie 140 rods. About forty acres of the original survey are now in the townsite of Monticello, the United States survey having cut down Moritzious to land in section 12. The town plat was filed in the land office at Sauk Rapids, in October, 1854.

After finishing the survey of the townsite of Moritzious, Samuel M. McManus went to St. Paul, but in a few days returned with two friends from Ohio, Thomas S. and William Creighton. Just above the townsite of Moritzious and embracing the present site of Monticello was the claim of William Proctor. McManus and the Creighton Brothers purchased this claim, and after obtaining other lands also, platted about 300 acres and named it Monticello. The town plat was filed in the land office at Sauk Rapids in November, 1854. This new town at once took the lead, stores were started, a postoffice opened, mills commenced, and various lines of industry established. The following spring Monticello was named as the county seat of Wright county. Ashley C. Riggs had spent a considerable period in St. Paul, ostensibly in the interests of Moritzious as the county seat, but it has been said that he did no work in behalf of the project and that he was already planning to eliminate Weisburger before booming Moritzious as a future metropolis.

About this time began the long legal war between the original town proprietors of Monticello and Moritzious. In all there were some sixty cases. After the cases had been in court for several years, and several decisions rendered, a compromise was brought

about between Ashley C. Riggs and Z. M. Brown, and Weisburger was left out.

A large steam sawmill was built in 1856 just below the lower ferry in Moritzious. The proprietors were Elisha Steel, H. H. Helm, J. D. Taylor, Ashley C. and G. W. Riggs. It was equipped with a sixty horsepower engine, and with the best appliances known at that time, including a sash saw, a circle saw, shingle and lath machines, edgers and turning lathes. The sawmill did a good business, and in August, 1858, a flouring mill was completed and ready for operation. The whole establishment was burned about September 1, 1858.

In Monticello in the summer of 1855, a steam sawmill was built by Z. M. Brown, and T. S. and William Creighton, on the bank of the Mississippi. It was equipped with a sixty horsepower engine, a circular saw, edger, shingle and lath mill, and for many years supplied the surrounding country with lumber. T. G. Mealey purchased a third interest in December, 1855. Charles King purchased the Creighton Brothers' interest in March, 1857, and in 1860 sold to Z. M. Brown. In 1862, ——— Freeman bought a share, and Brown and Freeman operated the mill until 1870, when Fred Hitter became the owner.

A grain elevator was built in Monticello in 1872 and was opened with C. W. Clary and Henry Bliss as proprietors. Mr. Clary sold out to the Mitchell brothers in 1874, and they changed the elevator to a small grist mill. Charles and Aaron Hoag, of Hassan, purchased an interest in the mill in 1876. In 1877, ——— Nowack became the owner, and several law suits followed. The property was burned in 1878.

In 1874, William Tubbs and ——— Staples built a grist mill in Monticello on Mill creek, about half a mile above the village. King Staples owned an interest in the mill in 1876. In 1878, John Tennison became the proprietor and soon afterward the mill was burned. In 1880, Janney & Son purchased the mill site, and built a three and a half story flouring mill, in which they did a large and successful business.

J. C. Beckman established the first store in Monticello in the spring of 1855. In 1856, J. F. Bradley built a large store building near the ferry, at Moritzious, and Mr. Beckman removed his goods to that place. C. W. Clarey also had a store at Moritzious in 1856. George Wright also opened a large hardware store the same year at Moritzious. James and Thomas Chambers opened a store at Monticello in the spring of 1856. T. G. Mealey was also a pioneer merchant. He came here in November, 1855, became part owner in a sawmill, and in partnership with Z. M. Brown opened a general store, which, with various partners, he continued for many years. Martin Fox, J. G. Smith and H. F. Lillibridge were also pioneer general storekeepers. Among the general merchants do-

ing business in the early eighties may be mentioned: T. G. Mealey, George Gray, Kreis & Tennison, B. F. Herrick, W. P. Kinkle, J. R. Longfellow and Fred Hitter.

Samuel E. Adams came to Monticello in December, 1855, and in 1856 commenced business in a grocery store. In 1866, he opened a drug store, and in 1870 employed Daniel Gray as manager. A. F. Barker opened a drug store in 1869. In the early eighties Kreis & Adams were the leading hardware merchants; H. W. Brookins and Juhn Luthy were harness makers; John Swain had a furniture store and lumber yard, and E. Wetzel was the watch-maker and jeweler.

William Chandler erected a hotel in Monticello in 1856 and named it the Chandler house. In 1857, T. G. Mealey and Brown & Creighton purchased the hotel and erected a \$3,000 addition. It was then named the Jefferson house, and Samuel Bennett, C. A. Payson, L. C. Perkins and W. V. B. Morse were among its landlords. The last named purchased the house and it burned in October, 1867. In 1870, Henry Brasie purchased the hotel site and erected a new hotel, naming it the Monticello House. Following him came ——— Baldwin. Then the hotel was sold to C. C. Jackson, remodeled, and the name changed to the Merchants Hotel. He sold to S. C. Strout, who kept it for many years.

A ferry was established across the Mississippi in the spring of 1855 at Moritzious by A. C. Riggs. In 1856, J. F. Gallow established a ferry at Monticello. Both of these were operated for several decades.

One of the old institutions of Moritzious was the large hotel near the ferry named the Monticello House, built in 1856 by Samuel Cross, and kept by him until 1861. The building was then sold to C. B. Jordon, taken down, moved to Greenleaf in Meeker county, and used as a United States land office. Mr. Cross removed to Minneapolis, and in 1866 fell down stairs at the old Woodman's Hall and broke his neck. The Central House was erected in Monticello in 1873 by Isaac Bailey. George N. Riggs was the landlord for several years. Later the proprietor kept it himself.

The town of Monticello was incorporated in 1856. Monticello Lower Town was incorporated in 1857. Moritzious was incorporated in 1858. The present village of Monticello was incorporated by special act of the legislature, March 9, 1875, and John R. Longfellow, Charles W. Clarey and Daniel Dearborn were appointed inspectors of election. The limits as described in the act were as follows: "South half of northwest quarter, northeast quarter of southwest quarter, northwest quarter of northwest quarter, lots 2 and 3 in section 11, and lot 1 in section 2, town 121, range 25, west."

The temperance element has been strong in Monticello since the earliest days. In 1858, Hull Hotchkiss started a saloon and liquor store. He had no license and was warned by the temperance people that his place would not be countenanced. Hotchkiss himself was a quiet, orderly man, but was not always able to control his customers. After he had been opened for a short time the temperance people resolved to resort to violent measures. Disguised as Indians they invaded the place one midnight and destroyed some \$800 worth of intoxicants and other supplies and wrecked the place generally. Being unable to identify any of the members of the disguised mob, Hotchkiss had no recourse for his financial loss and he soon left town.

OTSEGO TOWNSHIP.

Otsego township is in the northeastern part of Wright county, and embraces the east half of township 121, range 24, and fractional township 121, range 23, covering in all some 20,000 acres, spread over about thirty sections. It is bounded on the north and east by the Mississippi river, for a short distance on the east by the Crow river, on the south by Frankfort township, and on the west by Monticello township.

The surface of the ground is generally level, slightly rolling. About one-third of the town was originally prairie and brush land, while the remainder was covered with timber. The soil on the prairie is rather sandy, with gravelly subsoil, while that in the portions originally timbered is deep and rich with a clay subsoil.

The town is well watered by the Mississippi and Crow rivers and numerous small creeks. There are no large lakes. Among the small bodies of water may be mentioned: School lake in section 36, Mud lake in section 31, and Rice lake in section 34.

According to D. R. Farnham: "The Selkirk refugees, Swiss, Scotch and Irish emigrants who had been driven from their colony in Manitoba, came to Otsego township in 1836 and settled near the mouth of the Crow river. After stopping here two winters and one summer, they became frightened at the attitude of the Sioux Indians and took refuge nearer Ft. Snelling. In 1855, glass, iron, pottery and the like were excavated near the now defunct city of Northwood. These materials are believed to have been relics of the Selkirk colony settlement." Mr. Farnham does not state his authority for these statements.

From 1850 or 1851 to 1854 the Winnebago Indians had a settlement in Otsego township, and Samuel E. Carrick, a fur trader, was located here with them. The Winnebago reservation was north of the Watab river, but they had gradually wandered into Wright county and established themselves here. Carrick located here permanently late in 1852.

The first permanent white settlers in Otsego were John McDonald, Sr., and David McPherson. They arrived about July 31, 1852. McPherson remained here a few years and then went to Pike's Peak. John McDonald, Sr., remained here. Other early settlers were Charles Laplant, Caleb Chase, Alvah Cooley, D. L. Ingersoll, Archie Downie, Otis T. True, Dudley P. Chase, Ezra Tubbs, Josiah B. Locke, Henry Heap, Philip Boyden and A. J. Wood.

John McDonald, Sr., was born in Standish, Cumberland county, Maine, June 5, 1806, and as a youth became a millwright. He arrived in St. Anthony, Minn., December 25, 1847, and in company with Caleb Dorr, Ard. Godfrey, George Forbes, W. A. Cheever and others, helped to put the first stick of timber in the first dam built at St. Anthony falls. His first work in the territory was repairing the old government sawmill on the west side of the river, in order that lumber might be sawed for a flatboat. In the winter of 1850-51 he taught school in St. Anthony. July 31, 1852, he and his wife came up the river and took a claim in section 17, township 121, range 23.

The first school district in the county was organized in Otsego township, and was called Pleasant Grove district, No. 1. Dudley P. Chase was the school agent. The first schoolhouse was built in October, 1855, and Margaret Cooley opened the first school the first Monday in November of that year.

At a meeting of the board of county commissioners held July 2, 1855, a petition was received for a county road from Waterville at the mouth of the Crow river through the town of Otsego to Monticello. This was the first county road. The petition was granted, and Philip Boyden, D. L. Ingersoll, and the county surveyor were appointed a committee to meet at the house of John McDonald on July 16, and lay out the road. At the same meeting a petition was received for a county road from John McDonald's landing across the country to Crow river, near Bigelows, now the old townsite of Hassan. This petition was signed by Henry Bradley, Henry Heap, Philip Boyden and others. It was granted, and Henry Bradley and the county surveyor were appointed a committee to lay out the road.

Otsego was given its present boundaries by the county commissioners April 6, 1858. The first meeting was held at the home of John McDonald, May 11, 1858. Many of the voters were in favor of the old precinct name, Pleasant Grove, but the New Yorkers were in the majority and the name Otsego prevailed. The first officers elected were: Supervisors, Thomas Ham (chairman), Philip Boyden and T. P. Record; town clerk, Charles Lambert; assessor, Charles Lambert; assessor, John McDonald; treasurer, William Barnard; justices of the peace, Isreal Record and C. B. Jordan; constables, Luther Tubbs and Philip Boyden.

The first white child born in the town was Norman McPherson, son of David McPherson, born April 18, 1853. He is believed to have been the first white child born in Wright county. The first marriage was that of Louis McDonald and Clemina Spencer, married December 25, 1856, by O. H. Kelley, justice of the peace. The first death was that of a child of Rev. O. P. Light, in May, 1856.

The Civil war took many of Otsego's citizens from home just at the critical time when it seemed that prosperity was to be the fruit of the hard years of pioneer endeavor. Among those who enlisted from this place were: Co. B, First Minn. Vol. Inf.—Joseph McDonald. Co. H, Third Minn. Vol. Inf.—F. S. McDonald, William McLeod, Caleb Chase, John McDonald, Cornelius Mealey, Clark Nye and Napoleon Steele. Co. G, Fourth Minn. Vol. Inf.—Samuel E. Carrick, Charles Shalafoo, V. Valentine. Co. B, Sixth Minn. Vol. Inf.—Andrew Ramsey, Alexander Wood. Co. E, Eighth Minn. Vol. Inf.—E. D. Washburn, E. F. Washburn. Co. A, Second Minn. Vol. Inf.—B. F. Cooley, B. T. Gray. Co. D, Minn. Mounted Rangers—John H. Morgan. Co. B, Hatch's Battalion—James Cooley. Co. C, Minn. Heavy Artillery—William Heaton.

The grasshopper ravages affected the people of Otsego as of the other towns in the county. During the Indian uprising of 1862 all the people fled, and only two or three remained in town. Some went to Elk River, some to Minneapolis and other places. But most of them soon returned. When in 1863 the second fright came only a few left as the people along the river felt more secure than those to the westward, and it was only in the timbered portions in the western part of the township that there seemed any danger of unexpected attacks by the Indians.

A ferry was established in 1854 by Samuel Carrick at a point opposite what is now the village of Elk River. Mr. Carrick had a trading post here the previous year. John McDonald established a ferry at the village of Otsego in 1855. Baker's ferry in section 11, was also a popular ferry. These ferries flourished for many years, and Elk River, so long as there was no railroad on the west side of the river, was the wheat market and trading point for the towns of Otsego, Monticello, Frankfort and other Wright county settlements.

The first road in the county was laid out through Otsego along the Mississippi river. In 1860 the town voted \$600 for building a bridge over the Crow river at Dayton. The legality of the meeting was questioned, the matter was carried to the higher courts, and in the end the town paid the \$600 and much more besides. In the early days lumbering was an important industry in this town. Many ties were delivered to the railroad on the east side of the river, and thousands of cords of wood were rafted

down the Mississippi river to Minneapolis. In the fall of 1881 when a railroad was built through the southwestern part of the town a nearer market was furnished for the ties and corn wood.

The Dayton mills were an early venture. August 7, 1856 the first stick of timber was laid for the Dayton dam. In December of that year a sawmill was built, Lyman Dayton and Frank Weizel being the owners. The dam was washed out the following spring, and several times afterward, and considerable money was lost in the project. The sawmill did not do a large amount of work. In 1860 a flouring mill was erected by the same owners, and business increased. W. F. Hurlburt purchased one-half interest in the mill in 1877 and R. R. Hurlburt purchased the other half interest in 1879. The Hurlburts made many additions. W. F. Hurlburt erected a large store, brick veneered, which for a time did a flourishing business. In February, 1882, the Hurlburts went out of business, and were succeeded by Frank Weizel.

Waterville was laid out in the spring of 1854, by John K. Aydt and Charles Aydt, who purchased the right to a claim on section 36, at the mouth of the Crow river, and built a house and established a ferry. Charles Aydt resided there nearly two years and operated the ferry. The town though laid out was not surveyed or platted, and was not entered at the land office as a townsite. In 1856 a part of the townsite was sold to Robinson & Baxter, who laid out the town of Portland, largely in Hennepin county, but on both sides of the Crow river.

Northwood was established on section 36, about a mile above the mouth of the Crow river, on the Mississippi river. Work was commenced in April, 1856. About 300 acres were surveyed and platted on claims taken by O. H. Kelley and Charles Kelley. By much energy, industry and advertising, Northwood soon became a noted town. A large hotel was built, a store and a good schoolhouse finished that year, the school sessions commenced and a postoffice established. Charles Kelley was the postmaster. During the winter of 1856-57 mail routes were established running from Northwood to St. Paul, to St. Peter and to Watertown. Col. Alex. Armstrong, a well known character, was driver for many years on the route from Northwood to Watertown. After Northwood ceased to exist the route was operated from Dayton to Watertown. Ezra B. Ames was the pioneer merchant at Northwood. The store building and schoolhouse were removed to Dayton in 1859. The large hotel was soon in ruins and was afterward burned. For a time O. H. Kelley & Co.'s Excelsior Metal Polish was an important product. It was dug from the bank of the river, made into a sort of paste and then into cakes, and then dried and ground, and placed in wrappers. It was a good article, but when it gave promise of coming into general use, the town ceased to exist and the metal polish plant was discontinued.

Otsego village was surveyed and platted in May, 1857, for J. G. Smith, Z. M. Brown, J. N. Barber and John McDonald, Sr. It occupied about 400 acres in sections 17 and 18, township 121, range 23, on the bank of the Mississippi. It was a splendid location, nearly all prairie with oak openings and slightly groves. Soon after it was laid out the financial panic came, and the hopes of the promoters were never realized.

In 1857, Cooper & Crary built a large steam sawmill on the townsite at the mouth of the creek. The engine was 120 horsepower, with saws, and with a shingle and lath mill, but it was not a success, and the machinery was removed to Elk River in 1860. John McDonald purchased the building, put in a small engine, and operated a sawmill on a small scale. It was burned in 1878. A store was kept by C. B. Jordan in 1857 and 1858. A hotel was built in 1856. A blacksmith shop was opened, and other industries were established. A postoffice was opened in 1856 with John McDonald as postmaster. For a time a small store and the postoffice were kept by Martin Spencer. After his death his wife was in charge for a while, but in time sold out and went west. After the hopes of a large village had died out, Rollin Thorp kept the store and postoffice for many years, furnishing a trading point for the neighboring farmers. Joseph McDonald, a grandson of John McDonald, bought the land and store, and erected a good general store. A few years later he improved it still further, and enlarged it to its present proportions. He sold to B. L. Hall, who in turn sold to Leon Snow, a son of one of the early settlers. Mr. Snow sold to D. B. Edwards, the present proprietor, who brought his family here, and is an important feature in the progress of the town. The postoffice is discontinued and mail has been received by rural delivery for several years.

Aside from the good general store, Otsego village has a town hall, a church and parsonage, a shed for road machinery, and several residences. The school employs first grade teachers, and covers all work through the eighth grade. For a higher education the children go to the high school at Elk River. At one time the enrollment at Otsego was as high as forty-five. It is now thirty-eight.

Joseph McDonald is a prosperous hay and feed dealer in Minneapolis, but he has a fine modern home, just across the street from the Otsego church, and he spends a good part of his time here. His father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. L. McDonald live nearby. They were the first couple married in Otsego, and now in their old age they are taking much comfort and are a bright and cheery couple indeed. Mr. and Mrs. Edson Washburn are the oldest settlers living here.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus Praught and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Holt are among the oldest settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Smith, Mr.

and Mrs. Johial Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Carron, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Martin and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel White may be mentioned. Of the Ingersolls, the early settlers are dead, but many members of the family still remain here. The same may be said of many of the older families, many people who are living here who are forty, fifty or nearly sixty years of age having been born in this township and lived here all their lives. Mr. and Mrs. E. King who were prominent in church work are gone. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McLeod, the Morrells, the La Plants, the Pepins and others are also gone, the older ones dead and the younger ones moved away. Mrs. Julia Pepin lives at Elk River with her sons.

ROCKFORD TOWNSHIP.

Rockford township is in the southeastern part of Wright county, and embraces all of township 119, ranges 24 and 25, north and west of the Crow river and its north branch. It is bounded on the north by Buffalo and Frankfort, on the east it is separated from Hennepin county by the Crow river, on the south it is separated from Franklin township by the north branch of the Crow river, while on the west is Marysville.

The town was originally all timber except for a small tract of 200 acres called Little Prairie, in sections 22 and 23, township 119, range 25. The town is well watered by the Crow river and its north branch, by tributary creeks, and by many springs. The lakes cover from 100 to 800 acres each, or about 2,000 acres in all. Among them may be mentioned: A part of Walker's lake in section 4, Charlotte lake in sections 5 and 6, Moore's lake in section 1, Lake Martha in section 5, Mink and Tamarack lakes in section 6, and the whole of Crawford's lake in section 20, Dean's lake in sections 9 and 16, Rinker's lake in sections 13 and 14, Rice lake in section 23, a small lake in section 18, and other smaller bodies.

The vicinity of the forks of the Crow river is very rich in Indian mounds. In modern times the Winnebagoes occupied the township, and from 1850 to 1854 had quite a village near the present village. In 1856 some of their teepees were still standing near the bank of the river. The rapids in the river afforded good fishing, and the fish were caught and dried in large quantities. In May, 1851, the river was very high, and the steamboat "Governor Ramsey," made a trip to the village and took on quite a large cargo of dried fish. This was the only steamboating ever done on the river. Bands of Sioux Indians as well as other Sioux camped here many winters, hunting and fishing. In 1860, alarmed at the number of deer the Indians were killing, the settlers, headed by Sheriff Bertram, raised a posse and by force of superior numbers compelled the Indians to leave the town. The Red Skins were a sorry looking crowd as they crossed the Rockford bridge followed by the hunters and others.

Greenwood was surveyed and laid out as a townsite, in April, 1855. The first settlers and town proprietors were Mathew Taisey, E. O. Newton and Samuel Allen. During the summer of 1855, this new town at the forks of the Crow river had the name and reputation of being a prospective flourishing city, and many people began to visit the place. As originally laid out, Greenwood was on each side of the river. The first maps of the townsite showed about half in Rockford township, and the other half in Hennepin county. Gradually visitors began to come to this side of the river.

John M. Burt from Big Flats, New York, was one of the settlers in 1855. He took a claim in the southwest quarter of section 29, adjoining the townsite, his land lying between the old townsite of Greenwood and the present village of Rockford. Mathew Taisey took a claim on the southwest quarter of section 30, his claim being long known as Powers' meadow. In August, William Frazer took a claim below Burt's on the river, the northeast quarter of section 29, now the village of Rockford. In September, 1855, many people were searching for claims. Among them were A. W. Dorman and J. F. Powers. Mathew Taisey sold his claim to J. F. Powers about October 1, 1885, and took a claim on the southwest quarter of section 24. J. D. Young took the northeast quarter of section 30; A. G. Sexton the southeast quarter of section 19; and Thomas Shippy the southwest quarter of section 19.

George F. Ames and Joel Florida, of Boone county, Illinois, visited Minnesota about October 1, 1855. It is said that Mr. Ames was dissatisfied with the result of several lawsuits which he had with the Chicago & Alton railroad over the crossing of his farm by the line of that road, and becoming disgusted with the march of civilization, especially with the railroads, he decided to make his way to a country where railroads were as yet unknown. Accordingly he sold his farm and hotel at Garden Prairie, Ill., and with Joel Florida he started out for the Northwest. On the boat up the Mississippi river they met Guilford D. George, of Boston, a native like themselves of Vermont, and the three decided to cast their lot together. Mr. George was a machinist, millwright and carpenter and Mr. Ames had considerable practical experience in the line of mills, so it was natural that their attention should have been turned to mills and waterpowers. Upon arriving at Minneapolis they heard of the unused waterpowers along the Crow river, and of the beauties of the Big Woods. They reached Greenwood, October 4, 1855. At that time it was supposed that the best place for a dam and mills would be on the claim of John M. Burt, near the mouth of Edgar's creek and very near the edge of the townsite, as most of the rapids were at that point. But the Messrs. Ames, Florida and George found a more available millsite below Burt's, so they purchased the rights held

by William Frazer, on the northeast quarter of section 29. This quarter Mr. Ames took as a pre-emption claim. Mr. Florida took the northwest quarter of the same section. Mr. George took the southwest quarter of section 20, and C. O. Thomas took the southeast quarter of the same section. James Goodwin took the southeast quarter of section 29, and sold it in 1856 to Mrs. Mary H. Ames, a sister of Mrs. George F. Ames, and afterward wife of Guilford D. George. She pre-empted it. A small portion of this claim is in the village of Rockford.

Messrs. James, Florida and George formed a partnership with a capital of \$4,500, each share being placed at \$500. Mr. Ames took four shares and Mr. Florida and George each took two shares. Messrs. Ames and Florida returned to Illinois, and on October 6, 1855, G. D. George became the first permanent settler in the village of Rockford. He took up his residence in the small cabin built by Mr. Frazer. It was located near where, years afterward, the liberty pole stood.

Mr. George was joined November 18, 1855, by Isaac P. Harvey and by Cyrus Redlon and his sons, Frederick and Frank Redlon. They soon built an addition to the old Frazer cabin, and made themselves comfortable for the winter. Mr. Harvey took a claim on the northwest quarter of section 20, Mr. Redlon on the northeast quarter of the same section.

About this time, James Sheridan took a claim on the east side of Lake Charlotte, in section 5, and David Cook on the south side of the same lake in section 6. They moved onto their claims in the spring of 1856.

August, Henry and Christian Wolff took claims on sections 2 and 3 in the fall of 1855 and erected a house, where they all lived together. During the fall or early winter, Henry Grehling and Fred Lieder settled on section 10, and Fred Peikart on section 9.

In January, 1856, Thomas Shippy built a house on his claim and became a permanent settler. In February, 1856, Calvin Steward and his nephews, Washington and Jackson Steward, walked here from a farm near Fort Atkinson, Wis. They had been employed to clear land and erected a house for the members of the townsite company but they proposed also to secure claims for themselves outside of the land owned by the townsite company and their friends. They moved into the Frazer cabin and taxed its capacity to the limit. Calvin Steward took a claim on the southeast quarter of section 18, and Jackson Stewart on the northeast quarter of section 17.

The men residing with Mr. George in the Frazer cabin cut two or three acres of the village timber that winter and spring, and erected a large double log house at what is now the southwest corner of Bridge and Mechanic streets.

A large party arrived from Illinois June 30, 1856. The town company decided to purchase a steam sawmill to saw lumber for the proposed dam and mills, and also in this way to supply the settlers with lumber until the water-power mills were completed.

Up to this time there had been no direct road from Minneapolis to Greenwood. The route taken was a very poor and crooked road by way of Wayzata. By act of the legislature passed February 26, 1856, Thomas Hanson, George H. Fletcher and D. R. Farnham were appointed a committee to lay out and survey a territorial road from Minneapolis by way of Greenwood to Forest City. The committee met at Minneapolis, June 24, 1856, and employed J. R. Mendenhall as surveyor. He had just arrived and this was his first work. William B. Burrill, of Greenwood, was one of the chainmen. The committee acted as axmen, chainmen and in various other capacities. The present Rockford and Minneapolis road is a part of this old territorial road, and the line of the road has never been changed except to get it into the original survey.

Like all other pioneer road surveying, it was a very difficult task—through brush, swamps and heavy timber, rain, mud and mosquitoes, with many experimental lines to run through a country of lakes, marshes and hills—a slow and tedious work.

When the surveying party was about half way to Rockford, they were overtaken by the townsite party, in charge of Messrs. Florida and Ames, who were returning after a winter spent in preparing to establish themselves in the wilderness. This townsite party consisted of about twenty men, aside from the women and many eager children. There were a dozen teams, and the steam sawmill. Working with the surveying party, they cut out the road and built bridges, and camped wherever night overtook them. They arrived at Rockford and forded the river June 30, 1856.

Among the members of this townsite party were: George F. Ames, Joel Florida, William Sleight, Thomas Steele, Joseph Balls, William O. Eldred, Amos Denny, Thomas Prestidge, Jesse Prestidge, Joel Beebe, W. W. Burch and others. Some of the families stopped at Minneapolis for a while. Those that did bring their families lived in tents or in temporary structures until they could erect suitable cabins.

C. C. Jenks arrived in Rockford at the same time, but he did not come with the townsite party. He had formerly lived in Rockford, Ill., more recently had resided for four or five years at Anoka and Rive Creek. It was he who proposed the name of Rockford for the townsite, and he stuck to it until it was adopted, though Amesville and Big Rock were proposed by many of the others.

About this time, Joseph Ball, Thomas Steele, Joel Beebe, W. O. Eldred, W. W. Burch and Amos Denny took claims in the town of Frankfort, on sections 28, 29 and 32, near Beebe lake, and though over the line, were practically members of the Rockford colony.

Rockford was rapidly filling up. William Sleight took a claim in the northwest quarter of section 17, and the southwest quarter of section 8. Thomas and Jesse Prestidge took claims on the northeast quarter of section 8. Owen Davis, who came with the Stewards, took a claim on the southeast quarter of section 8. G. A. Ruckoldt settled on section 22; A. C. Northrup on section 25; William Roberts on the southwest quarter of section 24. Henry Liederbach took a claim on section 13. A. W. Moore and H. S. Angell came the same year.

The original Rockford school district was organized by the county commissioners, April 6, 1858. Marrilla Morse, afterward Mrs. George Sook, was the first teacher.

Rockford township was established by the board of county commissioners, April 6, 1858, consisting of as much of township 119, range 24, as lies in Wright county, and all of township 119, range 25, except sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, which were attached to the town of Buffalo. The first town meeting was held at the Rockford House, in the village, May 11, 1858, and the following officers were elected: Supervisors, S. R. Workman (chairman), William Sleight and O. F. Jackson; town clerk, G. D. George; assessor, H. A. Wallace; treasurer and collector, William Godfrey; constables, William Godfrey and John C. Jones; justices of the peace, O. F. Jackson and C. C. Jenks; overseer of the poor, A. W. Lucas.

During the year 1858 a move was made to establish township 119, range 25, as the town of Freedom, the people living in that area being desirous of separating themselves politically from the influence of the village and its surrounding territory. A petition signed by nearly all the legal voters of the proposed township was presented at the meeting of the county commissioners held in January, 1859. A remonstrance was presented by the people of the village and that part of township 119, range 24, lying in Wright county, protesting that the creation of a new town would reduce Rockford to a fractional part of a township, and that the expense of supporting two township organizations would nearly double the taxes. The member of the board from Rockford was in favor of the formation of the new town. He pointed out that the interests of the colony that had settled in the village and vicinity were different from the interests of the people in the proposed new town, and he further showed that if the boards had a smaller territory to administer, and a shorter distance to go to attend the meetings, the taxes would be lowered and not in-

creased. The commissioners laid the proposition over until the April meeting. The annual town meeting for 1859 was held at Rockford, April 5. The people of the village and vicinity had held a caucus, and picked out a list of officers which included men from all parts of the town, hoping in this way to reconcile the various contending elements. But upon arriving at the polls it was found that the people of the proposed town of Freedom had held a caucus and nominated a list of officers composed exclusively of men from their own number. Therefore the people of Rockford village and vicinity at once nominated a ticket from their own number. The village ticket won by a majority of seven, and the Freedom project was thus killed. The town officers elected that year were: Supervisors, J. F. Standish (chairman), H. S. Angell and A. W. Moore; town clerk, D. R. Farnham; treasurer, J. E. Jenks; assessor, William F. Bagley.

A party of ten men, with D. R. Farnham as guide, started northwest from the village on September 1, 1856, to look up land and claims. No road had been built, but there was an old Indian trail, and the old crooked road which the French traders had built. There was not a claim taken between W. H. Roberts on the southeast quarter of section 24, in Rockford, and James Griffin, on the shores of Buffalo lake, in Buffalo. The party consisted of Charles Dolphus, John Ramsey, J. U. Freed, J. C. Hoagland, T. C. Staples, Jackson Steward, Washington Steward and others. They reached Buffalo the first day and spent the night there. Amasa Ackley, G. A. J. Overton and James Griffin were then the only inhabitants there. The next morning two claims were taken adjoining Griffin's, in Buffalo, and the whole of sections 4 and 5, and a part of sections 9 and 10, Rockford township. Improvements were started and clearings made. The vicinity of sections 31 and 32 in Buffalo township and sections 4 and 5 in Rockford was named Mount Airy.

Claims thus selected, the party started back to Rockford. When within about a half mile from the village they stopped for a few minutes to speak to Amos Denny, who was chopping down a large basswood tree. As the tree fell, a large limb broke off, instantly killing Washington Steward, and inflicting injuries upon John Ramsey from which he never fully recovered.

The first birth in the township was that of Minnie Peasley, born January 2, 1857, daughter of John and Mary Peasley. Her mother died when she was a week old, and she was adopted by Alfred H. Taisey, of Greenwood, and took his name. The first marriage was that of G. D. George and Mrs. Mary H. Ames. December 25, 1856, Rev. A. A. Russell, of Minneapolis, officiating. The murder of Henry A. Wallace in 1858, the trial and lynching of Oscar F. Jackson, and the subsequent Wright County War, are related at length elsewhere in this work.

Rockford was the pioneer town in the ginseng business. Col. Robert Blaine, of Virginia, commenced building a drying house and buying ginseng roots about the first of June, 1859, and paid out that year about \$8,000. In 1860 he did about the same, and this was nearly duplicated by representatives of Godfrey Scheitlin, of Minneapolis, so that the people of Rockford and vicinity earned from ginseng in 1860, some \$15,000. Owing to the impending Civil war, Col. Blaine did not again make his appearance, but representatives of the Scheitlin firm bought the root here for several years thereafter.

Several Rockford men responded to the first call for volunteers when the Civil War broke out. From that time until near the close of the conflict, enlistments were frequent; in fact more men enlisted from Rockford than there were legal voters on the list in 1860. Following is a partial list of those who enlisted from this township: Co. A, Third Minn. Vol. Inf.—C. F. Redlon, W. H. Frederick, E. J. Varney, C. L. Angell, J. E. Jenks, N. D. Sperry, John Klose, Fred Moreman. Co. H, Third Minn. Vol. Inf.—John Seibel, R. O. Crawford, W. B. Crawford, W. A. Cronk, S. L. Cronk, C. L. Ilstrup, Simon Ilstrup. Co. D, Fifth Minn. Vol. Inf.—William Roloff, William Deutsch, Christian Wolf. Co. B, Sixth Minn. Vol. Inf.—O. H. Bushnell, M. A. Denny, C. H. Jenks. Co. E, Eighth Minn. Vol. Inf.—G. W. Kriedler, D. W. Kriedler, S. G. Kriedler, John Louisiana. Co. B, Ninth Minn. Vol. Inf.—Austin Knight, Arthur Douglas, C. C. Wilcutt. Co. B, Minn. Mounted Rangers—A. W. Lucas, E. B. Ames, E. B. Angell, Lanson Conkling, Carl Douglass, John M. Higgins. Co. C, Minn. Mounted Rangers—J. W. Silliman, Samuel White, W. H. Heath. Co. B, Hatch's Independent Cavalry—T. R. Briggs, W. O. Eldred, Calvin Mooers, David Cook. Co. C, Hatch's Independent Cavalry—G. A. Avery, Alvin C. Mead. These are given in the adjutant's report. Among those who served but who do not appear in that report may be mentioned: Frederick Redlon, Co. I, Second Minn. Vol. Inf.; S. Denny, F. M. Jenks, John Jacobs and Mark Brownell, Co. B, Third Minn. Vol. Inf., and A. V. Haynes and Jackson Steward, Berdan's Sharpshooters.

The refugees who fled from their homes at the news of Indian uprising, found in Rockford, shelter and security. At the first alarm, August 20, 1862, a flood of humanity flowed into town seeking the shelter of Minneapolis, St. Paul or Ft. Snelling. But several citizens of the village took their stand at the bridge remonstrating against such mad flight, and succeeded so well in stemming except the first rush that after the first hour or so, only a few people left. An organization was perfected, committees and captains appointed, and fifty Belgian rifles with a large quantity of powder and lead obtained from the state government. A log fort was built in front of the sawmill, and the refugees were given

shelter in houses, barns, sheds and stables, and in fact in any place that would afford protection from the weather. A guard of twelve, changed at midnight kept watch about the village during the hours of darkness. One night about 11 o'clock, shots were heard up the river. The guards rushed in, reporting that Greenwood was attacked by a horde of Indians. It had been previously decided that no lights should be shown in the village, and old settlers declared that few people have ever participated in such events as followed the firing of those shots. Half dressed men, women and children rushed about in the darkness, yelping, crying, talking, and believing the savages were soon to be upon them with tomahawk, gun, knife and torch. It was at this juncture that one of the women made the prayer often in after years spoken of with so much relish by the pioneers. Her husband was away in the army, her numerous children were too much frightened to get ready quickly, and she feared that they would not reach the fort before the Red Skins were upon them. So she fell on her knees and gasped out this prayer: "O Lord, save me and my children from the tomahawk and the scalping knife of the savages," and then she immediately added, "And if I live until tomorrow morning, I will get out of this accursed town."

The shots were soon explained. A number of young people on a lark had taken the big boat and started up the river, partly, as they explained, to see how matters progressed at Greenwood. They also explained that the shots had been fired entirely by accident. There was great indignation against the members of the party when they returned, and some of the male members were threatened with violence. Soon after this a feeling of security began to assert itself, and the people returned to their homes.

After the Dustin massacre the rush was even greater than on the preceding year. This time Indians had actually been seen, and the fleeing settlers were determined that they would be satisfied with no protection except that afforded by Minneapolis, St. Paul or Ft. Snelling. But again the rush was stayed at Rockford. It was voted to build a stockade in the millyard in the village and John Knight, F. S. Boynton and G. F. Ames were appointed a committee to have the matter in charge. They immediately commenced work on a stockade, forty feet square, with bastions at each corner. A trench was dug three or four feet deep, and into this was set in two, three and four thicknesses, all the sawed lumber found in the mill yard, together with all boards, planks and scantlings that could be found in the village.

The operator of the mill lost heavily, for some ten thousand feet of lumber was used, and it was of no use afterward except for fuel, as it was cut and split and bored full of two-inch loopholes. Part of the stockade was covered over, and several families stayed there for two or three weeks.

In about ten days, a detachment of soldiers belonging to Co. I, Tenth Minn. Vol. Inf., were stationed at Rockford, and many scouting parties patrolled the western part of the county so that the settlers now felt secure in returning to their homes.

The Rockford and Minneapolis road, as already related, was laid out in 1856, and during the next two years the citizens of Rockford spent much time and money keeping the road clear and open and building bridges over creeks and marshes in towns in Hennepin county where the residents took too little interest to do anything themselves. In October, 1857, a county road was surveyed and laid out from Rockford to Monticello, by the way of Beebe and Pelican lakes; also a county road from Rockford to Mooers' Prairie by way of Northrope's in section 25, crossing Crow river at the point so long known as Northrope's bridge. County Surveyor Ed. P. Abbott, C. C. Jenks and Joel Florida were the committee on both roads. A county road was also laid out down the Crow river, called the Hassan road. The Minneapolis and Forest City road, of which the Rockford and Minneapolis road was a part, was cut through from Rockford to Buffalo in the winter of 1856-57. In fact most of the roads laid out from Rockford in the early days led through the timber and were cleared and opened not by taxation but by private enterprise and individual effort.

Rockford having the Crow river on the south and east line for nearly fourteen miles, the bridges have been a heavy drain on private subscriptions and public taxations. The first bridge was built over the Crow river at the village in January and February, 1856. It was a frame bridge costing about \$500, much of the cost being borne by the residents of the village, especially by the town proprietors. The bridge was repaired in 1862 at a cost of \$400, Wright county paying \$100. In the spring of 1866, the bridge was destroyed by high water. That year William B. Burrill erected a frame bridge which cost \$1,200, Wright county paying \$300, Hennepin county \$300, Greenwood township \$100, and Rockford the balance. In 1875 a part of it was destroyed, and in 1876 a substantial pile bridge was built by Jacob Vollbrecht at a cost of \$2,000, of which Hennepin county and Greenwood township paid half, Wright county \$400 and Rockford the balance.

The bridge at Northrope's, on section 25, township 119, range 25, over the north branch of the Crow river was built in 1858 at a cost of \$400. It was rebuilt in 1867 at a cost of \$500, the county paying \$100. After its partial destruction by fire in 1869, the location was changed to section 23, and it became known as Ruckoldt's bridge. The bridge was repaired in 1873 at an expense of \$150 to the town. It was rebuilt in 1879 by the towns of Franklin and Rockford, jointly, at an expense of about \$1,100.

The Samsell bridge was built by private subscription in 1859. It was a frame bridge and cost about \$400. It was rebuilt in 1873 at an expense of \$175, paid by Rockford, and repaired in 1877 by the towns of Rockford and Franklin jointly, at a cost of about \$100. A new bridge was built by the two towns and Wright county jointly in 1880 at a cost of \$1,300.

In 1874, that part of township 119, range 25, lying south of the north branch of the Crow river was set off by an act of the legislature, and attached to Franklin. The river then became the boundary between the two towns, and the bridges have become a joint responsibility.

The hop growing industry flourished for a while in this vicinity. April 27, 1866, W. S. Shultes came to Rockford from Berne, Albany county, New York. At Waterville, New York, he had purchased for \$160 enough hop roots for five acres. They were set out that year, and the first crop was raised in 1867. In 1869 he had about eight acres, and raised about 6,000 pounds of hops. From Shultes' hop yard the roots were obtained to set out many acres throughout the township. Among those who interested themselves in the industry were Nathaniel Mooers, J. L. Kelderhouse, W. C. Gould, John O'Mera, J. R. Cunningham, Allen Jenkins, C. L. Bugbee, Lemuel White, John Knight, John Elliott, W. P. C. Hawk, Cyrus Redlon and several others. For several years the annual product was 20,000 pounds. In 1867, M. W. Shultes erected a hop house, 72 by 24 feet, two stories high, regarded as one of the best hop drying establishments in the state at that time. Later for various reasons, the industry gradually diminished.

The Elmwood Cemetery Association held its first meeting March 21, 1864. The first trustees were: John Woodard (president), D. R. Farnham (secretary), Isaac P. Harvey (treasurer). The association purchased an acre of land, and had a picket fence put up around it that year, besides clearing the land and dividing it into lots a road square and roads a rod wide. Nearly all of the lots were sold to citizens of Rockford and Greenwood. In 1877 another acre was laid off and fenced.

Dickinson is a station on the "Soo" line, six miles southeast of Buffalo. It has a population of about fifty.

ROCKFORD VILLAGE.

Much of the early history of Rockford village has already been related as a part of the township history. The first mill in Rockford was the portable, twenty-five horse power steam sawmill brought to the village June 30, 1856, by the town proprietors, the Messrs. Ames, Florida and George. It was set up in what is now the mill yard, nearly on a line with Mechanic street, and commenced work about August 1. The lumber that had been used

previous to this time had been obtained from the mill of the Perkins Brothers, at Lake Independence. The Rockford mill furnished lumber for many claim cabins during that fall and winter, and quite a number of buildings were put up in the village. The mill was burned on April 2, 1858, and though it was soon rebuilt, the boiler and iron work had been nearly ruined, and very little work was thereafter done with it.

A dam and water-power mill was started in July, 1857. The dam, which was of brush and timber, seven feet ten inches high, was completed by November 1. The mill was 35 by 40 feet. A sash saw and one run of burrs for grinding corn were put in, and were operated a part of the winter. April 3, 1858, a part of the dam was washed away, and on account of the very high water was not rebuilt ready for service until the middle of November. The new dam was built by G. H. Fletcher and D. R. Farnham; the mills were operated by G. F. Ames and D. R. Farnham. In August or September, 1859, one run of burrs for wheat, and a bolting chest and smut machine were put in, and a flouring mill. Mr. Ames purchased the Florida and George interests in the mills in 1860 and 1861. In 1862, M. W. Shultes and D. R. Farnham leased the mills for three years, built an addition, and in November put in a circular saw. In 1867 another mill was erected adjoining the old one, and three run of burrs and a new bolting chest added. In 1871 another addition was put up and another run of burrs added. In November, 1878, C. F. Ames died and the property was purchased by G. W. Florida, who immediately commenced to rebuild the sawmill, and make many changes in the flouring mill, putting in entire new machinery except the burrs, and making it a first class flouring mill with all the then-modern improvements. The dam was rebuilt in 1882.

When the dam was built in 1857, it caused the mill to overflow more land than the mill owners expected, and many law suits resulted, but in time all claims for damages were settled.

When G. D. George transferred to G. F. Ames the mill interest and water power, he reserved the right to a small part of the water power, and built a machine shop and factory below the flouring mill. Here he did general woodworking, including the manufacture of spokes, wooden bowls, hubs, plow beams and handles, cracker boxes and furniture. After Mr. George died, Miller & Thorn took up the manufacture of cracker boxes.

The steam mill of L. H. Rawson was established in 1877, first as a stave factory. In the succeeding years it was used for getting out chair-bottoms, staves, canthook handles, and grinding corn.

The woolen mill, though erected in Greenwood, was established as a Rockville institution. The first building was erected in 1870 for a rake factory. It was soon afterward rented to Van Cleve & Herzog, of Minneapolis, who put in machinery and made many

broom handles. In 1871 they sold out to Burrill, Heslar & Bushnel, who carried on the same business for about a year. Then the firm changed to Burrill & Wilcutt. In 1875 the broom handle machinery was removed and W. W. Parker and M. Reynolds put in a carding mill. In 1877, M. G. Warren bought out Mr. Reynolds and Parker & Warren added a spinning jack, a loom, and other machinery. In 1878 a building 38 by 40 feet, two stories high was completed, and seven looms installed. Jefferson Benner bought an interest in 1880, and the firm name was changed to Parker, Warren and Benner. In the spring of 1882, Mr. Parker sold out his interest to Warren & Benner, who made many kinds of woolen goods, including mackinaws, flannels and jeans.

Tanning was an important industry in the early days. In 1862, M. Hayford and D. R. Farnham commenced tanning, and in 1863 erected a building, twenty by thirty feet, two stories high. In the fall of that year, Mr. Hayford went out of business. In 1864 and 1865, many deer skins were tanned, gloves and mittens manufactured, and a large quantity of harnesses and leather made. In June, 1866, J. W. Mounts came to Rockford and went to work in the tannery. In the spring of 1867 he purchased a half interest in the concern, and in the summer of the same year Miner Ball purchased the other half. They sold it to Moses Warren, who in 1869, rented it to Denny & Miller for a stave factory. It was burned in 1872.

The first store building was located on Bridge street, partly on Main street. It was started by E. B. Ames, who got out the sills and laid the foundation in the fall of 1856. He sold out to J. R. Ames and J. G. Bascom, who finished it in September. It was twenty-two by forty feet. The upper floor was used at various times as a public hall, a storage room, a school room and a place of residence. The lower floor was used as a store by Ames & Bascom, who opened the establishment in the middle of November, 1856. They started with a full stock of dry goods, groceries, hats, caps, boots and shoes, and hardware. In the spring of 1857, they sold the store and stock to George H. Fletcher.

During the years 1856, 1857 and 1858, nearly all the goods sold at Rockford were shipped from Minneapolis or St. Anthony by steamboat to Dayton, and then brought up the Crow river by flat boats or barges, carrying from three to four tons, and manned usually by six men. The many rapids in the river made this mode of conveyance difficult, and in high water even dangerous, but the roads were so bad that in the summer time an empty wagon was about all that a team of horses or oxen could haul from Minneapolis to Rockford.

Mr. Fletcher sold the stock in the store in 1858, to Joel Florida. The next year it was closed. In the fall of 1859, James B. Howlett had quite a stock of goods. Several small stocks were put in dur-

ing the ginseng trade in 1859 and 1860. In 1865, the store building was purchased by P. McCabe, and moved to the northwest corner of Bridge and Main streets. McCabe put in a large stock of goods but in 1868 closed up his affairs and left. Later the store was occupied by P. Cary, W. W. Hull, M. G. Weidenbach and others.

Miner Ball came to Rockford in February, 1859, and opened a small store in the kitchen of the Rockford house. In June he fitted up a store on Mechanic street, later a part of the dwelling house of D. R. Farnham, and with John P. Shultes as a partner, put in a general stock of goods. In the summer of 1860, M. W. Shultes arrived in Rockville, having purchased his brother's interest in the store. In September, 1860, Ball & Shultes commenced the erection of a two story building, 22 by 40 feet. It was finished in May, 1861, and filled with a good stock of goods. The upper floor of the building was used for public purposes and was called Union Hall. In 1863, Mr. Ball sold out to Mr. Shultes. In 1864, Mr. Shultes sold to A. A. Sisam, who in turn sold to Adam Korn the following year. In August, 1866, Jefferson Berner purchased a half interest and in 1868 bought out the other half. Thereafter he conducted the business for many years.

Miner Ball came to Rockford the second time, early in January, 1867, and opened a store in a building which had recently been erected on Mechanic street, by D. R. Farnham. H. A. Ball was installed as clerk. The store was opened January 4, and burned January 7. The stock was saved but the building was a total loss. Mr. Ball then erected a building on the southwest side of Bridge street, and opened a store in March. He sold out to Phineas Carey in the fall of 1867, and erected a large sawmill in Rockford township, opposite the village of Greenwood. About two years later the mill was burned. Mr. Carey sold the store and building to J. L. Kelderhouse in 1869. In 1870, Kelderhouse sold to Samuel Heslar, who continued the business for some ten years.

N. T. Derby opened a general store on the corner of Bridge and Mechanic streets in October, 1880. B. E. Bushnell commenced business in the Masonic block, Bridge Street, in November, 1882.

Philip Schwab purchased a refreshment business in 1866 and changed it to a drug store. In 1878, Mrs. C. B. Bennett opened a drug store in the Heslar building, and continued it for two years. In 1876, E. A. Raymor started a drug store in a small building on the northwest corner of Bridge and Main streets. In 1878 he sold to John H. Aker.

The Rockford House, on the corner of Bridge and Mechanic streets, was started August 1, 1856, by C. C. Jenks. The main building was 26 by 30 feet, with an ell, 16 by 20 feet. The house was finished in November. Mr. Jenks kept the hotel about two years. In the summer of 1858, it was sold to Robert Godfrey, who

conducted it until January, 1860. Then S. R. Workman took the hotel, and in March sold it to D. R. Farnham, who was succeeded in June, 1862, by T. R. Riggs. Christian Barth kept it from 1863 to 1865, and then Felix Logelin kept it for a year. Later it was used as a dwelling house and for other purposes, and was torn down in 1874.

A hotel was opened in 1867 by ——— Hayford, on Maple street, then called Piety hill. In 1869, C. H. Jenks became the landlord, and was succeeded in 1871 by W. H. Fredericks. The hotel was a small one. A public house was opened on Plum street, near the river, in 1872, by W. H. Fredericks, but never did a large business. Thus for several years Rockford was without adequate hotel accommodations.

The Centennial Hotel was erected in 1876 on the southeast side of Mechanic street, by Louis Allars, who came to Rockford in 1875. The building was 90 by 30 feet, two stories high, with a public hall, 46 by 26 feet, which soon became one of the social centers of the town, the large balls and dancing parties held there long being a notable feature of Rockford life.

Good Templar and Grange organizations have flourished here at various times, but all passed out of existence as interest waned.

The village of Rockford was surveyed and platted in the spring of 1857 by Gorham P. Gould for Messrs. Ames, Florida & George. About 150 acres were laid out into lots in the northeast quarter of section 29, township 119, range 24; seven acres in the southeast quarter, and about twenty acres in the northwest quarter. Although this was the time of township and village lot speculation, the proprietors never put their townsite property into the market. A few lots were presented to the first settlers, and few lots were sold except to people who promised to build on them. None fell into the hands of speculators and non-residents. In 1866 and 1867 the village experienced unusual prosperity, and more improvements were made and buildings put up than in any other two years. But when the railroad was built through the southern part of the county and many new villages sprang up, much of the business was taken away from this point.

In 1883 the village had one woolen mill (waterpower), one flouring mill, one sawmill, one box factory, one stave mill (steam-power), three general stores, one grocery store, one drug store, one shoe shop, one paint shop, two blacksmith shops, one harness shop, one wagon and repair shop, one hotel, one saloon, one schoolhouse, two churches and forty-three dwelling houses.

The village was incorporated by act of the legislature October 21, 1881, and the first election was held December 6, of that year. At the annual meeting held January 2, 1882, the following officers were elected: President, W. W. Parker; trustees, W. C. Proudlock, G. W. Florida and Joseph Thomas; recorder, J. H. Smart;

treasurer, Samuel Heslar; justice of the peace, D. R. Farnham; constable, Herman Bugbee.

Rockford is now a flourishing little place with good prospects. It is incorporated and is located on the line of the "Soo" railway, ten miles southeast of Buffalo and thirty miles northwest of Minneapolis. Is beautifully located on the Crow river which furnishes water power. The country surrounding it is well adapted to diversified farming. Rockford has a good grain market while corn raising is increasing each year. All kinds of grain and farm products are raised with success and crop failures are unknown in this part of the county, stock raising is carried on to good advantage and the town is the shipping point for live stock of all kinds. The railroad facilities are of the best. Land can be had at a reasonable price now but is steadily increasing in value. Crow river furnishes the best of fishing while the surrounding country furnishes excellent shooting. Rockford is well provided with the usual business interests, and is a desirable place of residence.

The village has Lutheran, Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, a creamery, a bank, a hotel and a grain elevator. Following is a brief business directory: Chapin A. Farnham, postmaster; Atlantic Elevator Co., Roass A. Conforth, agent; Z. E. Boldue, saloon; Centennial Hotel, Elmer F. Abbott, proprietor; Oscar W. Crawford, grocer; W. H. Dostal, saloon; A. E. Fish, general store; Charles Fish, livery; R. E. Fish, farm implements; B. S. Haag, meats; D. D. Hill, veterinary surgeon; F. L. Hutchins, fire insurance; E. W. Johnson, general store; I. H. Kiesling, physician; William Ladd, blacksmith; George Luther, plumbing; Midland Lumber & Coal Co., Arthur J. Jenson, manager; Parmeter & Douglas, painters; F. M. Pitt, general store; W. H. Prestidge, blacksmith; Rockford Co-operative Creamery Association, Fred Mutterer, manager; Rockford Hardware Co.; Rockford Live Stock Association, John Sieger, agent; M. D. Stanley, barber; State Bank (F. H. Johnson, president; C. M. Johnson, cashier); Thompson Bros., hardware; V. A. Thompson, hardware.

SILVER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Silver Creek is in the north part of Wright county, and embraces the north half of township 121, range 26; and all of fractional township 122, range 26, with the exception of sections 7, 17 and 18, and fractional sections 5, 6 and 8, which are in Clearwater. The town is bounded on the north by the Mississippi river, east by Monticello, south by Maple Lake, and west by Corinna and Clearwater.

The surface of the town is uneven and rolling, but not hilly. The soil along the Mississippi river is sandy, but at a short distance back from the river it is a dark loam with clay subsoil. There is some prairie land along the river, as well as Thrall's

prairie in sections 15 and 20, township 122, and Sandborn's prairie in section 28.

Nearly all of the town was originally brush land and timber. The hurricane of August 9, 1859, prostrated a large part of the heavy timber.

The town is watered by many small lakes. Silver Creek has three branches, one in the center of the town, one rising in the east and one in the west. They are united and empty into the Mississippi in section 15, township 122, range 26. There are fifteen lakes in the township, covering in all about 2,500 acres. The largest are: Locke's lake in section 21; Limestone lake in section 31, Millstone lake in sections 17 and 18, Lake Ida in section 12, Eagle lake in sections 14 and 15, and Lake Mary in section 4.

The first actual settler was Archie Downie, who was connected with the Winnebago agency at Long Prairie, and looked after the Indians when they insisted on occupying Wright county. In August, 1854, he took a claim in section 15, near the mouth of Silver creek, was one of the first board of county commissioners in 1855, and in May, 1856, sold his claim to A. G. Descent, and left the country. John O. Haven was another early settler. He was clerk of the county board in 1855.

Joseph S. Locke took a claim in section 21, July 4, 1855, and was about the first permanent settler. In 1855 and 1856 came: Jonah B. Locke, Franklin Wood, Paul Kennedy, Chester Dunklee, Samuel Earle, Henry Ferguson, Rev. Moses Goodrich, George B. Bradbury, James Shaw, W. W. Day, Ambrose Thrall and others.

The first child born in Silver Creek was Wealthy Ellen Thrall, daughter of Ambrose and Jeanette Thrall, born November 5, 1855. The first white boy born was David A. Melrose, son of Thomas Melrose, born December 10, 1855. The first persons married were A. E. Hulet and L. Jane Thrall, married January 7, 1856, at Monticello. The first marriage performed in town was that of Hiram D. Locke and Anna Hayes, married November 16, 1858, by W. W. Day, justice of the peace. The first death was that of John Peterson, who died March 18, 1856. The first school was opened August 1, 1856, by Jeanette Dunklee, in a dwelling house on the townsite of Fremont.

Fremont townsite was laid out at the mouth of Silver Creek in section 15, township 122, range 26, in April and May, 1856. About 100 acres were included in the townsite. The town proprietors were A. G. Descent, George E. H. Day, Samuel Earle and Chester Dunklee. Mr. Dunklee was born in Vermont. For many years he occupied a part of the townsite as a farm. Samuel Earle was also from Vermont and returned to that state in 1857. George E. H. Day lived at St. Anthony, and was a banker and lawyer. He loaned large sums of money in Wright and Hennepin counties, receiving as high as three per cent a month. Many lots were sold

and for a time the village flourished, though a question was raised as to the title of the proprietors to the land they were selling.

A large steam mill was erected on the townsite in February, 1856, with a shingle mill, lath mill and edger. The engine was of sixty horsepower, and the mill was probably the best mill on the upper Mississippi river at that time. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop were started, and a postoffice established with A. G. Descent as postmaster. But differences arose between the proprietors, the buildings fell into disuse and decay, and in 1858, Chester Dunklee was the only one left on the place.

Silver Creek was created as a township, April 6, 1858. It then embraced the north half of township 121, range 26, and all that part of township 122, range 26, in Wright county. In 1862, sections 7, 8, 17 and 18, township 122, range 26, were set off and became a part of Clearwater. By common consent a small area of bottoms north of sections 7 and 8 are also included in Clearwater. The first town meeting was held in Silver Creek May 11, 1858, and the following officers elected: Supervisors, John O. Haven (chairman), Moses Goodrich and James Shaw; town clerk, George B. Bradberry; justice of the peace, W. W. Day.

After the grasshopper ravages, the northern part of the township was held for many years by the railroad and by speculators, and the southern part was settled and developed at a time when much of the northern portion still remained wild.

The outbreak of the Civil war found the men of Silver Creek well prepared for military service. In March, 1861, before there was any call for soldiers by the government, the Silver Creek Rifle Company was organized under the state laws. The officers were: Captain, W. W. Day; first lieutenant, J. N. Fox; second lieutenant, George Brookins; third lieutenant, J. I. Fisher. In April, the company offered its services to the government but was not accepted. Practically every member, however, enlisted in one company or another, during the Civil war.

Among them may be mentioned: Co. D, First Minn. Vol. Inf.—Nathaniel Drew, Franklin Devergill. Co. F, Second Minn. Vol. Inf.—C. D. Moline. Co. H, Second Minn. Vol. Inf.—Temple Ephriams. Co. I, Second Minn. Vol. Inf.—David Lewis and Mathew Wardwell. Co. A, Third Minn. Vol. Inf.—C. Mealey, W. P. Mealey, J. N. Fox, Salisbury Rowell. Co. B, Seventh Minn. Vol. Inf.—Isaac Carter and Jonas Thomas. Co. E, Eighth Minn. Vol. Inf.—Harvey S. Brookins, Asel E. Hulet, G. W. Carpenter, Dexter E. Collins, Joseph I. Fisher, J. N. Locke, Elisha C. Sabin. Co. A, Ninth Minn. Vol. Inf.—John C. Allen.

During the Indian uprising of 1862, nearly all the citizens of Silver Creek left their homes, and sought refuge in Monticello, Minneapolis or elsewhere. For several days the town had no in-

habitants, but confidence was soon restored, and the people returned.

Indians were actually seen in this town, in July, 1863. Col. J. S. Locke saw six one evening while looking after his cows near Sanborn Prairie. These Indians stole two horses belonging to Henry Ferguson. The Indians were followed several miles by citizens, and then by soldiers as far as Swede Grove in Meeker county, where the horses were recovered after a fight with the Indians in which Captain John S. Cady, of the Eighth Minn. Vol. Inf., was killed. Several cattle were killed by the Indians during this raid, but no people in Wright county were molested. The presence of the Red Skins, however, caused the town to be almost totally depopulated, and the crops were left to ruin. The citizens made application to the governor for help, and a detachment of Co. E, Eighth Minn. Vol. Inf., was sent here under command of Sergeant John B. Parvin. This detachment made its headquarters at the home of Col. J. S. Locke, where they remained for some two months.

While the squad of Co. E, Eighth Minn. Vol. Inf., was stationed at the home of Col. J. S. Locke, in Silver Creek township, Christopher Bailey was accidentally shot and killed by Andrew H. Bertram. The story is told elsewhere in this work. It is there stated that Bailey and his companions were endeavoring to frighten Bertram. J. N. Locke gave a different version of the affair. His story follows:

"Bailey was sitting on a little knoll in the bushes near the path that led to the spring. He had been home the day before, and had in his hand a tin cup full of honey and some cookies which he was eating. Bertram was helping to cook that day, and went to the spring for a bucket of water. Coming up the bank he heard a noise, and ran to the house for a gun, saying that he had seen a bear. Several others started to go with him, but Bertram outdistanced the rest, and when within thirty feet of where he heard the noise, fired into the bushes. Bailey gave one cry and fell dead. The bullet cut the front of his right blouse sleeve, and the back of the left, and passed through his heart. Bailey was a man of good nature and had no enemies. At the time he was killed his mouth was full of cookies and he was humming a song, making the murmuring noise which Bertram mistook for the noise of a bear."

J. N. Locke, who related this version of the affair, saw Bailey a short time before he was killed and a short time afterward, and was one of those who helped to bury him. The town treasury was robbed of \$80 in August, 1860. C. Denlinger was the town treasurer and collector. He claimed that while he was alone in his house, two unknown masked men knocked him down, bound and gagged him, and took the money. His wife and W. W. Day found

him bound and released him. No effort was made to find the robbers, and there was much gossip about the matter for many years thereafter.

A town hall was erected in 1868 at a cost of \$600 and for many years caused much controversy.

Silver Creek village, a busy little trading center and shipping point, consists of three general stores, one bank, one shoe store, one hardware store, one blacksmith shop, a creamery, a Methodist church, a town hall, a garage and one pool hall and has a population of about 100 people. It is situated on the shore of Silver lake, and Silver creek runs through the village. The village is in the midst of a fine farming country and many beautiful farm homes are found in the vicinity. There are many lakes around about and fishermen from the Twin cities and other places visit here often as the lakes are noted for good fishing.

Something like thirty years ago a Mr. Chubb built a sawmill here on the creek and lake shore. It was run by water awhile but later by steam. He soon sold the mill to William Whitney. The first building burned down but was rebuilt about twenty-six years ago. J. H. Whitney bought out William Whitney and in partnership with his brother, F. Whitney, owned and operated the mill for years, grinding feed as well as sawing logs. About twenty-four years ago the first store was opened by Henry Whitney (an uncle of J. H. Whitney). Later a Farmers' Co-operative Creamery was built. The church was moved here from its location about one-half mile away. Then a new town hall was built here and gradually other buildings were added until there are now two dozen dwelling houses and one dozen business houses. (By Claud Johnson).

Hasty is a small village on the edge of Silver Creek township, on the Great Northern. It is twenty miles northwest of Buffalo and five southeast of Clearwater. It has three general stores, furniture store, sawmill, hotel, restaurant, lumber yard and shoemaker. The village is noted as a potato market, the shipments from this point being large.

SOUTHSIDE TOWNSHIP.

Southside is in the northwest corner of Wright county and embraces an area of 18,000 acres. Its northern boundary consists almost entirely of lakes, which form a part of the course of the Clearwater river. In the southern part are several lakes, the largest and most notable being Twin lake, Lake Sylvia and Lake John. Stearns county is on the north, Meeker county on the west, Corinna township on the east and French lake on the south. The soil is a dark loam with a clay subsoil. The surface is undulating. In the south and east it was originally covered with heavy timber, while the north and west was mostly brush land.

The first permanent settler is said to have been Nathan J. Robinson, who is declared to have taken a claim in section 13, in 1857. ——— Scoville is believed to have come at about the same time. According to the government records the first to secure a title to land in this township were Julia Prescott and L. Dumarce, who received their patents June 23, 1857, the first named in section 13, and the last named in section 24. Four days later, Mr. Dumarce also secured a patent to land in section 13. In the same year, A. A. Dean secured land on August 27, in section 9; A. Montgomery, land in section 10, on the same day; J. S. Abell, land on October 2, in section 14; C. H. Rogers, on October 21, in section 27, and A. J. Brackett on November 6, in section 29. The settlement of the town was slow, not half of the land had been taken in 1870, and some was still untaken as late as 1877.

As late as 1882 only 912 acres were under cultivation and as late as 1880 there were only 312 people in the township.

Southside was organized in 1868, and the first election held at the house of N. J. Robinson on March 9. The officers chosen were: Supervisors, Joshua Mayhew (chairman), Thomas Ewing and Jeremiah Gould; clerk, Thomas J. Noyes; treasurer, N. J. Robinson; assessor, J. B. Robinson; justices of the peace, N. J. Robinson and P. Gould, and constable, Abel Lambert.

The town is a favorite summer resort, its lakes making it an ideal place for hunting, fishing and recreation. Its advantages in this respect are becoming more and more widely known. Since the coming of the railroad much of the activity of the town has centered in the village of South Haven. Before that the village of Fair Haven, in Stearns county, was the principal trading point.

The first school taught in this town was by Mrs. Carrie Scoville, in 1860, at the residence of Thaddeus Robinson.

SOUTH HAVEN VILLAGE.

South Haven owes its existence to the Minneapolis & Pacific Railway, now a part of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway, and commonly known as the "Soo" line. When the line was projected, it was thought that it must pass through Fair Haven, which at that time was a point of considerable importance. Those in Fair Haven were so strong in this conviction that they failed to give the company any encouragement whatever, which fact, together with the disadvantages a railroad would encounter in reaching the place, changed the course of the line, and Fair Haven's depot and side tracks were located "a mile and a half south of the village," as the Fair Haven "Circular" expressed it at that time.

R. M. Van Dervort, resident of Fair Haven, assisted the surveyors in selecting a route. It was Mr. Van Dervort's desire to

steer the road into Fair Haven, but he did his duty and guided the surveyors along a line which was approved as a desirable one for the best interests of the road.

It is appropriate to mention here that Mr. Van Dervort located the town of Annandale, South Haven, Kimball, Watkins and Eden Valley. After the road was built he remained with the company several years, as claim agent.

The village is located in section 16, on what was once school land. This land was granted to R. M. Van Dervort in the year 1878.

The first trains were run over the new road early in 1887. There was nothing here then, except a grain flathouse, which was built before the railroad was in operation, the lumber being carted from Clearwater.

In 1888 the town of South Haven was platted.

The same year the first store building was built. It was owned by A. G. Lano and James Monitor, and occupied by the same gentlemen with a general merchandise line. Later Mr. Lano purchased Mr. Monitor's interest. Mr. Lano was succeeded by William Quade, and he by R. A. Marquardt and Alex Kersten. Mr. Marquardt has been engaged in the merchandise business in South Haven ever since, with the exception of a short period.

When the first store was established the first postmaster of the village was appointed, in the person of A. G. Lano. The building consisted of two stories, the second floor being occupied by Mr. Lano and family as a residence. In 1891 the building and contents were totally destroyed by fire, and the family barely saved their lives. They were all obliged to escape through the second story windows. Mrs. Lano undertook to save her two children, Clara and Harry, but in getting through the window she dropped Harry within the building, and was obliged to jump with only Clara in her arms. Attempts to rescue Harry were made, but the fire was so hot, and the smoke so dense that for a time it was thought that he must perish. Finally Adolph Tessman succeeded in getting inside the window, and by groping about in the dark and smoke he found the child and carried him down. Harry was unconscious, being suffocated by the smoke, but was revived.

Mr. Lano rebuilt in the same location, and at the same time erected a neat residence, later occupied by Edward Marquardt.

South Haven's second business enterprise was a general store owned by Monitor & Perry. Then followed a saloon, hardware store, meat market, etc.

This leads up to about the time the village was incorporated, 1902. The first village officers were R. A. Marquardt, president; C. M. King, recorder; F. G. Kersten, F. J. Haskell, John Maurer, trustees; J. N. Backlund, treasurer; J. G. T. Rudolph, assessor; J. N. Backlund, constable.

Nothing of especial interest occurred immediately after this. There was some little improvement from time to time, but August Bragg declares that on his first visit here in 1905 he found a place with no graded streets, no cement walks, no hall, fire department, and in fact but little to lend attraction. In 1906, however, a grade was established, and the foundation thus laid for permanent improvements.

Mr. Bragg made another visit to South Haven in July, 1906, and on August 15 the First State Bank was established, with Mr. Bragg as cashier.

In 1906 occurred a fire which destroyed the one-story station. This was replaced with the two-story building, which is still in use.

Now that the village was incorporated, had two general stores, a bank, and one of the best railroad station houses along the line, interest was aroused, and improvements began. It was this year that the size of the schoolhouse was doubled.

In 1907 a cement walk was laid on both sides of Oak avenue, between Railroad avenue and Grant street. This walk replaced an old wooden walk, which was two and a half feet above the ground in places. The old walk had been built before a grade was thought of, and when hills and valleys remained in their original form. Previous to the grading one standing two blocks north of the depot could barely see the roof of that building on account of a hill.

The village hall was erected in 1908, and the cement walk extended to Custer street at that time.

The village continued to grow in 1909. In 1910, a new schoolhouse was built to fill a need that had been felt for some two years. It is a well constructed brick building, conveniently and modernly arranged and equipped, steam heated, and is blessed with abundance of natural light.

The building of the new brick schoolhouse did not constitute all the improvements in 1910, however. There was considerable more, not previously planned, which was necessitated by the fire which wiped out a large portion of the business section.

The first fire of that year occurred April 1, when the residence of Mr. Krutznacker was burned. But the big fire took place in the early hours of April 11, taking all the buildings within two blocks bounded by Lincoln and Ellsworth avenues and Railroad avenue and Grant street, with the exception of R. A. Marquardt's residence. The property destroyed included the hardware store owned by the Central Lumber Co., First State Bank, George Kites' saloon, the hotel owned by John Tufts, barber shop owned by Ed. Wiggins, Bert Blackmer's confectionery store, G. Strecker's meat market and ice house and R. A. Marquardt's barn. This fire caused a loss of fully \$40,000.

But even this loss did not deter progress. Within forty-eight hours an army of men was at work removing the debris, and plans for rebuilding were under consideration. That summer was a busy time in South Haven, as may be judged from the fact that by fall all the burned district was rebuilt and the merchants and other business firms were comfortably located in their new quarters. The new buildings consisted of a solid brick block facing east on Oak avenue, extending from Grant street to Railroad avenue; on the opposite side of Oak avenue the Hamm Brewing Co.'s building, First State Bank building, both of brick construction, and the Central Lumber Co.'s hardware store, built of steel.

The solid block facing east was built jointly by R. A. Marquardt, Alson Noyes, B. Blackmer and G. Strecker.

Besides the buildings replacing the burned property, G. Werner and F. S. Holmes built a brick building on Oak avenue between Grant and Custer streets.

By a peculiar coincidence exactly a year from the date of the first fire, almost to the hour, a second fire occurred which took the portion of the business district not burned in 1910. The lumber yard and machine sheds of the Central Lumber Co., store building owned by George Kites and stock of merchandise owned by A. T. & C. V. Forsberg were totally destroyed.

The same energy was displayed on this occasion as in 1910, and before cold weather everything was in order again. The Central Lumber Company rushed in a new stock and established a yard in a new location, entirely surrounding the yard by a steel enclosure. Messrs. Forsberg built a new brick block on the corner of Oak avenue and Grant street and stocked it with a most complete line of general merchandise.

During the rebuilding following the fire of 1910 the village hall was pressed into service to accommodate different business concerns. Following the fire of 1911, Messrs. Forsberg secured temporary quarters in the Alson Noyes building, the barber shop being removed to the old school building to accommodate them.

The summer of 1911 was a very busy one in South Haven, which with new buildings being erected, new enterprises coming in, and detectives trying to ascertain the origin of the two big fires, gave the place a decided metropolitan air.

One of the first as well as the best things accomplished in 1911 was the formation of the South Haven Commercial Club, which organization has accomplished a great deal for the advancement of the village. The first officers of the club were F. G. Kersten, president; G. Strecker, vice-president; Dr. A. A. Rankin, secretary; George Kites, treasurer.

The South Haven Rural Telephone Co. was organized early in 1911, and construction work being pushed with vigor during the summer, the system was in operation early in September.

The South Haven Leader was also launched in 1911, the first issue appearing August 3. It may be an item of interest to know that the first job of printing ordered by the new telephone company was the directory, which constituted the first printing turned out by the Leader.

One of the greatest achievements of South Haven in 1911 was the installation of the electric light plant. The idea was conceived by Henry Niklason late in August, and early in November all South Haven was lighted by electricity from a modern and well equipped plant. South Haven claims the distinction of being the first place in Minnesota outside the larger cities having a twenty-four hour service electric light and power system. The plant has never failed to give complete satisfaction.

John Abel's garage and machine shop was another 1911 addition.

The year 1912 brought still further and even more extensive improvements to the village. Among these are the Commercial Hotel and the Weum Hospital. A. N. Kramer's hardware store was established in 1912. A. T. & C. V. Forsberg built a large addition to their block, which is occupied by the Leader, the South Haven Furniture Store and J. D. De Chaney.

With this beginning the village has continued to grow, and the prospects are bright for a prosperous future.

In the matter of beautiful surroundings, South Haven has been most remarkably favored by nature. The lakes and summer resorts are becoming more popular every year, and each season sees new cottages, improved conditions and larger crowds at the several resorts on both Lake Sylvia and Lake Augusta. These places not only attract large numbers of people from the Twin Cities, but also from distant states, such as Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and other more southern states. At the present rate of increased popularity it will not be long before the lakes are entirely surrounded by summer cottages.

The proximity to the Twin Cities, together with the excellent train service, makes this a most desirable point. The train service alone gives South Haven a decided advantage, as all trains stop here, which is not the case at any other point between here and Minneapolis.

It is estimated that half a million dollars are spent in Wright county annually by summer tourists, and South Haven is getting her share.

South Haven is nineteen miles northwest of Buffalo. It has Free Methodist and German Evangelical churches, a healthy Commercial club, an opera house, a hospital, a bank, a hotel, a creamery and an electric light plant. Following is a brief business directory: Freeman S. Holmes, postmaster; John Abel, garage; F. H. Boobar, blacksmith; Aug. Bragg, insurance agent; W. H.

Brown, express agent; Central Lumber Co., H. C. Tessman, agent; Commercial Hotel (J. E. Grogan, proprietor); J. D. DeChancy, barber; First State Bank (M. T. Weum, president; Aug. Bragg, cashier); A. T. & C. V. Forsberg, general store; Glazer, Kohn & Co., pickle factory; J. W. Goble, summer resort; A. M. Grogan, saloon; Mrs. Frank Hatch, summer resort; John Kites, blacksmith; A. U. Kramer, hardware; Henry Krampitz, confectioner; R. A. Marquart, general store; P. A. Neff, publisher South Haven Leader; S. A. Neff, furniture; B. H. Nichols, drugs; Henry Nicholson, feed mill; M. Nicholson, shoemaker; Nyberg & Anderson, milliners; Osborne-McMillan Elevator Co., H. F. Goode, agent; Olof Ostling, harness; S. J. Riley, summer resort; J. C. Schlotfeldt, meats; South Haven Commercial Club (F. G. Kersten, president); South Haven Creamery (A. W. Swenson, manager); South Haven Electric Light Plant (H. Nickeson, manager; South Haven Loan Association (G. Strecker, president; Aug. Bragg, secretary); South Haven Mercantile Co. (F. G. Kersten, president); South Haven Opera House; South Haven Potato Association (G. A. Quale, president); South Haven Realty Co.; South Haven Rural Telephone Co. (George R. Rudolph, A. T. Fosburg); A. C. Thurber, real estate; John H. Tufts, livery; Gust Werner, jeweler; Weum Hospital (Dr. T. W. Weum, proprietor).

South Haven, as already noted, was incorporated in 1902. A petition was presented to the county board and the date of the election set for April 24, 1902. The election, which was in charge of L. C. Holmes, A. R. Kersten and John Maurer, and resulted in twenty-eight votes being cast in favor of incorporation and thirteen against it. At that time the census showed that there were 211 persons living in the village.

The petitioners for the incorporation were: C. H. Vandervort, L. C. Holmes, Fred Block, Frank Wurtzberger, F. G. Kersten, J. F. Laabs, W. M. Fraley, Frank Hessee, A. R. Kersten, Frank Holmes, H. J. Ernst, G. W. Muters, J. G. T. Rudolph, Edward Marquardt, F. C. Stuhr, A. E. Bennett, R. H. Roberts, Walter Ponsford, William Robertson, R. A. Marquardt, Jacob Steecker, C. M. King, R. Stuhr, William Schmidt, Fred Maurer, John Maurer, Martin Kites, George Kites, H. C. Tessman, C. B. Evert, Adam Haas, John Effinger.

The village limits are described in the corporation act as follows: "All of Sec. 16, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 15, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 17, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 9, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 21, the S. E. qr. of Sec. 8, the S. W. qr. of Sec. 10, the N. E. qr. of Sec. 20 and the N. W. qr. of Sec. 22, all in Township 121, Range 28, commencing at the center quarter post of Sec. 10, T. 121, R. 28, running thence W. 2 miles more or less to the center qr. post of Sec. 8, thence S. 2 miles more or less to the center qr. post of Sec. 20, thence E. 2 miles more or less to the center qr. post of Sec. 22, thence N. 2 miles more

or less to the place of beginning, containing in all four square miles according to U. S. Govt. Survey, a portion of which is platted into lots and blocks."

STOCKHOLM TOWNSHIP.

Stockholm is the extreme southwestern town of Wright county, and contains an area of about 23,000 acres, of which 3,617 are under cultivation. The surface is rolling and in some parts hilly. The soil is mainly a dark loam with clay subsoil, and very fertile, producing excellent crops of the variety common in this latitude.

Sucker creek rises in the west central part, flows in a northeasterly course, and crosses the town line south of Cokato village. The principal lakes are Rice lake, in the eastern part; Little lake, in the northwestern part, and still farther west, Collinwood lake, lying partly in Meeker county. Timber and prairie are about in the same proportion as in Cokato, adjoining it on the north.

The early history of this town is so closely identified with Cokato as to require little detail in addition to the written history of that town, to which the reader is referred.

The present organization was effected in 1868, the first town meeting being held on August 15, when the following officers were elected: Supervisors, Henry Bull (chairman), Ole H. Holmberg and Andrew Swanberg; clerk and assessor, Carl Carlson, and treasurer, Andrew Almquist.

The first settlers were Hugh McNulty, on section 3, in 1856, Mr. Kincade in 1858 and later the Dustin family. The first Swedish settlers came in 1862, the first three of whom were Swan Swanson, John Brown and Andrew Johnson. About four years later, a large Swedish emigration was directed to this town, that nationality now being the leading element in the town.

Stockholm is a small trading point four miles south of Cokato.

The Farmers Club of Stockholm was organized December 19, 1913, and its purpose is to get the farmer and his family together more closely and to get the farmers interested in social life so as not to make farm life dull and monotonous. At the meetings, held about once a month, a speaker or two from the Agricultural College is present and gives a general discourse on any farm topic suitable for the occasion. Better markets, good roads and such things as will better conditions in the country are openly discussed on such occasions when possible. Regular literary meetings are given in connection and everybody is welcomed at the club meetings. Anybody interested in bettering the conditions of farm life is welcome to join the club, which is free to anyone. Collection is taken up at each meeting, which helps to defray the club expenses. The meetings are held at the schoolhouse or as designated by the program committee. By Albert O. Terud (president).

VICTOR TOWNSHIP.

Victor is in the southwest part of Wright county, and is bounded on the north by Middleville, on the east by Woodland, on the south by McLeod county and on the west by Stockholm. It embraces 22,400 acres. The town has a rich dark soil with a clay subsoil, and was originally heavily timbered.

The surface is gently rolling, trending slightly to the northeast, as shown by the direction of the principal water course, Twelve Mile creek, which forms the outlet to Rice lake, in the town of Stockholm, entering this town from the west, flowing an easterly, then northeasterly course and crossing the east line at the extreme northeast corner. It also forms the outlet of Long lake and Lakes Emma and Ann, flowing through the latter. The three last named lie east of the center of the town, as do also Butler lake and Lake Mary. Farther north is Dutch lake, whose western margin forms part of the corporate bound of Howard Lake village. A few other bodies of moderate size give variety to the more western portion of the town, besides which Howard lake encroaches slightly from the north.

The name was adopted at the suggestion of Mark Fosket, in honor of Victor, in Ontario county, New York.

Morgan V. Cochran erected the first cabin on the south shore of Howard lake in the fall of 1855. Few others came until 1856 and 1857. Among the early settlers were: Edwin Brewster, a native of Vermont; A. J. Gardner, who came from New York; John F. Pearson, a native of Ohio; Mark Fosket, from New York; A. D. Pinkerton and others who are mentioned in the land office chapter and elsewhere in this work.

The town was originally a part of Middleville. The present town organization was perfected in 1866, and the first town meeting held January 24 of that year, at the residence of Mark Fosket. The following officers were chosen: Supervisors, A. D. Pinkerton (chairman), Jesse Christopher and Abner Pearson; clerk, George McKinley; treasurer, J. B. Nelson.

HOWARD LAKE VILLAGE.

Howard Lake village received its name from the beautiful body of water on which it is located. It is said that the surveyors named this lake in honor of John Howard, the English philanthropist, and were most favorably impressed with its south shore as a desirable site for a future inland city.

The settlement of the village dates from 1855, when Morgan V. Cochran came here in the interests of a townsite company, employed to erect a house on section 3, within the present corporate limits, as the nucleus of a hamlet to be called Lynden. He constructed the house and made ready for the platting, but the

enthusiasm of the promoters died out, he received no pay, and decided to remain and secure the land for himself by pre-emption.

The townsite house which he erected afterward became the first schoolhouse, the first school being held there in the winter of 1858-59. The teacher, Jane P. Gleason, was married to Mr. Cochran, May 9, 1859. A few months after their marriage, the first religious services in the village were held at their home by the Rev. William Baisley, a Baptist clergyman.

The village attracted settlers rapidly. The beauty of the location, the fertility of the soil and the character of the early pioneers all tended to draw other people here.

Charles Goodsell bought out Mr. Cochran in 1863, and occupied the place as a farm until the railroad came through. In the spring of 1869 he platted the present townsite and improvements were at once started.

Several buildings were commenced in the spring of 1869, and pushed to rapid completion, Jones & Algine taking the lead. Their building was the Sherman House, and was long used as a hotel. J. M. Markley soon had a frame building fit for occupancy, in which he opened a general store, and during the summer he erected a larger building for mercantile use. George Bayton had opened a stock of goods in a small building previous to Mr. Markley's. John A. Johnson began the erection of a lumber and grist mill about the same time. Another store was opened soon after by J. F. Pearson, and the village made rapid strides in general development.

The lumber and flouring mills built by John A. Johnson contributed much to the growth of the village. In 1874, Mr. Johnson took G. W. Thompson as partner, the new firm adding the manufacture of barrel stock. Mr. Draper was admitted to partnership, the firm name being Johnson, Thompson & Draper. In 1876, Mr. Draper retired from the firm, and in 1878, Mr. Johnson leased his partner's share and later purchased it, subsequently operated the business alone. The Jones Hotel was built by H. E. Jones in 1878. G. W. Thompson erected two stave factories, but each was destroyed by fire after a brief existence.

The People's Elevator was built in the fall and winter of 1879 by Calvin Mooers. It had a capacity of 20,000 bushels, and was operated by a six horsepower engine. The following year, D. B. Brown purchased a half interest, and the firm name became Mooers & Brown. In the early eighties a new elevator was constructed with a capacity of 40,000.

With such a beginning the village has grown to its present importance, enjoying a steady and pleasing prosperity.

Howard Lake is especially fortunate in its location. Laid out on a plateau rising from the south shore of a beautiful spring-fed body of water, and situated in the midst of one of the richest

farming countries in the state, it is a modest, unpretentious and handsome village, arranged on a generous scale and spreading over much territory. The residence streets are wide and lined with beautiful shade trees, with broad expanses of green lawns, ornamental shrubbery and attractive homes, the unfenced yards being so large as to give to the place a decidedly parklike appearance.

The village is forty-seven miles west of Minneapolis, on the line of the Great Northern, and has a population of about 650. It has Presbyterian, Christian, Methodist and German Lutheran churches, two banks, a hotel, two grain elevators, two creameries, a nursery, flour mill, a brick plant and water works and a weekly newspaper. The principal shipments are nursery stock, grains and live stock.

A brief directory follows: Enoch E. Ritchie, postmaster; J. Emil Allen, brick manufacturers (five miles southeast); Bank of Howard Lake (O. P. Comer, cashier); Gust Bjorklund, blacksmith; Cargill Elevator Co. (A. J. Linn, agent); Samuel C. Carter, retired dentist; Central Lumber Co. (F. Louis Cundy, manager); Mrs. Minnie Diedrick, milliner; Duluth Elevator Co. (A. A. Narverud, agent); William H. Eddy, nursery; Gottlieb Eppler, meats; Farmers Co-operative Dairy Association (Conrad Diers, president; F. T. Prohl, secretary; O. P. Comer, treasurer); Flemming Hayden, creamery (four miles northwest); Edward Franklin, confectioner; German-American State Bank (A. A. Zech, president; G. G. Luhman, cashier); Howard Hotel (Mrs. E. L. Kretschmer, proprietor); Howard Lake Herald (Norton B. Reynolds, publisher); Howard Lake Telephone Co. (G. A. Koenig, president and treasurer; W. H. Eddy, secretary); O. P. Jungelaus & Co., general store; Koenig Hardware Co.; William Kreitlon, shoemaker; Mrs. E. L. Kretschmer, hotel; Frank E. Latham, lawyer; Mrs. Lucy Lewis, confectioner; George E. Means, retired dentist; Middleville Township Mutual Fire Insurance Co. (E. H. Heuer, president; H. D. Garman, secretary; William Wilding, treasurer); A. G. Moffatt, physician; Charles Olson, blacksmith; Powers Distribution Co. (H. C. Bullis, manager); Frank Pudlitzke, tailor; Elizabeth A. Rausch, general store; William Redmond, veterinary surgeon; Norton B. Reynolds, publisher Howard Lake Herald; Harold Simmon, fruit and fancy poultry; Ernest Smith, jeweler; Wilber W. Smith, general store; Spitz Theater (N. B. Reynolds, manager); Forrest E. Staples, dentist; Charles A. Stewart, livery; Herbert G. Strache, hardware; Marion B. Tomlison, creamery (Highland, six miles north); H. W. Vogel, furniture; Solomon B. Weinstein, clothing; Samuel Wicker, general store (four miles northwest); Mark M. Wolley, lawyer; Henry A. Workman, grocer; Wright County Agricultural Society (Andrew Narvarud, president; Charles P. Olson, secretary; Gust Luhman, treasurer);

Howard Lake Product Co. (A. Sandgren, proprietor); Dr. W. E. Tryon, physician; Dr. W. A. Howe, physician; Cash Store (A. R. Klopfeisch, proprietor), general merchandise; Howard Lake Garage (C. L. Avery, proprietor); Howard Lake Milling Co. (Charles Moore, proprietor); W. S. Ives Lumber Co. (C. W. Anders, manager); Isaac Parker, veterinary surgeon; D. M. Bowers, drayman; L. G. Robert, barber shop.

The village of Howard Lake was incorporated in 1878, and held an election on August 29 of that year, resulting in the election of the following officers: President, C. F. Carter; trustees, Charles Goodsell, Jonathan Smith and John F. Pearson; treasurer, H. E. Jones; justice of the peace, F. E. Latham; recorder, Eugene Johnston; constable, C. W. Fogle.

The annual elections are held in March. The principal officers elected during the past ten years are:

1904. President, A. A. Narverud; trustees, Charles Moore, William J. Rausch, R. L. Morgan (resigned June 16, and followed by G. A. Koenig); treasurer, G. G. Luhman; recorder, T. M. Woolley; assessor, N. C. Chaffin; justices of the peace, A. N. Carter (two years), William Guthrie (one year); constable, G. B. Fleming.

1905. President, A. A. Narverud; trustees, Charles Moore, William J. Rausch, G. A. Koenig; treasurer, G. G. Luhman; recorder, T. M. Woolley; assessor, R. M. Morgan; justice of the peace, E. C. Tuttle; constable, G. Eppler.

1906. President, A. A. Narverud; trustees, Charles Moore, William J. Rausch, G. A. Koenig; treasurer, G. G. Luhman; recorder, T. M. Woolley (resigned February 5, 1907), received thanks for his faithful service, and was followed by Otto P. Jungclaus; assessor, R. M. Morgan; justice of the peace, A. N. Carter; constable, C. B. Fleming.

1907. President, A. A. Narverud; trustees, G. A. Koenig, Charles Moore, William J. Rausch; recorder, George E. Means; treasurer, G. G. Luhman; assessor, A. N. Carter (resigned April 2, and followed by R. M. Morgan); justice of the peace, E. C. Tuttle; constable, G. Eppler.

1908. President, Miles E. Wagner; trustees, Charles Moore, William J. Rausch, L. A. Leutz; treasurer, G. G. Luhman; recorder, George E. Means; assessor, R. M. Morgan; justice of the peace, E. C. Tuttle; constable, Charles Stewart.

1909. President, Miles E. Wagner; trustees, L. A. Leutz, Charles Moore, Julius Redmer; treasurer, G. G. Luhman; recorder, George E. Means; assessor, R. M. Morgan; justices of the peace, A. N. Carter, George E. Means; constable, James Jestus.

1910. President, Miles E. Wagner; trustees, Julius Redmer, Alva May, D. M. Custer; treasurer, G. G. Luhman; recorder, George E. Means; assessor, A. N. Carter; constable, Charles Stewart.

1911. President, J. P. Anderson; trustees, D. M. Bowers, Otto P. Jungelaus, D. M. Custer (resigned September 9, and succeeded by G. Eppler); treasurer, G. G. Luhman; recorder, J. J. Cyrus (resigned in April; Otto P. Jungelaus served temporarily and then C. R. Olson was regularly appointed); justices of the peace, George E. Means, A. N. Carter; constable, James Jestus.

1912. President, J. P. Anderson; trustees, Otto P. Jungelaus, A. G. Custer, G. Eppler; treasurer, G. G. Luhman; recorder, J. J. Cyrus; constable, Charles Stewart.

1913. President, J. P. Anderson; trustees, Otto P. Jungelaus, D. M. Bowers, C. N. Anderson; treasurer, G. G. Luhman; recorder, C. R. Olson; assessor, A. N. Carter; justices of the peace, A. N. Carter, George E. Means; constable, James Jestus.

1914. President, J. P. Anderson (resigned May 15, and followed by A. A. Narverud); trustees, Otto P. Jungelaus, C. N. Anderson (resigned July 15 to become recorder, and was followed by Charles Moore), D. M. Bowers; treasurer, G. G. Luhman; recorder, C. R. Olson (resigned July 15, and followed by C. N. Anderson); assessor, C. R. Olson; constable, Charles Stewart. The board of health consists of Dr. A. G. Moffatt, G. A. Koenig and W. W. Smith.

The village hall is a sightly and commodious building which takes the place of a brick-veneer building which was burned. The hall is a brick building and houses the postoffice, the public library, court room, council chambers, fire department, a public hall, various offices and a barber shop.

The building was erected in 1904. At a special meeting of the council held February 23, 1904, it was voted to submit to a special election of the voters the proposition to erect a city hall at a cost not to exceed \$9,000 and to issue bonds to the amount of \$5,000. The special election was held March 8, 1904, and the proposition was carried. The bonds were issued July 1, 1904, payable in fifteen years, and were sold for \$5,100. F. A. Hancock received the contract for erecting the building. December 30, 1904, the building was practically completed, and the council voted to accept it as soon as it should be finished according to suggestions made by the architect. March 20, 1905, the council voted to the ladies of the village the free use of the suite of rooms on the north side of the city hall to be used as a public reading room.

Howard Lake is noted for its excellent schools. The schools are housed in a large brick building, and aside from a thorough course in all the grades, has a splendid high school department with courses in domestic science, agriculture and manual training. The Howard Lake Independent district was organized and a building erected in 1870. Only five years later it was found necessary to erect a large brick building with four rooms.

Howard Lake is well lighted. For a time a municipal plant was maintained. April 30, 1912, the voters decided to sell the plant and grant a franchise to the Electric Light & Power Co. Further improvements are now suggested.

The Wright County Agricultural Society, one of the oldest organizations in the county, has its headquarters here. It has excellent grounds, with substantial buildings, and the annual fairs which are held are a source of much benefit to the farming interests of Wright county and vicinity.

WOODLAND TOWNSHIP.

Woodland is one of the four southern towns of the county, its southern boundary being the county line between Wright and Carver counties. Its area is about 23,050 acres. The surface is rolling and was originally heavily timbered. It is watered by Grimshaw creek and its tributaries and has several small lakes. Fountain lake, which lies largely in Franklin township, enters the eastern part of Woodland. Carrigan lake is in the northern part of Woodland, and Buckles and Lauzers lakes are in the western part.

The Grimshaw brothers are believed to have been the first settlers. They erected a claim cabin and made a small clearing in the northeastern part of the township very early in 1855. In May of that year they sold to M. V. Cochran and Ezra M. Stacy. This claim was near the present village of Montrose. John Brabec, a Bohemian, came here from Illinois, where he spent one year after leaving his native country, in the fall of 1856, and took a claim on section 20. In June, 1857, Cramer Swartout, a native of Saratoga county, New York, settled on section 12. In September, 1857, John Lanzer, a native of Bohemia, settled in the town, and the same year, James McGrath was added to the band of pioneer settlers. Mrs. Kline, a widow, later Mrs. Thomas Young, was among the early arrivals, and is remembered by the early settlers as a woman of remarkable energy and perseverance, having once walked from the present village of Montrose to Forest City, a distance of forty miles, pre-empted her land and returned in two days. During her first year here she was once lost in the woods, and not found until the evening of the third day, when she was discovered about five miles from her cabin, tired, though unharmed.

Woodland was organized in 1858, but owing to missing records the list of first officers cannot be obtained. Cramer Swartout and Miles McDermot were the first justices of the peace, and Andrew Stacy, at whose house the election was held, was the first town clerk.

The following notes regarding early events in this township are written for this work by Anna C. Ferrell:

The first Fourth of July celebration in this part of the county was held in the summer of 1857 on the island in Fountain lake. All the neighbors were there, the Stacys, Swartouts and Herries. Joseph Leichter, then a widower, and Charley Crawshaw, a bachelor, were also present. Andrew Stacy, festive in a long-tailed coat brought from Virginia, took the company across in a canoe. A delicious picnic dinner was served, consisting of chicken and rabbit pie and also lemon pie, made from the very first lemons brought out from Minneapolis. After dinner everybody enjoyed themselves playing games or indulging in athletic stunts. A swing was put up. A patriotic program was carried out, Mrs. John B. Herrie reading the Declaration of Independence.

When the canoe was loaded for the homeward trip the story goes that so many were taken aboard that Mr. Stacy's coat tails floated on the water behind him.

The first school in Woodland township was held in Cramer Swartout's house, his brother, Miranda Swartout, teaching the Swartout girls and Newton Stacy, who came every day and studied surveying. This was during the winters of 1861 and 1862. The next winter Mrs. Catherine Hainor, living where Sherman Stacy now does, taught in her own home and in the spring and summer her daughter, Elizabeth, later Mrs. James Shaver, of Alexandria, Minn., taught.

The day of the Dustin massacre the quiet of her little school was interrupted by the arrival of a man on horseback, who stopped only long enough to tell the horrible news and say that the Indians were only an hour behind him. She gathered her little flock, hurried them into their wraps and sent them to tell their people, and she and her mother joined the general exodus going on to Minneapolis. When they returned they found no signs of Indians having been near, though many things had been stolen from the cabins by white people.

The people in Woodland township remember two Indian scares, one in August, 1862, and one in June, 1863. Both times the settlers hurried to Greenwood. The second one found Mrs. Cramer Swartout alone with her five young daughters and Mrs. Ezra M. Stacy with her two baby sons. These two women hitched up a team of cows, took a few household goods and the children, and set out through the woods for Greenwood, overtaking on the way many people afoot going to the same place. They did not offer rides to any grown people, but took in all the children too little to walk, reaching Greenwood with fifteen babies besides their own. Imagine their consternation when a frenzied man on horseback arrived, saying that all the people on the trail behind them were killed. Mrs. Stacy grew hysterical thinking of her great responsibility, and her relief was great when one by one the parents arrived and claimed their children.

CHAPTER XXIV.

CHURCHES AND CHURCH ACTIVITIES.

Story of the Part Religious Influence Has Played in Wright County Life—Pioneer Preachers Who Traversed the Pioneer Wilderness—Foundation of the Various Churches—Pastors—Church Buildings—Dates and Interesting Facts—Edited by the Rev. John H. Sellie.

The history of a county cannot be complete without some account of its church organizations, since these form an important part in the life of the people, and are responsible for the trend of affairs, and are the indices of the character of the inhabitants. The home, the school, and the church are the most important pillars of the nation; these being right there needs be no anxiety for the morality of the coming generation. That was apparently what the early settlers of Wright county thought. They built homes in which to shelter their children and schools in which to educate them and churches in which to teach them the way of God. The little log house hastily put together was utilized as home, school and church. So eager were the people who settled in the "Big Woods" of Wright county to teach their children spiritual things that they did not wait for the erection of a church building before they started a Sunday school, a prayer meeting or a "preaching point." The large majority of the churches of the county were organized in some home. They had excellent example for this in the early Christian church. St. Paul organized churches in the homes of his converts. In I Cor. 16:19 he sends greetings to the church in the house of Aquila and Priscilla, and when that godly pair later moved to Rome a church was again organized at their home to which he sends greetings (Rom. 16:5). There was also a church worshipping in the house of Philemon as we learn from the epistle addressed to him by St. Paul. (Philemon, verse 2.)

The early settlers of Wright county were almost without exception of a religious turn of mind. Though some of them did not themselves belong to the church they still wanted religious privileges for themselves and their families. This was true both of those who came from other parts of the United States and of those who came from other countries—as many of the pioneers did. This accounts for prominence of the churches from the very earliest dates of the county. They were also loyal to their own denominations—perhaps too much so—and wanted their own particular church. This accounts for the large number of churches in some localities. Many of the churches first organized have died or have been merged with those of other

denominations. As the people came to know each other better and became more broadminded they saw that it did not matter so much what was the name of the church as that the church did effective service in the community. This accounts for the number of church organizations that have disbanded. It is safe to predict that though the population of the county may increase there will be very few new churches organized—except when a few dissatisfied ones separate from some church and form an organization of their own. The tendency is to combination, federation, and even organic union. This is a fine thing for all concerned and will give more substantial growth in efficiency and real moral and religious progress. In some parts of the county there are still too many small churches. There are, however, also a number of fairly strong congregations for a county with no cities in it. There are also some church buildings of such architecture and dimensions as to be a credit to their localities and denominations. Almost every denomination found in the United States is also found, or has at some time been found, within the bounds of the county. Some of these denominations have a large number of congregations and churches. There are about one hundred churches in the county. These ought to furnish adequate religious influence for all and also a suitable opportunity for religious services no matter how zealous one may be. These churches, too, are in a large measure responsible for the splendid moral tone of the county and the high standard of character found in the people.

There are a few churches in the county that are not recorded in this history. This is not the fault of the historian, but of the pastors and people in those churches. Every effort was made to give account of every church, but this proved impossible for the lack of information. It could not be had. For the same reason the history of some is very brief. There may be errors in the record of some. This also is due to the lack of correct information furnished by the people themselves. Every possible means have been used to give both a complete and correct history of the churches of the county.

Official church records filed with the county officers begin with March 25, 1856, the first record being one concerning the Congregational Church and Society of Monticello. The second concerned the Methodist Episcopal Society of Monticello and was filed April 28, 1857.

The names of several of the pioneer clergymen in the county appear in the early county records, several of them filing their ordination papers with the clerk of court in order that they might be qualified to perform marriages.

In 1856 Samuel T. Creighton (Methodist), Richard Walker and E. H. Whitney appear as regularly ordained ministers. In

1857 are found the names of Samuel T. Sterritt (Methodist), Marcus Hicks (Presbyterian), John H. Hughes and Noah Lathrop. In the later fifties and early sixties appear the names of Ruben H. Weeks (Baptist), William N. Darnell (Methodist), Abiel H. Abbott (Methodist), F. B. Moulton (Free Will Baptist), Barclay Blain, William Crawford (Congregationalist), Alfred Welch (Methodist), George B. Payson, John Mens (Methodist), W. B. Dada (Congregationalist), Henry Schnitkin and David Brooks.

METHODISM.

The Methodist circuit riders took a leading part in the pioneer life of the Northwest. Assigned to large areas of almost uninhabited country, ministering to widely scattered flocks, and scarcely knowing a home of their own, they lived lives of poverty, privation and self denial, counting physical sufferings as nothing in comparison with the greatness of their mission. Through summer's heat and winter's chill they went from place to place, speaking words of comfort to over-tired women, admonishing men to pious life, teaching lessons of truth and obedience to the children. They married the young people and buried the dead, they watched by sick-beds and with equal adaptability took off their coats and helped work in the forest and field. Their sympathy for suffering and their gentleness of heart was only equalled by their roughness of exterior, and the sternness with which they pictured the wages of sin. Of a type now departed, their memory will ever be cherished, and their burial places will, for generations to come, be tended with loving care by the children of those pioneers whom their labor blessed.

The history of Methodism in Wright county covers a period of six decades, and extends to every part of the county.

The present Methodist Episcopal churches in Wright county are at Annandale, Buffalo, Clearwater, Delano, Howard Lake, Monticello, Otsego, Pelican Lake, Rockford and Smith Lake. There are German Methodist churches at Montrose, at Crawford Lake, and in Franklin and Corinna townships. There is a Free Methodist church at South Haven.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Otsego. Methodist services were held in Otsego as early as 1854, by Rev. White, of Orono. The first settled minister was Rev. O. P. Light in 1856. The church was regularly organized in May, 1857. The members were L. Cooley and wife, John McDonald and wife, A. H. Merrill and wife, Benjamin Gray and wife, William Barnard and wife, and E. T. Washburn and wife. When the primitive dwellings of the pioneers became too restricted for the number of people who wished to attend the services, John McDonald gave his barn as a place of worship until a church could be erected. He also gave

the lots for the church. The church building, 36 by 40 feet in the village of Otsego was commenced in April, 1871, and finished and dedicated in June, 1872. It has been well kept up, many improvements have been made, and many of the present active members are grandchildren of men and women who helped to build the edifice. The church is well filled each Sunday, and the Sunday school, the Ladies' Aid Society and the Young People's Society are all flourishing organizations. The church owns a good six-room parsonage with a pleasant lawn and garden, well in keeping with the buildings. The pastor is the Rev. J. Walker. The Lilly Pond church is under the same pastor.

The Ladies' Aid Society is one of the principal factors in the life of the church. It was first organized some twenty-five years ago, but after a few years it ceased to exist. During the pastorate of Rev. C. L. Page, however, it was reorganized in August, 1902, at the home of Mrs. C. E. La Plant, with about twelve members. The original intention was to keep up the repairs on the church and parsonage, but as time has progressed the ladies have also assisted in the payment of the pastor's salary. They have painted the church on the outside, and decorated and renovated it on the inside, the steps and approach have been constructed on cement, and many other improvements made. The ladies have pleasant gatherings of various kinds, give dinners and suppers and sociables, and sometimes make a journey for a day's outing to Elk river or elsewhere.

The camp meeting association of the Methodist Episcopal church purchased in 1861 a tract of land of about two acres adjoining Otsego, and annual meetings were started in 1864. A chapel and cottages were put up, and provisions made for the pitching of tents. The meetings flourished for many years, and the grounds were noted as being second only to the famous ones at Red Rock. The meetings at the camp grounds were discontinued some twenty years ago.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Clearwater. In 1855 there was no Methodist preacher stationed at Clearwater, St. Cloud, Fair Haven or Maine Prairie. Rev. Samuel T. Creighton was stationed at Monticello. In December, 1855, he held services at the home of ——— Dow, two miles from the present village of Clearwater. January 8 and 9, 1858, Rev. S. T. Sterrett, presiding elder of the Monticello District, presided at the quarterly conference at Orino, and assigned Rev. Levi Gleason to the Clearwater charge. Rev. Gleason and Rev. Sterrett made their first visit to Clearwater on January 9, 1858, the day that the Orono conference closed. They stayed over night at the home of Eli B. King, at a place then called Neenah, some seven miles northwest of Clearwater. Later Rev. Sterrett returned to Monticello, and Rev. Gleason, with headquarters at Mr. King's, remained to in-

spire an interest in the hearts of the people. On the morning of January 23, 1858, Rev. Gleason preached at the Fremont schoolhouse, on the banks of the Clearwater river, about one mile and a half from Clearwater village. In the afternoon he preached in a building in Clearwater village, owned by Francis Morrison, but used as a schoolhouse. This was the first Methodist sermon preached in the village of Stillwater. A class was organized with James Lee as leader. The first stewards were B. T. Lyons and Joseph Pratt. The other members were Rebecca Lee, Eliza Pratt and Lydia Lyons, who joined by letter, and Martha Pratt and William Long, who were afterward received on probation. This was known as the Fremont class of the Clearwater charge. A class was also organized at Maine Prairie in connection with this work. Mrs. Caldwell, of Maine Prairie, was, on August 18, 1858, the first member to be received into full membership from probation, on this charge. The first quarterly conference of the charge was held in Maine Prairie at the log house of Daniel Spaulding, about March 6 or 7, 1858, with Presiding Elder Sterrett in the chair. May 9, of the same year, a class was organized at Neenah, with Eli B. King as leader. The Minnesota Annual Conference was held this year at St. Paul, in April, and during that session on April 15, Rev. Gleason was appointed to the Sauk Rapids and Clearwater Circuit. Aside from the work at Clearwater he preached at Maine Prairie, Fremont, Neenah, St. Cloud, Sauk Rapids, Watab, and Winnebago Prairie.

The above facts are gleaned by the Rev. F. J. Bryan from the notes of the Rev. Levi Gleason himself. No further historical notes are given in the church records until 1877.

The pastoral record shows the following appointments: 1858-59, Levi Gleason; August, 1860-October, 1861, Bartley Blain; 1861-62, S. T. Sterrett; 1862-63, T. N. Berlin; 1863-64, Levi Gleason; 1864-65, Moses S. Harriman; 1866-67, C. T. Barkuloo; 1867-69, W. W. Rork; 1869-71, Levi Gleason; 1871-72, A. H. Abbott; 1872-73, C. F. Garvin (charge placed in St. Paul district); 1873-75, C. F. Garvin (charge placed in St. Cloud district); 1875-77, Noah Lathrop; 1877-79, M. B. Smith; 1879-80, J. A. Henry; 1880-83, Leland P. Smith (present church built during this pastorate); 1883-84, W. M. Wright; 1884-85, O. Burnett; 1885-86, D. S. Smith; 1886-88, E. S. Gardiner; 1888-90, D. S. Wigstead; 1890-91, John Doran; 1891-92, C. G. Valentine, supplied for seven months; 1892, W. J. Heapes (supplied a few weeks); October, 1892-93, James Thompson; 1895-97, W. H. Barkuloo (supply); 1897-99, J. W. Mower; 1899-1901, S. Fairbanks; 1901-02, F. W. Peterson; January 10, 1903-October, 1903, J. A. Lewis; October, 1903-04, George E. Reeder; 1904-05, Jesse Underwood; 1905-07, Howard Robinson; 1907-09, J. L. Parish; 1909-11, W. G. Follensbee; 1911-13, F. A. Turner; 1913 to the present time, F. J. Bryan.

The charge is now in the Litchfield district of the Northern Minnesota Conference, which was formed from the Minnesota Conference in 1894. The present church edifice was built during the pastorate of the Rev. Leland P. Smith, the contract work being done by Simon H. Marvin, who has been with the church through all these years, and has maintained a steady interest in its welfare. The church property is worth about \$3,500. The Rev. L. P. Smith was appointed some years since to the post of Chaplain of the Soldiers Home at Minneapolis, where he still continues in active service. The Rev. G. G. Valentine, one of the best known pastors in Minneapolis, began his ministerial career on this charge. Rev. James Thompson, while pastor here, sought the hand of one of Clearwater's young ladies, Ethel Traf-ton, and they were married in 1894. Mr. Thompson passed away in February, 1905, while residing in Larrimore, North Dakota. His family removed to this town, and are among the most effective workers in the church. His children, Earle, Ethel, Grace, and Helen, are a credit to their parents and to the Methodist training they have received.

During the past year the church was given a thorough renovating, a new organ was purchased, the heating system rebuilt, and the Board of Trustees are about to install a new lighting plant. The present pastor was appointed at the Annual Conference of 1913, when the charge was united with the Clear Lake charge. The Silver Creek appointment, which has been a part of this charge for many years, has recently been supplied from the Monticello charge. The Rev. F. J. Bryan came here from International Falls, and has served also at Long Prairie and Hawley in this conference. The present board of trustees are: S. H. Marvin, John Mitchell, Hamlin Lyons, Claude Jones, George Stokes, Wm. Lee and M. D. Boddy. The stewards are (not including those on the trustee board), B. F. Lyons, and Mesdames Peter Leme, S. H. Ponsford, Ethel Thompson, Diantha Fish and Misses Mae Barrett and Marian Ponsford.

The Sunday school is in a prosperous condition, having gained in numbers and interest during the past year, under the superintendency of Mrs. John Mitchell. There is also a helpful Epworth League with Eula G. Bryan as president; Ethel Thompson, secretary; and Donald Kirke, treasurer. I. G. Humphries, licensed local preacher, has been doing effective work. Recently the pastor and Mr. Humphries have taken up work and have regular appointments at the McClelland school, about four miles south of the village. A class was organized there some years ago, but had lapsed. In more recent times the point had been supplied by the Rev. Paul Winter, of the Congregational church. But lately they had given up the work, and the people had requested that the Methodists give them service. The pastor would not be

able to do this as the charge is at present constituted, without the aid of the local preacher. This is one of the advantages of the Methodist system.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of Southside. This church, of much importance in the early annals of the county, was located on section 24, about two and a half miles northwest of Annandale. Services were held at an early date in the homes of the settlers, those of John and Lorenzo Doble being mentioned as often used for that purpose, and Rev. Bartley Blaine, of Clearwater, sometimes preaching. Services were also held in the home of N. J. Robinson. Church was organized and services were more regularly held in a log schoolhouse east of Pleasant Lake near the farm of Wm. Ponsford, then owned by John Townsend.

In 1858 Levi Gleason, later well known throughout the state, preached some in this woods country. Mr. Gleason was married that year to a daughter of Joseph Pratt, a resident of this vicinity. It is said the first Quarterly Conference meeting was held in this neighborhood by Rev. David Brooks, who was later well known among Methodists as Father Brooks. Mr. Gleason was again pastor in 1863. He was drafted and served as chaplain in the army.

During the war and Indian troubles there was probably local preaching here. Rev. M. S. Harriman, living on a farm on the north banks of Pleasant lake, conducted many a service. He it was, with others, who erected "Fort Skedaddle" on the south shores of Pleasant lake as a means of protection against the Indians.

In 1865 and 1866, C. T. Barkuloo, of Clearwater Circuit, preached in the log schoolhouse east of Pleasant lake. W. T. Rorke was pastor in 1867.

In 1868, Rev. Rorke, of Clearwater, a very able Methodist preacher, organized a church society in a log building near William Ponsford's present farm. Meetings were held there about two years, after which they were held in the Prospect schoolhouse near John Kurz's residence until Grace church was built.

In 1868, Corinna was made a special charge and supplied by Thaddeus S. Woodworth. M. S. Harriman was appointed in 1869 as supply, and held it for two years. Changes in the district following this date, Corinna was not occupied except by such local preachers as lived in the vicinity. The next regular pastor was one Rev. Flint, whom the veteran, Rev. Noah Lathrop, gravely tells us was obliged to desist for want of support, or in other words, was "starved out." In 1874, M. S. Harriman was supply. In 1875-76, Noah Lathrop, pastor on the Clearwater circuit, came into the neighborhood of Corinna and preached in the little log schoolhouse on Sunday evenings, once in two weeks, after holding

services at 10:30 a. m. on Maine Prairie and at 3 p. m. in Fair Haven.

In 1877, Corinna was in Maine Prairie circuit, supplied by W. P. Fenlason. During this winter Grace church was started in building. Charles Dally, a pioneer settler, donated two acres of the northwest corner of section 24 for a cemetery and building site for the new church. Among the names familiarly connected with this church in early days are those of Levi Dakin, John and Lorenzo Dakin, M. S. Harriman, Ira Wingett, Charles Dally and son, Nathan, and Abram Rudolph, the latter widely known throughout the county as an ardent temperance worker, who died about 1903 at the good old age of 88 years. In later years other names became closely identified with the Grace church work—the Rudolphs, P. S., Andrew and George, the Peter Larsens, L. H. Webster, Frank Geary, L. H. Niles, Charles Bartlett, the Wingetts, Ransoms, M. E. Willett, Butlers, W. H. Towle, Floris Partridge, C. W. Harvey, the Fraleys, J. F. Lee and many others not recalled by the present historian.

Following as pastors came A. Matson and Wm. Brown and J. N. McDonald. In 1884 and 1885 A. Ringer supplied. Later as pastors came George Kindred and W. H. Wilson, who built the church at Annandale. In 1889 the Annandale circuit was formed and Rev. Noah Lathrop appointed pastor. Grace church being in connection with it. Mr. Lathrop says that Grace church at this time had thirty in full membership and eighteen probationers. Following Mr. Lathrop came Rev. Frank Higgins, later known to the state and nation, and abroad as the "Lumber Jacks' Sky Pilot." At the close of Mr. Higgins' first year the circuit was changed and Grace church joined with Fair Haven and Kimball. The pastors on the charge later were Rev. F. Dark, Rev. Thomas Archer, John W. Powell, all young men of excellent promise who afterward became prominent in state religious circles.

In 1894 Grace church was again joined with Annandale Rev. G. E. Pickard being pastor. Successive pastors were same as those of Annandale, viz.: W. H. Barkuloo, 1897-98; Roderick Murray, 1898-1900; A. L. Fisher, 1900-1902; Henry Nobbs, 1902-1904; A. C. Spencer, 1904-1905; F. W. Hill, 1905-1909; Jas. M. Burns, 1909, present time.

The membership at Grace church having been greatly depleted by death and removals, the few remaining members decided to make Annandale their home church, which was done in the third year of Rev. J. M. Burns' pastorate. By vote of the Quarterly Conference in 1913, it was decided to dispose of the old Grace church building, which was done by sale in 1914.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Annandale. The Annandale circuit was formed by taking Grace church in Southside from

the Fair Haven and Main Prairie circuit, and the church in Silver Creek from the Clearwater charge. The first services were held in the old schoolhouse. The church was organized under Rev. W. H. Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Towle were among the first charter members. Rev. W. H. Wilson succeeded in building the first frame church, which was located on the main street of the village within sight of Pleasant Lake, on the same place where the present building now stands. It was built in the fall of 1888. The church was dedicated by Bishop James N. Fitzgerald in the year 1889. The finances on the occasion were in charge of Rev. John Stafford, who was then the presiding elder. The day was fine though warm. The services were intensely spiritual and helpful. Comparatively little debt was on the church and what there was, was more than covered by subscription. Rev. Noah Lathrop was pastor that year.

The present church was remodeled under the pastorate of Rev. A. L. Fisher. It is a brick veneered building with a seating capacity for 250. The parsonage was erected in the year of 1897, under the pastorate of Rev. W. H. Barkuloo.

It should be noted that Rev. Frank E. Higgins began his work in Annandale in the year 1890 and labored faithfully for three years. He was a man noted for his sociability and made many friends here. He afterwards spent twenty years working in the lumbercamps of Minnesota and earned for himself the honored title of "Sky Pilot." Although he has but recently passed away his work abides in the hearts of a large number of people made better by his presence.

Among the prominent members past and present may be mentioned: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Towle, S. C. Kemp, L. H. Webster, Mary E. Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ringer, Herman Klatt, Mr. and Mrs. T. Remington, Mrs. Emma Kelly, Mrs. C. Matthews, G. W. Bayless, F. F. Demming, H. G. McBride, Mrs. A. Hennaman, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Rennie, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ransom, Mrs. M. Ransom and Miss Ransom, George Scheyer and family, Simon Kuhnley and family, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Rudolph, Mrs. K. Kurz, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kurz, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Buri, Mrs. Emma Cary, George Rudolph and family, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Smith, Mrs. W. S. Ives, Mrs. Past, Mr. and Mrs. J. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Towler, Mrs. L. Cofield and Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Stirling.

The pastors have been: W. H. Wilson, Noah Lathrop, Frank E. Higgins, G. W. Keniston, G. E. Pickard, W. H. Barkuloo, Rhoderick Murray, A. L. Fisher, Henry Nobbs, A. L. Spencer, F. W. Hill. James M. Burns, the present pastor, is serving the charge for the eighth year. There are over a hundred resident members and over twenty-five non-resident members. There are also over one hundred scholars registered in the Sunday school.

The Ladies' Aid Society is an active feature in the church and is a great help financially and socially. The Women's Home Missionary Society, although only a few years old, has done splendid work in caring for the needy and helpless. The Epworth League is doing good work.

Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church of Monticello. The Monticello charge was organized at the Wisconsin conference in 1855, with Rev. Samuel T. Creighton as preacher in charge and Rev. David Brooks as presiding elder. The first quarterly meeting was held January 27, 1856, Rev. David Brooks preaching in an unfinished boarding house on lots 14 and 15, block 38. The first quarterly conference was held on Monday, the next day. Those present were David Brooks, presiding elder; Samuel T. Creighton, preacher in charge; and Elijah W. Merrill, of Monticello. The presiding elder traveled 100 miles to attend this meeting, and paid his own expenses. April 28, 1857, Rev. Creighton appointed as trustees Zedic M. Brown, John Gallow, William Brown, Ira Keene, Elijah W. Merrill, James C. Wilson and Samuel Wilder. The board met on that day and appointed Zedic M. Brown president and Samuel Wilder clerk. May 1, 1857, the trustees voted to erect a church building on lots 9 and 10, in block 10. James C. Wilson, John Gallow and Ira Keene were on the building committee. Merrit & Gallow were the builders. The church was finished that year and dedicated October 1, 1857, under the pastorate of Noah Lathrop. The original cost of the building was \$3,000. It was remodeled in 1880, the gallery taken out and a room built on at the rear, at a cost of \$2,300. It was dedicated on January 4, 1881, by Bishop Cyrus D. Foss. It was again overhauled and a basement put under the entire building in 1913 under the pastorate of Henry Nobbs at a cost of \$2,100. In the fall of 1866 trustees were elected for a parsonage. They were: David Brooks, Z. M. Brown, H. Kreis, Jonathan Stimson, Samuel Wilder and William Brown. The parsonage was built in 1868 in the pastorate of J. W. Shank. In 1898 during the pastorate of H. J. Van Fossen the old parsonage was exchanged for a new one on the corner across from the church. Mrs. Annie E. McCord presented the church with a bell and \$200 for a parsonage barn.

In the year 1861 the charge embraced Monticello, Otsego and Diamond Lake. In 1864 it also included Rockford and Watertown. In 1866 Monticello charge was changed from the St. Paul district to the St. Cloud district and the charge was divided. Charles Griswold was presiding elder, L. S. Collins was made pastor of Monticello, Otsego and Buffalo. Alfred Cressey was made pastor of Rockford, Watertown, Independence and Fountain Lake. The charge was again divided and Monticello became a station in 1882.

The following persons were presiding elders: David Brooks, 1855-61; J. F. Chaffee, 1862-65; Charles Griswold, 1866-68; Noah Lathrop, 1869-74; John Stafford, 1882-87; J. F. Chaffee, 1888-93; R. N. McKaig, 1894-99; J. B. Hingeley, 1900-05; E. H. Nicholson, 1905-10; W. H. Jordan, 1911, to the present.

The following pastors have served this charge, the figure showing the year of their appointment: T. S. Creighton, 1855; Noah Lathrop, 1856; B. Blain, 1857, filled only part of the year, and Rev. Shelly filled out the year; C. N. Whitney, 1859; Alfred Welch, 1860; Rev. Perriggrine, 1861; David Brooks, 1862; H. J. Shaffner, 1864; L. C. Collins, 1866; J. W. Shank, 1868; Alfred Cressey, 1869; Thomas Day, 1871; Jas. G. Teter, 1874; Levi Gleason, 1876; Mordon B. Smith, 1879; A. J. Brock, 1882; H. J. Van Fossen, 1884; G. I. Newcomb, 1885; S. T. Show, 1887; C. B. Brecount, 1889; J. J. Crist, 1890; C. M. Heard, 1892; L. W. Ray, 1895; H. J. Van Fossen, 1896; S. S. Farley, 1903; W. H. Easton, 1906; Henry Nobbs, 1910; E. A. Cooke, 1913, to the present time.

This church is believed to be the oldest church in Wright county. It has had a continuous growth in numbers and prosperity and influence through the years. It now has a membership of about 240, with Sunday school, Epworth League, Junior Epworth League, Aid Society and Missionary societies. The Sunday school has a membership in the main school of about 225 besides a home department of 60 and a cradle roll of 57, making a total of 342. The school is graded and the classes organized.

The present official members are as follows: Trustees—J. W. Coupland, O. W. Wedgewood, F. H. Browne, C. Pratt, C. E. White, M. J. Kingsbury, E. H. Sherwin, O. G. Bates, Chas. Bradford. Stewards—F. A. Johnson, Albert James, C. E. Strout, Geo. Knox, D. F. Reid, Edward Dauchy, Ben Hetland, Mrs. O. W. Wedgewood, Mrs. Nannie Comaford, Mrs. Geo. Knox, Mrs. Sherman Elliott, Mrs. F. H. Brown. President of Ladies' aid, Mrs. Chas. Bradford; president W. F. M. S., Mrs. E. H. Sherwin; Epworth League president, Lida Thompson.—(By Rev. Edwin A. Cooke.)

Methodist Episcopal Church of Rockford. This circuit was first organized in Greenwood, now known as Marion, in 1855, with Rev. John Kerns as the presiding elder and with Rev. Mr. Camp as pastor. Services were held at Greenwood, Rockford, Fountain Lake, and Watertown. In 1859 the work included Monticello, and North Branch of Crow river and this year the church at Rockford was erected. In 1870 Delano was added to the list. In 1877 the field of appointments was arranged to embrace Delano, Rockford, Armstrong, Watertown and Montrose. In 1888 the circuit included Mound City, Watertown, Delano, North Rockford, Rockford, and Armstrong. The church at North Rockford was dedicated September 25, 1890. Work seems to have gone along in this manner until 1903 when Montrose became a station,

leaving Delano, Rockford and Armstrong in the circuit. In 1906 Armstrong and Mound City have become a circuit, thus leaving Delano and Rockford as a circuit. This continued in that manner until 1913 when Delano and Rockford each decided to have a pastor for the individual work. Old settlers declare that before this time there have also been periods when the churches at Rockford and Delano have had separate pastors. The old church records at Rockford have been burned. It is believed that the following is the list of pastors who have served at Rockford, though it is possible that during periods of separation, some of these may have served at Delano and not at Rockford: 1855, ——— Camp; 1856, Jacob Myers; 1857, A. H. Abbott; 1858, C. C. Bowditch; 1859, Levi Gleason; 1861, C. Barkuloo; 1863, M. Martin; 1864, H. C. Shaffner; 1866, Mr. Chubbuck; 1868, Alfred Cressy; 1870, Mr. Cook; 1875, M. Kephart; 1876, John Doran; 1879, H. C. Langley; 1880, Obadiah Burnett; 1881, H. Hackett; 1883, A. Follensbee; 1887, John Doran; 1890, W. H. Wilson; 1891, D. C. Clancy; 1892, J. Blackhurst; 1893, C. F. Davis; 1894, J. W. Powell; 1896, Mr. Faber; 1899, A. F. Thompson; 1901, T. C. Chapple; 1903, A. Hopkins; 1906, J. A. Ewing; 1907, W. K. Gray; 1908, F. F. Gibbs; 1909, Lawrence Radcliffe; 1911, Edward Kaneen; 1913, H. C. Mecklenberg.

The Rev. Mr. Camp held services at Rockford as early as 1855. Rev. Jacob Myers preached here every two weeks from September, 1856, to June, 1857. Rev. A. H. Abbott, who followed Rev. Myers, took up his home in Rockford for two years. The church was regularly organized in April, 1857. Among the first members were William Sleight, Thomas Prestidge and family, Jesse Prestidge, Amos Dickenson and family, Henry Pitt and family, George Sook and family, Lansin Conklin and family, Chas. Coverdale and family, and Mr. Abbott and family. Marvel Hayford, John Omera and family and Mrs. Eliza Cook were also early members. In the early days, T. Gunn, H. E. Pitt and Amos Dickenson were local preachers and conducted services during the absence of the regular pastor. A church building, 26 by 36 feet, was erected in the village in 1859 and a few years later moved to a more convenient location and repaired and remodeled. The parsonage was built about the same time as the church and sold some twelve years ago.—(By H. C. Mecklenburg.)

The Methodist Episcopal Church of North Rockford was organized in 1890. It continued some fifteen years, and was then dissolved and the church building sold.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Delano. This church was organized during Rev. Alfred Cressy's pastorate in 1870, and was included in a large circuit. The work continued in this manner for some time, but gradually the points grew stronger and they reached the place where one or two churches could support a

pastor. The circuit finally included Rockford and Delano, these points caring for a pastor, to which he gave his undivided attention. The work increased in interest until 1913, when each point felt that it could by itself support a regular pastor holding Sunday services both morning and evening. Thus the work advanced and at present a bright future looms up before the people of Delano. The official board of the church numbers twelve of the best business men to be found anywhere in the county.

The first services were held in 1870, in a railroad boarding house on Railroad avenue. Later they were held in a log school-house, and then upstairs over a hardware store.

The church was organized in 1870. The charter members were: William Hawker, Mrs. Mary Hawker, Luther Walters, Mrs. Mary Walters, W. H. Landis, Mrs. Manda Chant, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Cunningham, J. F. Powers, Mrs. Sarah Powers, Mary and Carry Powers, J. W. Powell and Miner Ball. The first church was erected and dedicated on Third street, in 1875, and the parsonage was erected in 1890.

Of some of the devout members it is said: "Most of the charter members have been translated from the church militant to the Church Triumphant. Many of the others have gone to seek their fortunes elsewhere. Mrs. Mary Hawker, one of God's heroines, is among us and carries a benediction wherever her shadow falls. Dr. T. J. Catlin and T. J. Brothers and E. Ball bore the burdens for many years of a struggling church. Mrs. Bertha Eagle walks among us as one of God's anointed. To be with her is to feel Christ not far distant. O. J. Lundsten is the present superintendent of the Sunday school, which position he has filled faithfully for many years. A. L. Poffenberger is a most efficient church treasurer and secretary and accomplishes much. Among the faithful pastors, A. F. Thompson and John Doran fought many heroic battles."

The pastors who have served in Delano are as follows: Alfred Cressy, Mr. Cook, M. Kephart, John Doran, H. C. Langley, O. Burnett, H. Hackett, A. Follensbee, W. H. Wilson, D. C. Clancy, J. Blackhurst, J. B. Davis, J. W. Powell, Mr. Faber, A. F. Thompson, T. J. Chapple, A. Hopkins, J. A. Ewing, W. K. Gray, F. F. Gibbs, Lawrence Radcliffe, Edward Kaneen, B. B. Hanscom and G. L. Haggans.—(By G. L. Haggans.)

Methodist Episcopal Church of Silver Creek. The Methodists were presented with a church in the early days. P. A. Locke, of Lexington, Mass., made a bequest of \$500 to the town of Silver Creek on condition that the town supervisors should erect a church at a cost of \$1,000, that the Methodists should always use it, and that the Methodist trustees should keep it repaired and insured. The bequest was accepted and the church

erected on section 5. The conditions were not kept and the building fell into disuse.

Dewey Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church of Buffalo. In the spring of 1886 Rev. John Doran was invited by Messrs. Oakley and Stewart to hold meetings in the Presbyterian church. After holding several meetings at regularly appointed places every two weeks he took an expression of the congregation whether he should hold a series of meetings and make a thorough canvass of the town and county, and was unanimously requested to do so. After holding several meetings every night for three weeks and making a canvass Rev. Doran organized a society of twenty-six members on September 21. A lot was purchased from a Mr. Drake, of Minneapolis, through John Nugent. Some of the early members were: A. Y. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Davies, Dr. Clayton Butler, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Babcock, Mrs. G. Covart, Geo. Cunningham, Mrs. E. Covart, Ella R. Cady, Della Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Leeson, Alma Mills, Frank and Charles Pitt, Bessie Richards, Dr. and Mrs. E. Shannon, Eva Ward.

The church was built and dedicated in 1886 and was called Dewey Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church. The parsonage was built in 1899.

Among the prominent members of the past, those alive today are the following: Mrs. Geo. Covart, Mrs. A. L. Eaton, Mrs. Wm. Davies, and Mrs. E. Covart.

The pastors following John Doran were: From 1891-1893, C. F. Davies; 1893-1895, D. M. Shannon; 1895-1897, William Fletcher; 1897-1902, J. W. Valentine; 1902-1903, J. S. Kingan; 1903-1905, E. R. Stevenson; 1906-1907, Paul Little; 1906-1908, Abraham Hopkins; 1908-1912, T. H. Smithers. The present pastor is William J. Barr, who began his pastorate in 1912.

Since the church was built, about \$1,000 has been spent in improvements and repairs. At the present time the church is in excellent condition and has a good congregation. Among those prominent in the life of the church might be mentioned Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Redman, W. Korb, Chris Voss and family, Prof. and Mrs. V. M. Emmert, Prof. T. Lewis, Mrs. B. M. Denny, Mrs. Korb and others who deserve mention. The church has a progressive membership, and much is looked forward to for the future of the church. Years ago the parish included North Rockford.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Howard Lake. In the late fifties and early sixties, Rev. A. H. Abbott, of Rockford, came into the vicinity of what is now Howard Lake, and held services at Lake Mary and elsewhere. A church was regularly organized in 1867, with Rev. W. H. Sherman in charge. Reverend Sherman lived in what was known as the "Parsonage," a

small log cabin standing 40 to 50 rods east of the lake on ground now owned by Lafayette Morgan. There public worship was held. Among those who attended are recalled Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. ——— King and Mrs. ——— Pearson. From place to place in the wilderness, Reverend Sherman went on foot, ministering to the scattered families of his flock. In 1870, the services were removed to the village and held in a building which stood where W. Rausch now resides. Here Edwin Brewster organized and superintended the first Sunday school in Howard Lake. He it is who is called the father of Methodism in Howard Lake. (He was born March 7, 1833, and died May 1, 1900.) In 1872 a school building was erected in Howard Lake, and the Methodists held their meetings there. The Rev. Messrs. Stunz and Cline were the first resident pastors in the village. Within a few years the schoolhouse was too small for a developing community, and it was abandoned for a larger building and a more central site. The Methodist people immediately purchased the old schoolhouse and converted it into a church, this being the first church building in the village. Additional improvements were made on the building in 1880 and 1892. In 1900, through the activity of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Workman and others, a site was purchased and a parsonage erected. Rev. Crawford Grays became pastor in 1909, and in 1912 a new church was erected. The building was dedicated September 1, 1912, and named in honor of Mrs. Harriet G. Walker, whose liberal assistance had a strong influence in making the new edifice possible.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Smith Lake. A Methodist class was organized in 1878, by people living south of the river in Middleville township. Early services were held in the Quaker meeting house in section 5. In 1873, a Methodist Episcopal class was organized at Smith Lake village, and a church erected in 1882.

Methodist Episcopal Class of Cokato. Methodist services were held at Cokato as early as 1874, and during the first few years a flourishing organization existed.

Methodist Episcopal Class of Albion. Methodist services were held in Albion township as early as 1861, by Elder Robinson, and a class organized.

The Montrose Methodist Episcopal Church. This church is one of the oldest in the county and dates back to 1858 when services were held at pioneer homes and a class organized by the Rev. C. G. Bowdish, of Minnetristie, Monticello and Fountain Lake, and later of the Montrose circuit. The first members were Clarissa Stacy, Mary Stacy, Charlotte Swartout, Cramer Swartout, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leighter, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Streater, Mr. and Mrs. John Higgins, and Newton and William Stacy.

The first services were held at the home of Ezra Stacy, Sr., on the north bank of Fountain Lake. The ministers walked from station to station in their circuits through the woods, using the moss on the trees as their compass. Early pastors were such men as C. G. Bowdish, ——— Chubback, A. H. Abbott and Levi Gleason. A move was made in 1860 to build a church edifice of hewed logs at the north end of the Big Marsh, but it was never finished because of the outbreak of the Civil war and the Indian troubles. A little later, services were held at the homes of Cramer Swartout and Elisha Ferrell, both in Woodland township, and when the village of Montrose was started, services were held in an unfinished store building north of the railroad tracks. The present church building was completed in 1881. Those prominent in the building of the new church were Thomas S. Gunn, William Mapes, C. H. Ferrell, G. M. Wright, L. K. Flanders and the Stacy brothers. The pastor was C. H. Conway. It has always been a successful and flourishing church. It has been connected at various times with Rockford, Howard Lake, Buffalo, Watertown and Delano. Then years ago it was decided to have a resident pastor, Rev. T. J. Chappel being the first. For five or six years past, the church has employed as pastor the pastor of the Crow river circuit of the Northern German conference, Rev. W. G. Boemmels being the first supply in this capacity. It has a membership of about 75, maintains a flourishing Sunday school with a membership of something over 100, an Epworth League with 53 members, and a good Junior League. H. E. Young is the present pastor. The present trustees are: F. E. Belden, H. G. Wright, S. U. Stacy, H. M. Schultz, W. H. Wright, John Herman and W. A. Douglas. Services are held here at 11:30 a. m. every other Sunday and 8 p. m. every Sunday.

The Cassel German Methodist Episcopal Church of Franklin township, was organized in 1859 and a log church erected in 1861 and a cemetery laid out on the southwest corner of section 33, township 119, range 25, then a part of Rockford. Henry Brandt, Walter Albitz and Gotlieb Epple were the first trustees of the organization. In 1884, under the pastorate of Rev. A. F. W. Krienke a new church was built at a cost of about \$2,000. This church is the leading German Methodist Episcopal church in this county. Services are held here every Sunday at 10 a. m. It also maintains a flourishing Sunday school. H. E. Young is the present pastor, and Albert Wandersee, Louis Kespohl, Rudolf Wandersee, William Epple and W. J. Schwerin are the present trustees.

The Zion German Methodist Church of Crawford Lake was organized in 1870, in township 119, range 25. The first house of worship was on the south side of the Crow river, but in 1878, during the first pastorate of H. E. Young, a new church was built

near the northwest corner of section 20, west of Crawford's Lake. The building, 32 by 40 feet, cost \$1,200. Many of the original members resided in the town of Franklin. The trustees were Eberhart Nagel, Walter Albitz and Edward Ziebarth. This church is still in use and is known as Zion church. The present trustees are: Henry Steinhilber, Ferdinand Wandersee, Carl Wandersee, Sr., Robert Crawford and J. W. Prestidge. Services are held here every other Sunday at 2:30 p. m. H. E. Young is pastor in charge.

In 1890 a good parsonage was built, near Zion Church, under the pastorate of Rev. G. Raihle, but since it was inconvenient for the pastor to live so far in the country, it was deemed advisable to sell this parsonage and buy a house in Montrose. This was accomplished through the efforts of Rev. W. G. Boemmels, now of Winona, Minn. The pastor is very comfortably housed in this new parsonage and is right in among the people whom he is to serve. The trustees for the parsonage are: David Epple, Henry Steinhilber, Albert Wandersee, John Epple, John Herman and F. E. Belden.

The Zion German Methodist Episcopal Church, of Clearwater. The Clearwater Mission of the German Methodist Episcopal Church had its beginning in 1866, when Rev. G. Bower, a missionary preacher, held his first services at the home of C. A. Wiegand. He remained a year, as did likewise Rev. William Pagenhart, and also Rev. Mr. Fedler. It was the Rev. Fedler that started to collect money for a parsonage. His successor, Rev. N. Nemyer, succeeded to raising sufficient funds, and in 1872 the parsonage was built in section 28, in the township of Clearwater. A congregation of some twelve or fifteen persons was gathered, among whom may be mentioned Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Wiegand, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ransom, Mr. and Mrs. P. Mist, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Kurtz, and H. Evens. The next pastor, the Rev. C. Trum, was the first to occupy the parsonage. His wife died there about a year later. Rev. L. Thoele was the next pastor. During his pastorate the church was erected in section 9, Corinna township. The church was dedicated July 19, 1874, the services being in charge of the presiding elder, Rev. F. Cupp. At these services one child, William Wesley Wiegand, was baptized, and one couple, Charles Able and Mrs. Scholts, were married. At the quarterly conference it was decided to call the church the German Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. The building itself was 24 by 36 feet, and was erected at a cost of \$1,000. A good Sunday school was started with some twenty or thirty scholars, and with Henry Evens as superintendent. This Sunday school has brought about splendid results. Two of the scholars, Rev. E. Christ and Rev. P. Kunley, have become ministers of the gospel. The pastor to follow Rev. L. Thoele was Rev. G. Hiller. Then came Rev.

William Trager. During his pastorate he was married and planned to move into the parsonage. But one day when he returned from visiting another appointment, he found the parsonage upside down in the road, and the smashed furniture scattered all about. A cyclone had swept over the spot. But there were willing hands and generous pocketbooks, and the house was soon up again with a new kitchen added. The next pastors were Rev. A. Krinke, Rev. J. Hepp and Rev. A. Pike. The latter was married while serving this church. Then came Rev. F. Brunkan. The next pastor was Rev. G. Fritze. During his pastorate the church was remodeled. A steeple was built, the entrance placed in the base of the steeple, and the capacity of the church increased to eighty persons. In those days the church was usually well filled. The next pastors were: Rev. C. Bublitz, Rev. William Krinke, Rev. J. G. Steffes, Rev. H. Knuff, Rev. Mr. Beerman, and Rev. William König. Rev. König was the last, as some of the members had moved away, many of the pioneers had died, and many of the younger ones had gone over to the English church. Among the prominent members of the church may be mentioned: M. Ransom, F. Teatz, Mrs. G. Fetzters, J. Shyer, Sr., L. Wiegand, L. Isensee, C. Carley and others. H. A. Wiegand, from whom the editors secured the material for this article, was also an influential and useful member of the church, the parsonage being located just across from his residence. The land for this parsonage was presented by C. A. Wiegand. Both parsonage and land have now been sold. The land for the church was given by Mrs. K. Miller. The church was recently sold by the district superintendent and is now used for a country store. It still stands on the original site.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN.

There are four Advent Christian churches in Wright county, located at Annandale, Maple Lake, Monticello and Rockford. The one at Rockford is not now open.

The Advent Christian Church of Annandale was erected in the fall of 1898 as a result of a tent meeting held here by Elder O. R. Jenks, later principal of Aurora College, Aurora, Ill., assisted by Elder C. F. Whitney and others.

About one hundred professed conversion at that meeting and about half that number were baptized. Services were held temporarily in the building now occupied by the store of Dunton & Rackliff, while the church was being built, which was in the fall and winter of that same year.

Elder C. F. Whitney, now of Santa Rosa, Cal., was the first pastor and he was succeeded by Elder George H. Dewing, later professor in Aurora College.

Next in order came Elder A. C. Eaton, of Olivia, Minn., during whose pastorate the indebtedness on the church was paid off, the mortgage being burned at a special service held in April, 1902. For a time the church was served by students and later Elder J. F. Whitman, later pastor of the church in Minneapolis, was called to the pastorate and during his term of service, the present parsonage was built. Later Fred Warman, a theological student, supplied the pulpit and looked after the interests of the church. In May, 1911, the present pastor, Elder A. E. Bloom, was called from Monticello, Wis., where he had served for a period of eleven years. The church was organized with only forty members. The passing years have brought many changes in the membership, some have died, others moved away, and some have left the faith, but the present membership is about sixty-five. In the summer of 1913 a series of meetings were held in the park pavilion. These services were in charge of Evangelist G. W. Moore, of West Virginia, and the pastor. At present the church is sustaining a good Sunday school with two teachers' training classes each week and a weekly prayer service. There is a young people's society known as the Loyal Workers, and a very active and useful ladies' aid society known as the Helpers' Union. In addition to the local work the church and Sunday school are contributing to home and foreign mission work, the college and the benevolences of the denomination. It also contributes to the work of the temperance cause and the Sunday school has adopted an orphan boy in India. The church and parsonage property has been improved and a good spirit of peace and unity pervades the membership.

The church was formally organized December 9, 1894. The house of worship was erected late in 1898, and the parsonage was built in 1908. Among the prominent members of the church in its early days might be mentioned the following: Mr. and Mrs. George Eagy, Noah Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Belle Brandon, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lamson, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock, Blanche Walters, Charles Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. B. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Showring, Joise Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rackliff, Mrs. Julia Walters, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Heaton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fourmont, Emil Fourmont, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bullock, Keren Weir, Venie Weir, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Partee Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Jewett, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Rackliff, Robert Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pryde and many others now removed, deceased or dropped from the roster.

Among the ministers who have served this organization either as pastors or supply are noted the following: O. R. Jenks, C. F. Whitney, J. N. Potter, George H. Dewing, A. Armour, J. Ridley, A. C. Eaton, W. F. Snyder, E. L. Pettus, Fred Warman, A. E.

Hatch, J. Patrick, Robert Peterson, J. F. Whitman. The present pastor is Elder A. E. Bloom, who, as already noted, took charge in 1911.

The Advent Christian Church of Monticello was organized in May, 1868. The first pastor was the Rev. L. C. Collins, formerly a Methodist preacher. In 1869 a church 50 by 76 feet was erected, being at that time one of the largest church edifices in the county. The cost of the building was \$4,500 and of the furnishings \$500. William Chandler was one of the principal contributors. The Rev. S. Welcome followed Rev. Collins, and next came the Rev. A. J. Bolster.

The Advent Christian Church of Albion has an interesting history. About 1888 the people of that faith started a church edifice in section 11, Albion township. A frame was erected, a roof and a floor built, and the sides boarded in. The building was used that summer in this condition. The structure was so open that the birds came in and made their nests. For the winter the church was sided up and made comfortable. It was several years before it was fully completed. Previous to this services had been held in the log schoolhouse in the same section. The first pastor, Elder A. J. Bolster, remained some five or six years. The charter members were: George Eagy, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hill, Ellen Friend, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Dunn, S. B. Howard, O. B. Travis, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Rackliff, I. D. Rackliff. Among the prominent members may be mentioned Edwin Rackliff, Thomas Bullock, S. Dunn, George Eagy, H. Hill; Pastors A. J. Bolster, Charles Stanley and George Welcome. Among the deaths recorded in the church were those of H. Hill, O. B. Travis, Thomas Bullock and G. A. Howard. Owing to deaths and removals the congregation dwindled, and about 1902 or 1903 the church was moved two miles distant to Howard Lake. The pastors there have been: Elders ——— Patrick, Jared Whitman and E. A. Bloom.

Advent Christian Church of Rockford. In response to an inquiry, John McGary writes of the Rockford church as follows: "Independence Advent Christian Church, located in section 3, township of Independence, had its beginning with services held at the home of Bradford Hall, in that town, about 1870. Among the prominent members of the early days may be mentioned B. H. Hall, Hollis Hall, Wesley Hall, Mrs. Almira Hall, W. W. Mills, Mrs. W. W. Mills, O. R. Fassett, Mrs. O. R. Fassett, Church Alger, Mrs. Church Alger, Alva McKee, Levi Bowen and Herbert Bowen. The church in the town of Independence was dedicated January 16, 1880. Churches were also erected at Rockford, in Wright county, and Armstrong, in Hennepin county. Among the prominent members of the past may be mentioned: B. H. Hall, John Omera, W. W. Mills, Alva Bucklen, Daniel Styner, Gustave

Johnson. Among the pastors have been: O. R. Fassett, Mrs. O. R. Fassett, M. A. Stevens, F. A. Baker, N. Patter and others. Among the deceased members may be mentioned: Church Alger, Daniel Styner, B. H. Hall, Hollis Hall, Wesley Hall, Levi Bowen, Alva McKee and many others."

CHRISTIAN.

There are two Christian churches in Wright county, located at Howard Lake and Montrose.

The Christian Church of Howard Lake was organized in July, 1874, by Rev. J. C. McReynolds, state evangelist, with eleven members. The meetings were held at the schoolhouse until the completion of the church in 1875.

CONGREGATIONAL.

There are three Congregational churches in Wright county, located at Monticello, Clearwater and Hasty.

First Congregational Church of Clearwater. April 20, 1859, a few people, by previous arrangement, met in Clearwater for the purpose of forming a Congregational church. Rev. Charles Secoun, of St. Anthony, was chosen moderator, and L. B. Holman, scribe. Letters of dismissal and recommendation from evangelical churches were presented by the following persons: Abel Kent, Mrs. Abel Kent, Nahum Walker, Mrs. Mary A. Gibbs, Lyman B. Holman, Mrs. Lyman B. Holman. These letters were read and accepted by vote.

Articles of faith and covenant were adopted and after a few remarks the moderator extended the right hand of fellowship and declared the church regularly organized under the name of The First Congregational Church of Clearwater, Minn. In the fall of 1859 and winter of 1860, Rev. Royal Twichell, of Anoka, Minn., preached occasionally, and by him was the plan formed of building a church. The lot upon which the church stands was donated by Frank Morrison, then a resident of this place. The posts upon which the foundation was laid were given by the aged Luther Laughton. The timber for the foundation was given by W. W. Webster. Before the summer was gone the building was enclosed and temporary seats installed and services held. Before the building of the church meetings were held in a hall over the store occupied by Gibbs & Whitney, which had been fitted up for school and religious services. On May 1, 1861, the church was formally dedicated. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. A. K. Packard, of Anoka; text, James I:18.

In the fall of 1862, the Indians became troublesome and families were forced to leave their homes, especially those who were on the frontier.

As Clearwater was located on the bank of the Mississippi it was considered a safe place by those beyond the "Big Woods." But even here the Indian scouts came. It was deemed advisable to fortify some place in case of an attack. As the church was the largest and, from its location, most desirable, a plank fortification was raised as high as the eaves with loop holes. Many families from beyond the village and Corinna here found a lodging place. Provisions were gathered and things made ready, but no attack came. For months the fortifications remained. Church services were held regularly and to one not understanding the reason would have caused a smile to see the people going in one by one through the small opening left for entrance.

In 1863 the project of securing a bell was set on foot and after some time a bell was bought of McNeely Bell Foundry for \$450. This bell is still heard every Sunday as well as through the week. Rev. William Crawford, from Anoka College, was the first pastor. He was called April, 1861, and severed his connection May 11, 1862. Rev. W. B. Dada came as pastor November 2, 1862, remaining five years. May 2, 1868, Rev. J. D. G. Stearns became pastor and labored for eight years. November 2, 1876, Rev. Nelson Clark became pastor and served for one year. May 5, 1878, Rev. P. S. Smith was called and remained until July 11, 1881. August 11, 1881, Rev. O. P. Champlin was called and remained two years. May 1, 1884, Rev. G. W. Sargent was called and served until 1890. Since then the following reverend gentlemen have served: U. G. Rich, June, 1890-1891; Sidney Stone, September, 1891, September, 1892; E. A. Woods, October, 1892-1893; E. E. Day (student), June, 1894, for three months; G. E. Middleton, September, 1894, for six months; J. L. Jones, June, 1895-1898; E. E. Day (student), June, 1898, for three months; A. E. Barnes, October, 1898, May, 1900; R. Watt, August, 1901, September, 1902; A. Davies, September, 1902, June, 1904; C. M. Stevens, October, 1904, October, 1905; Horatio C. Payne, January, 1906, August, 1907; Paul Winter, October, 1908, October, 1914; George M. Griffiths, January, 1915, to the present time. A parsonage was purchased June 26, 1879.

(By Mrs. C. M. Finch, Church Clerk.)

The Congregational Church of Monticello was organized January 13, 1856, by the Rev. J. C. Whitney. Rev. Whitney was a Presbyterian clergyman, and the creed and articles of faith of the Presbyterian church was adopted, although the Congregational form of government and the Congregational name were adopted by a vote of fourteen to eight. A. W. Wood was elected clerk. In 1856 a church building 26 by 50 feet was erected and in 1865 an addition of fifteen feet was made. In 1882 a parsonage was erected. The first election was held March 25, 1856. Fred-

erick I. Barker and J. C. Beekman were elected trustees for three years, George M. Bertram and W. G. McCrory for two years, and Joseph Perkins and Row Brasie for one year. John Perkins and D. G. Wilson were the canvassers of the election.

The Congregational Church of Cokato. A church was organized here in the late seventies. For a time Rev. Mr. Hull was the local pastor. Later the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Mr. Lewis, stationed at Dassel. Services were held in the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

As the pioneers of the county were largely foreign born there were few Presbyterians among them. And these being broad-minded and liberal, in places where they were not numerically strong, often united with churches of other denominations and soon lost their identity as Presbyterians. There are at present five Presbyterian churches in Wright county, located at Buffalo, Sylvan Lake, Waverly, Howard Lake and Rockford. Winsted Presbyterian Church, while located in another county, is also described here, making the sixth, because it is a part of the Howard Lake parish. In these churches there are many who were not originally Presbyterians. In one of these there are members from eight different denominations. The young people finding the Presbyterian church liberal in theology and democratic in church polity unite with that in preference to the churches of their fathers. These five churches do not by any means tell the whole story of the work done by the denomination in the county. The Presbyterian home missionary was more anxious to serve the people than to serve his own denomination by organizing churches.

The Presbyterian Church of Buffalo was organized December 10, 1875, with the following as members: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Oakley, Mr. and Mrs. John Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Cutts, Ruth Oakley and Charles F. Dodd. For some time before this the people of the community had held religious services, first in their homes, and later in the little building that served as a schoolhouse. This building stood for many years on the east side of Ash street, nearly opposite the present Presbyterian church. After the new schoolhouse was built this building was converted into a dwelling house and was finally burned with some other buildings a few years ago, thus removing one of the landmarks of the village. It was true of Buffalo as of many other neighborhoods that at first there were no denominational lines drawn; anybody that could preach, no matter of what denomination, had the freedom to do so and could usually count on a fair audience.

A Sunday school had been organized some time before the church was, the officers and teachers of which belonged to many

different sects. After a while the Presbyterian church began to send its ministers to Buffalo with some regularity. Rev. D. C. Lyon, then the Synodical missionary of Minnesota, preached at Buffalo a number of times and awakened in the people a desire for a church organization and a church home of their own. Rev. Isaiah Faries, of Minneapolis, was another who also preached here in those pioneer days and helped to create a religious atmosphere in the neighborhood, for as yet there was no village worth mentioning.

In course of time the people felt they ought to have a house of worship; but they had little ready money for any purpose and very little for public improvements, so that it seemed for some time almost impossible to think of building a church. Plans were made, however, and a subscription list was circulated, the ground was broken and the work begun on the church building in 1876. Those who did not have money contributed, some stone from their farms or from the lake shore for the foundation, and some work on the building, "and thus they builded" for "the people had a mind to work." The board of church erection granted some aid; a friend in the east contributed toward the building fund, as did also J. A. Dudley, the father of Mrs. C. E. Oakley. He also later gave the pulpit furniture, Bible, hymn books and collection plates. S. L. Cronk was the master builder. He is still a member of the church and able to attend its services. The main part of the church was dedicated free of debt June 7, 1877. It was a day of rejoicing for the whole community. Everybody attended the dedication services. The church bell was given by Mr. Boardman, of Buffalo, N. Y., who was a summer guest at the home of James Sturges. This bell was for a long time also the village bell and did service in times of fire and on Hallow'en was rung by the mischievous boys, who now are the sedate members of the church. And, though there were few musicians in the place at that time, the ladies especially felt the need of an organ and finally bought one. Had there been a poet among them he might have written:

"They've got a brand new organ—
For all their fuss and search;
They've done just what they said they'd do,
And fetched it into church.
They're bound the critter shall be seen,
And on the preacher's right
They've hoisted up their new machine
In everybody's sight."

For the use of the Christian Endeavor Society and the social meetings of the church and the Sunday school the lecture room

was added in 1892. Among later improvements may be mentioned heating plant, electric light, vocation, and this last year grading the lots on which the church stands, and cement walks. In 1909 the splendid new manse, facing the lake on Rockford road, was purchased.

The first adult to be baptized after the organization of the church was S. L. Cronk, who is still a member. The first babies baptized were Frances Oakley and Eva Cutts. The first couple married in the church were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cochran. The first baby baptized in the church building was Walter Dudley Oakley.

Of the charter members only Mr. and Mrs. Oakley are living. They are still members and actively engaged in the work of the church. Mr. Oakley has been an elder and clerk of the session ever since the organization of the church, with the exception of about a year and a half, when he lived in Howard Lake. He has also served as trustee, church treasurer and Sunday school superintendent. He has twice been elected lay commissioner to the General Assembly. Mrs. Oakley has held different offices in the Ladies' Aid and Missionary Societies and for many years taught the young men's class in the Sunday school.

In 1900 the church gave one of its members to the work of the foreign field when on July 18 that year Frances, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Oakley, was married to Rev. George Leck and the two went the same fall as missionaries to Korea. At the death of her husband Mrs. Leck and her son returned to Buffalo.

The first minister the church had was J. W. Dickey, who remained two years, and was followed by H. P. Fullenweider, then a theological student. Rev. James McLean then preached in Buffalo and Rockford for one year. Rev. H. C. Cheadle was the pastor for three years. For two years the church was without pastor, but student A. B. Nickols preached in the summer vacation and other ministers preached during the winters. Rev. P. A. Jameson supplied the pulpit one year. Then came Rev. P. Ross Paden, who remained a little over two years. It was while he was pastor that the Christian Endeavor Society was organized. The church also had a revival, by which many were added to the membership and the church was made stronger. Rev. H. A. Noyes came to the church in July, 1889, and remained more than seven years. He resigned in February, 1896. During his pastorate the church had another revival and was greatly strengthened both numerically and spiritually. At that time the members who had previously belonged to the Methodist church left and organized the M. E. church here. Rev. F. T. Vorees was the minister for two years and left in March, 1898, when the present minister, J. H. Sellie, began his ministry in May the same year.

The officers of the church at present are: Elders, C. E. Oakley, John Noel, James Ryder, Thomas Henderson and Peter McCullough. The trustees are: P. W. Machling, W. D. Oakley, W. J. Ellis, Fred Green and Henry Engles. Superintendent of the Sunday school, Charles S. Hawker; secretary, William Waters; president Christian Endeavor Society, Marguerite Tuttle; secretary, Mildred Easter; superintendent Intermediate Christian Endeavor, Mrs. Frances Leck; superintendent of Junior Christian Endeavor, Mrs. J. H. Sellie; assistant, Mrs. J. W. Higgins.

The Presbyterian Church of Howard Lake. In the winter of 1875, Rev. D. C. Lyons visited this locality in the interests of Presbyterianism. He held services in the village schoolhouse, the one common place for all public meetings of every kind. Early in the summer of 1875 an application was made to the St. Paul Presbytery for a church organization, which was granted. A delegation from the Presbytery, consisting of Rev. D. C. Lyons, Rev. Dr. Reildaffer and Rev. Dr. Thayer, visited this place and in due form effected an organization, henceforth to be known as The Presbyterian Church of Howard Lake. Rev. David Murdock, a young preacher from Ohio, on a rather protracted visit to this locality, supplied the pulpit of this new organization up to late in the fall of the same year. Some of the charter members were: Samuel Robinson and wife, Matthew McClay and wife, William Montgomery and wife, Archibald Gilmore and wife and James Fleming and wife.

The congregation continued to worship in the village schoolhouse for a time and was served by such supplies as were sent out by the Presbytery. This arrangement lasted until Rev. J. W. Dickey took charge as pastor. Soon after this, plans for the erection of a church building began to be agitated, the building to be erected at the corner of St. Paul and William streets. The work went prosperously on to a final completion and the house was dedicated to the worship of God on December 28, 1879, Rev. David R. Breed, of St. Paul, preaching the dedicatory sermon. In addition to those already mentioned other early members were E. J. Cutts, J. C. Long, Thomas Montgomery, Robert Workman, Sr., and John Montgomery. The various pastors that have served this church are: Rev. J. W. Dickey, Rev. McLeod, Rev. T. Ross Paden, Rev. B. Wall, Rev. Montman, Rev. J. S. McCornack, Rev. E. W. Akers, Rev. G. A. Holsinger, Rev. Amos, Rev. A. A. Palmer and Rev. M. R. Myers, the present incumbent.

At present the following are serving as elders of the congregation: J. A. McVeety, F. L. Cundy, William Hempel, William Hoover, S. A. Lentz and D. M. Custar. The present board of trustees is as follows: Dr. Forest E. Staples, Alonzo Mellon, William Smith, W. J. Montgomery, George Wackler and A. R. Klopffleisch.

The Presbyterian Church of Sylvan. This church is an outpost of the Howard Lake congregation and its pulpit is supplied by the pastor of the latter church. The house in which worship is now conducted was erected many years ago by the Friends' Society. Having fallen into disuse by that society, it was purchased by the Presbyterians some twenty-three years ago, and ever since has been known as The Sylvan Presbyterian Church. As representatives of the organization at the present time may be mentioned: Isaac Smith and wife, John Smith and wife, Robert Smith and wife, S. D. McVeety and wife, and last, but not least, the much respected and venerable Mrs. E. M. McVeety, more familiarly known as Grandma McVeety. The church is located about a mile north of the north branch of the Crow river.

The Presbyterian Church of Winsted. Though located in McLeod county, this church is an outpost of the Howard Lake church and its pulpit is supplied by the pastor of the latter place.

The First Presbyterian Church of Franklin was organized April 4, 1869. Previous to this date Rev. J. H. Hunter had held services at the home of David White. For a time the people worshipped in a shanty which had been erected for the use of the men working on the railroad. The first regular pastor was Rev. John Buck. Among the first members were David White, Rebecca White, F. B. Nichols, Joseph Van Eman, Mary Van Eman, Mrs. ——— Carpenter, John Hunter, Anna M. and Emma C. Lyle and others. David White and Joseph Van Eman were appointed ruling elders. October 4, 1869, Rev. Charles Thayer was called to the pastorate. For a time meetings were held in Lucas Hall. A church was soon erected, and on November 4, 1871, the dedication services were held. This church is no longer in existence. The building is still standing, but has been sold.

The Presbyterian Church of Rockford was organized August 22, 1863, with 23 charter members, all of whom are now dead. The services were at first held in the schoolhouse. On July 2, 1864, a congregational meeting was held, the presiding officer of which was Rev. Stephen R. Riggs, the famous home missionary of Minnesota and Dakota in pioneer days. At this meeting a call was made out to James H. Hunter, then a licentiate, who had done some preaching in this church. He was to devote half of his time to this field, and for this he was to receive the salary of \$200 a year.

The first meeting of Presbytery held in this county was held in this church October 19-20, the same year. At this meeting James H. Hunter was ordained to the ministry and installed pastor of this church.

Rev. Hunter was born in England and when the house of worship was erected it was made an exact counterpart to the church in England, from which the pastor had come. This building still stands, is in good condition, and is admired by many for its unusual architecture.

The following have been pastors of the church: James H. Hunter, Charles Thayer, A. H. Benson, James McLean, H. C. Cheadle, C. M. Allen, T. Ross Paden, H. A. Noyes, J. S. Pinney, F. W. Thompson, A. W. Smith and J. H. Sellie.

In its earlier years this church was connected with Maple Plain and Delano. Since 1880 it has shared minister with Buffalo with the exception of the years 1898-1908, when for the most of the time it had its own pastor. At times there have been no ministers and no services. Such were the conditions for a time prior to 1908. In the spring of that year the aged but earnest "Father" Thayer came out from Minneapolis and preached here and in some of the schoolhouses near by. In the fall of that year the church, through Dr. Thayer's influence, became united with the church of Buffalo again, having services every other Sunday. One of the last things about which Dr. Thayer asked before his death in 1909 was the condition of this church. It was so near his heart. He had been its second pastor, preaching here for several years, and when his family lived in the city, and there being no railroad, he often walked on foot from Minneapolis to Rockford. At the earnest request of Rev. Thayer, J. H. Sellie, the present pastor, began the work in the fall of 1908.

The church was strong and flourishing for many years, though never numerically large. Death, removals and the organization of other churches have reduced the membership to less than thirty at present. The leaders in the church at present are mostly young people, who, though few in numbers, are loyal and enthusiastic in the support of their church and pastor. An active agency in the support of the church is the Ladies' Circle, composed of active, wide-awake women of the congregation. One of their best, but not least, praiseworthy deeds was to improve the appearance of the church building.

Among the people who have been active in this church such names appear as: Edgar, Cathcart, Thompson, Warren, Dixon, Clark, Darrow, Florida, Johnson, etc.

The Union Presbyterian Church of Waverly was started with services held in the fall of 1893. The church was organized in December, 1894, with about fifty members. The church was dedicated in November, 1895. Among the leading members may be mentioned John W. Cruzen, L. V. Kyte and Austin B. Morse. The pastors have been the Rev. Messrs. John C. Faries, M. R. Paradis and Joseph H. Slaney.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church of Rockford. The Baptists were well represented among the early settlers in Rockford and vicinity. In July, 1856, Deacon Oliver Woodard, the father of the wives of the Messrs. Ames, Florida, George and Sleight, came to Rockford. During that winter, Rev. Emory Gale, of Minneapolis, a Baptist clergyman, held several meetings. In February, 1857, the town proprietors deeded two lots to the Baptist association for church purposes, and plans were made to perfect a church organization. But Deacon Woodard died in March of that year, the plans for building fell through, and the Baptists took up membership in other churches. Mr. Woodard gave in his will a part of his property to the Baptist Home Missionary Society and to a Baptist Theological school.

Baptist Church of Silver Creek. The Baptists had a church organization in this township in 1858, but it soon died out.

The Baptist Church of Monticello was organized in the spring of 1856. Rev. ——— Weeks was the first pastor. For several years the congregation worshipped in the Congregational church. In 1875 a church, 30 by 50 feet, was erected.

The Baptist Church of Howard Lake was inaugurated as early as 1859, when religious services were held at the home of Morgan V. Cochran by Rev. William Baisley.

Buffalo. Baptist services were held in Buffalo as early as 1858 by the Rev. ——— Weeks.

QUAKERS.

The Society of Friends, commonly known as the Quakers, was organized at Howard Lake in 1870. Previous to that time services had been held in private houses. Later meetings were held in the old schoolhouse. In 1871 a church was erected. Early services were conducted by Daniel McPherson.

Many of the early settlers of Middleville were Quakers, or Friends, as they are sometimes called. In 1877 a meeting house was built on the southeast corner of section 11. In 1879 another meeting house was erected on the north side of the river in the southeast quarter of section 5. A burial ground was also laid out.

REFORMED CHURCH.

The Reformed Church of Silver Creek belongs to the denomination called the Reformed Church in America, which was planted in New York city in 1624, and is, therefore, one of the very oldest Protestant denominations in the country to be represented in this county. The Silver Creek church had its beginning with services held in the present school building, and in the homes of T. Schermer, Sr., and J. VanderGon. The church was

organized in this school building, December 17, 1894. Among the families present as charter members may be mentioned the Schermers, VanderGons, Braats and VandenHoeks. At this organization there were sixteen baptisms, fourteen infants and two adults, Anna Schermer and Jennie VanderGon. T. Schermer, Sr., and H. VandenHoek were chosen as elders, and J. J. Braats as deacon. The church is located four miles north of Maple Lake. The parsonage was built about fifteen years ago. The pastors have been the Rev. Messrs. TePaske, W. A. Gruys, J. J. Dragt, and the present incumbent, B. W. Lammers.

EMMANUEL.

The **Emmanuel Church** is located in section 9, South Side township. The first services were held in 1887 at the residence of Henry Kringsberg. The congregation was organized in 1896, and the church erected in 1901. The first pastor was the Rev. O. K. Vangsness, who served six years. Then came Rev. S. M. Stersby, who served for three years. The present pastor, Rev. A. L. Wick, has served ten years. The first birth recorded in the church was that of Mathilde Danielson, March 16, 1889. The first marriage was that of Martin Olsin and Marie Hanson, December 31, 1892. Among the leading members of the church may be mentioned: John Valberg, Henry Kringsberg, John Gerard, Martin Opsal, Hendrik Anderson, John Forsberg, Ole Larson, Ingerborg Moe-sketagen.

MORMONS.

Latter-Day Saints. Moritzious, a part of Monticello, was for several years the Minnesota headquarters of the Mormons. The missionaries, sometimes to the number of a score, met here to compare notes and plan their religious work, and it was here that the converts gathered preparatory to making their trip to Utah.

BIOGRAPHY.

(Note. To the above history of Wright county churches, the publishers have added the following sketch of the Rev. John H. Sellie, the editor of the chapter.)

John H. Sellie was born in Norway and came to Fergus Falls, Minn., in 1884. He lived for a while in western Otter Tail county, Minn. It was while there he was converted and united with the Presbyterian church. He took his college course at Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn., graduating as the valedictorian of the class of 1895. He studied theology for three years at the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Auburn, N. Y., graduating in May, 1898. He spent the summer of 1897 in Europe, and, among other places, visited his native home in Norway. Immediately after

graduation he came here and has remained ever since, now nearly seventeen years. When he came the church had about 80 members; it now has 189 on its roll and more than the original number have been dismissed. On September 24, 1902, he was married to Fannie Winona Cotterell, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Cotterell, of Buffalo. Mr. and Mrs. Sellie have three children, Helen Margaret, Ruth Isabell, and Frances Willard. In 1910 his alma mater conferred on him the degree of D. D. He has twice served as moderator of his Presbytery, and twice he has been sent as commissioner from Minnesota to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church U. S. A., in 1903 at Los Angeles, Cal., and in 1912 at Louisville, Ky. For the last seven years he has also supplied the Presbyterian church at Rockford, preaching there once in two weeks. He also holds services in the schoolhouses near Buffalo in the summertime. He has married more than 300 people and buried more than 200, having conducted funerals and weddings in every part of the country. He has also conducted evangelistic campaigns in other parts of this state and in South Dakota. Besides preaching he also writes for the press, articles from his pen having appeared in several religious periodicals.

CHAPTER XXV.

PIONEER BOYHOOD.

Experiences of John B. Walker—Arrival at Lake Charlotte—Grasshoppers and Forest Fires—Fish and Game—Supplies Brought From St. Paul—Ground Corn and Wheat—Hard Times—Schools—Indians—Ginseng—Wright County War.

About the first of August, 1856, we started from St. Anthony for Rockford with an ox team. It took three days to make the trip, and the next day we reached Lake Charlotte, where my uncle, James Sheridan, had a partly built log shanty on his homestead, which he and his family shared with us for a few days, while my father was preparing ours for occupancy, and making the winter's supply of hay for the three cows he brought in.

Shortly after our arrival at Lake Charlotte the grasshoppers appeared and devoured everything green, though very few settlers had any crop planted. The fall of that year became very dry and forest fires raged in every direction, burning a great deal of the hay my father had made. The settlers fought these forest fires night and day until danger had passed. November 2, 1856, we moved into our log house on my father's homestead, on the banks of Lake Walker, and that night there came about six inches of snow that never went off until spring, making the longest and coldest winter ever known in Minnesota. On January 2, 1857,

my brother, Thomas Walker, Jr., was born, being the second white child born in Rockford township.

In recounting the many hardships, trials and tribulations of my boyhood, pioneer days, I must say that my father's family fared much better than many of our neighbors in so much that before moving onto our homestead he purchased three valuable cows, which he brought into the wilderness, and they were the only cows in the neighborhood for several years, and supplied many of the settlers with milk and butter, and during my forty-four years' sojourn on the farm I never saw our house without our own milk, butter and eggs. However, we suffered much for the other necessities of life, though my father had loaned a firm in St. Anthony, Holmes & Hollister, \$1,600, which was to be paid in May, 1857, but the panic came on that spring and they were unable to meet their obligations and he was obliged to take groceries at fabulous prices in order to get a settlement at all.

In the summer of 1857 the grasshoppers again made their appearance and for a time threatened to devour every green thing. For days and days they darkened the sun and literally covered the ground. Most of the settlers had an acre or two of corn and a small patch of potatoes on which they had expected to subsist during the coming winter. Wright county was then covered with heavy timber, the clearing of which was no small task, and this without the proper tools or teams to draw the logs together to be burned or otherwise got rid of. The settlers planted their corn and potatoes, digging the seed into the ground with large hoes, and about as soon as they were through planting had to begin hoeing, or rather grubbing the ground between the rows in order to get a crop.

Well, when the grasshoppers began to put in their work of destruction on the corn the settlers were struck with consternation, not knowing what to do. Still they did not give up hope of some remedy, and many were resorted to, but the most effectual was for the whole family to march up and down, abreast, through the rows of corn with cow bells, tin pans, wash boilers, etc., etc., making all the noise possible and not allowing the pests to remain undisturbed from morning till night. They (the hoppers) rested at night. In this way we saved a little corn and the potatoes were only slightly damaged. Most of the garden crop was also saved. The grasshoppers were with us about a week or ten days only, but in that short time they destroyed the entire crops of many of our neighbors, many of these neighbors being so discouraged as to contemplate leaving the state if they could.

In the spring of 1857 my parents made a little maple sugar and syrup. Game of all kinds and fish were plentiful, but the settlers could hardly spare the time to hunt or fish as it took all of their time to take care of their little crops and fix up their

mansions (log cabins) for the winter that was sure to come; besides, ammunition was both scarce and costly.

My father in his younger days, and even then, was a great sportsman and would go out for an evening's hunt, now and then bringing down a deer. The carcass would be divided with the neighbors. Fishing had to be done mostly with pole and line from the shore as there were no boats up to this time in our neighborhood except two Indian canoes that were left on Lake Charlotte by the Indians. These canoes were extremely dangerous vessels to venture into as they were made from the trunks of trees hollowed out with axes. They were about 12 feet long and there was just room enough for a person to sit down in, and would carry two persons only, and if one of these only turned to look around the boat was sure to upset. Therefore, few voyages were made in deep water with these crafts. Later, boats became plentiful, and this helped the settlers very materially in providing fish for food. Many of them were so poor that they were obliged to borrow the fish lines from neighbors to get the fish with, and as for ammunition, they had no money to buy it with, and therefore were deprived of living luxuriously on game.

In the meantime the townsites owners of Rockford: Ames, Florida and George, were building a water power grist mill, but the dam persisted in leaking, then, as it ever afterwards did, sometimes taking trips down the Mississippi, leaving nothing but the mill and a washout in the opposite bank to mark the spot where the dam had been. Hence, Rockford became noted for having "more dam trouble" than any other town in Minnesota. Then the fall came and workmen were still doing their best to get the mill dam repaired. Winter came on and the dam was still leaking, but the company kept promising from time to time that "Next Monday the mill would be running." However, they did get the sawmill started and made a little lumber, which helped the settlers greatly, enabling them to procure rough board floors for their cabins, which up to that time had bare ground only. These boards were dealt out very sparingly, those needing them most being first served.

As winter set in (December, 1857) my father walked to St. Anthony and purchased a barrel of flour and a barrel of pork, paying \$20 for the flour and \$40 for the pork. He also purchased a few other articles such as tea, coffee and sugar. (This was the balance of the Holmes & Hollister loan.)

He paid a teamster \$20 to haul that little load to our homestead, but when he reached Rockford the man refused to go farther until he was paid an additional \$10, which was done.

Much of that flour and pork was loaned to needy neighbors during the winter. That spring my uncle, William Walker, arrived from California on the day that Minnesota became a state.

My father had already secured a fifty-acre farm on the bank of Lake Martha for him. My uncle afterward married Elizabeth Thompson, and resided on this little farm up to the time of his death in March, 1898.

Early in 1858 my father purchased an ox team and wagon. This was the only team north of Rockford for about eight miles, and during the first years of the ginseng activity hauled many sacks and loads of ginseng to Rockford for the settlers. Usually there would be a certain day agreed upon to make the trip and the neighbors for several miles around would carry their ginseng to our place the day before so that an early start might be made to Rockford. The wagon would be piled high with sacks of ginseng and the owners, men, women, boys and girls would walk behind. It always required the whole day to make the trip and return. The distance was four miles, but the roads were very poor.

The grasshoppers did not put in an appearance in the year 1858 nor did we see anything of them again till the fall of 1875.

In the fall of 1858 my father planted about four acres of winter wheat, which turned out a fine yield the next year. This wheat crop pleased not alone ourselves but gladdened the hearts of the neighbors for miles around.

As soon as this wheat was ripe enough to harvest my father rigged a thresh floor of sheets, threshed about four bushels and took it to Rockford, as the mill had just started, but limited each customer to a small amount of grist. Therefore, we had to divide the flour with needy neighbors, and by the time that grist was used up the dam had started another leak, so there we were with plenty of wheat and corn, but no flour nor corn meal.

The mill company, as usual, kept up cheered up with promises that the "dam trouble" would be soon at an end. In the meantime we were, as well as the neighbors, living on potatoes and corn coffee.

Among the furniture and fixtures my parents brought into the "Big Woods" was a coffee mill, one of the old-fashioned kind that was bolted to the wall. One day my mother was grinding roasted corn for coffee, when the thought struck her that possibly she might make corn meal the same way. It worked fine, though the process was laborious, as it had to be first ground coarse and then ground again and again until it was fine enough for table use. To our great surprise she had a Johnny cake for dinner that day. The news of the success of our mill went far and near and from early morning until night nearly every day it was kept busy, that is, some neighbor was grinding his little bag of corn with it, so we had to do our own grinding in spare time. Finally my mother thought she would try grinding wheat. This also turned out to be a grand success, as it made the very best graham flour,

after sifting, and I shall never forget the nice graham biscuits it made. Many neighbors came to see them, and my mother always gave them some of the flour to take home.

The rest of that winter we fared very well as we had quite a variety of food, potatoes, Johnny cakes, graham biscuits, and occasionally my father would kill a deer, or a few partridges or fish, and coming on spring the Rockford mill started up, but before the many waiting patrons were supplied with small grists the dam was washed out, or rather, a portion of it, and the people were again obliged to resort to our coffee mill.

It took the greater part of the summer to repair the break in the dam, nearly every man and team for miles around being pressed into service, and everybody was willing to do their best to get the mill running again; but for several years the flouring mill could never be relied upon, because of the many washouts or bad leaks in the dam.

When the Civil war broke out times grew much worse. Prices on everything the settler had to buy kept going up, while prices for their farm products went down. This was the time when corn coffee, sweetened with maple sugar became one of the luxuries on the settler's table.

Some of the old ladies gathered ironwood leaves and dried them for tea. Corn coffee was quite palatable, but to set ironwood tea before a visitor or poor wayfarer was simply an outrage. Afterwards roasted barley became the universal beverage morning, noon and night, but later, ripe peas, roasted, proved to be the favorite substitute for "Java." Green tea was up to from \$2 to \$2.50 per pound, and I have known my mother to make a pound of tea last a year. My father hauled wheat to St. Anthony and sold it for 40c per bushel. It took from three to four days to make a trip with an ox team; but wheat, hogs and cattle prices went up quite high after the war progressed a while, but prices on everything we had to buy went up, too.

About the year 1860, William Sleight, an enterprising and public-spirited settler, residing about two miles northwest of Rockford, became instrumental in organizing a school district, which became known as District Number 44, and that summer school was taught in a little house across the road from Mr. Sleight's log cabin. This school was presided over by Estella Strickland. However, I did not attend school that year on account of the long distance (four miles by the road) from our place to the schoolhouse. The next year Lizzie Bushnell taught this school and my father and myself blazed the way for a footpath through about a mile of woods, crossing diagonally from Walker's road to Sleight's road. This footpath shortened the distance to two and one-half miles from my home to the schoolhouse. Miss Bushnell was my first teacher, but because my help was so

much needed on the farm about that time, and my father not being very strong, I attended school that summer only fifteen days. (In those days the school terms were only three months in the year, and were held in the summers only.)

In those days the crops had to be protected almost from the very hour of planting, until well overground from depredations of wild pigeons, blackbirds and crows. The latter preyed chiefly on corn, but the pigeons and blackbirds would come in such great numbers as to destroy in a few moments whole fields of wheat, just after sprouting in the ground.

Therefore, I write these lines, which are drawn from my recollections, as fresh in my memory now as they were more than 50 years ago:

On the farm, about the time my school-boy days began,
I was more helpful, yes, more useful, than a man.
In early morn I'd feed the stock, the pigs and sows,
Then hurry off to milk ten sleek and gentle cows.
E'er that was done I'd divide the milk in halves,
Then proceed to feed one part to a herd of hungry calves.
Breakfast o'er, with plow and whip in hand
I'd take "Buck and Berry" out and plow the land.
Next day, with neither stockings, shoes nor boots,
I'd start out and gather off the grubs and roots;
Then harrow it and try to pulverize the lumps.
Then take a hoe and grub and dig around the stumps.
Then I'd proceed to plant the corn in nice straight rows,
When I'd have to run and chase away a flock of nasty crows;
Or perchance, in the springtime cold, and pouring rain,
Must go and "shoo" the blackbirds off the sprouting grain.
Wild pigeons, too, the naughty birds with feathered feet,
In millions came to devour our new-sown oats and wheat.
And when night came on, perhaps in pouring rain,
I'd do the morning chores right o'er again.
Bedtime came at last, and lest I'd soil the sheet,
I'd bathe and wash my tired and aching feet.
And when morning came and at my mother's call
I'd wake, it seemed as though I hadn't slept at all.

The next year Nellie Florida taught the school, and that summer I was allowed to attend more regularly. The war was then raging at its fiercest. A deputy United States marshal came to the school once a week to drill us boys in the arts of warfare. We marched up and down the road, each one of us armed with an army musket. We were fourteen strong.

The next year the little log schoolhouse was built, but not in time for summer school. That winter school was opened in the

new school building, but had to be dismissed after one week's session, and before I had attended one day. The teacher was a young man, named Ennis McGary, and in the spring he brought suit against the district for three months' wages and the school board had to pay him in full.

The following summer a three months' school was opened in the new (the log) schoolhouse with Sarah Spaulding as teacher, but after teaching about two months she was prostrated by an attack of diphtheria and died. That completed my scholastic education. However, I continued my studies, during spare hours and winter evenings. Afterwards, I became much interested in both ancient and modern history, political economy, civil government, law, etc., etc., and always kept myself informed on the topics of the day, by reading the newspapers or anything which gave me information. Therefore, I am a staunch supporter of good, reliable, truth-loving newspapers.

When I was about fourteen years old I became an expert nimrod. I was a good marksman, and all-around deer hunter, and when the deer hunting season came in the fall and early winter nothing could prevent me from the chase. Many a time when nightfall came on it found me twelve miles from home. However, I always made my way home that night, lest my mother might worry about me, thinking, perhaps, I was lost or had fallen from fatigue. But, as great a hunter as I was I never allowed the sport to interfere with my work.

Up to the time of the Indian outbreak in 1862 a large tribe of Indians called the Winnebagoes would come to Rockford to camp every winter, much to the disgust of the white nimrods. These Indians almost monopolized the hunting, for it was almost impossible to find a deer track without an Indian following it. This changed after 1862 and deer became very plentiful. Long before I was 21 years old I took great interest in public improvements, such as road building, etc., etc., and after I became of age I served almost continuously on the school board and other town offices, and before leaving Rockford I resigned from the office of chairman of the board of supervisors, and clerk of the school board.

Ginseng. When spring of 1859 came on many of the settlers were discouraged and disheartened at the prospects before them. Fearing another visitation of the dreaded pests, the locusts, and not knowing what to do, whether to stick to their homesteads or flee the country (though many of them were not in a position to do the latter), men, women, and children went about barefoot and in rags, there being no opportunity to obtain employment of any kind. Many of the bachelor homesteaders did abandon their claims, or had done so during the winter, when lo and behold! Wright county, "The Big Woods" as it was called, had a savior,

a "Moses Invisibilium." We were actually treading on wealth but did not know it. The woods were full of it. Just below the surface of the ground an inch or so, and even between the roots of gigantic oaks as well as the maple or elm saplings; it was everywhere, except in marshy or grassy land.

In May of that year there came to Rockford a well-dressed old gentleman from Virginia. This man was not the Moses, but came to give testimony of the great treasure that was in store for the children of the English, the Irish, the Germans, and the Americans of "The Big Woods." This man's name was Robert Blaine, and he was reputed to have a "bag of gold," and he had.

He soon made his business known to us. He was here to buy roots of a certain plant, known as "sang" (ginseng), and he said the people of Virginia had dug it for 40 years and were still digging it. He took men and children into the woods and showed them the plant and tried to induce them to gather it and bring it to him; but for several days he met with nothing but disappointment, for it looked as if his proposition was ridiculous, but gradually the people began to look into the matter. At first, men would sneak into the woods Sundays and look for it, sometimes digging it with their fingers, which was both difficult and wasteful, for often the root would be lost, or at least a part of it. Usually these men would not care to admit that they were out "sanging" and often would take the children out for fun as it were. Often when hurrying through the woods, a man finding a plant would break a branch of a tree or place some mark near it that he later might come with hoe and dig it, and in finding his way to it later, would find many more to dig. It did not take long to discover that the children were better "sangers" than the grown-ups. There was no particular skill required in digging it, but the art of discovering or finding the plant was the main point, and in this, children from about six years of age to sixteen or so were gifted with the art of discovering, or discerning it from thousands of other plants, such as sarsaparilla, young spikenard, wild turnip, ivy and young shoots of trees, such as hickory, maple, elm or oak when they were from eight inches to twelve inches high. But at first children could not venture into the woods alone because of the danger of getting lost, as even grown men got lost occasionally and had to spend the night in the woods. However, it did not take the children long to learn to make their way through the woods as well as the best woodsmen and before two years we had the country for miles around named from the different natural points, such as the deep marsh, the round hill, the big rock, Mud lake, Cook's landing, then the abandoned homesteads such as Godfrey's Clearing, Burnside's Clearing, Stanford's Shanty, Jo's House, Sleight's Road, Steel's Road Dixon's Road, Walker's Road and scores of other names.

During the first year the ginseng business had not fully developed, only a few taking any interest in it, the others thinking that Mr. Blaine would be soon stocked up with all he needed, and would quit buying and betake himself back to "Old Virginia."

When Mr. Blaine first began buying ginseng he paid about three to five cents per pound for it, but toward fall he raised the price to six cents, which was considered pretty good. The next spring Mr. Blaine again put in his appearance at Rockford, with his "bag of gold," yes, several of them, and that year the business became general, many of the settlers not waiting to put in their crops, though their clearings (fields) were small. Rockford was the "great headquarters," though sub-agencies were established at Buffalo, Monticello and Kingston (Meeker county). From Kingston it was carried down the Crow river in row boats to Rockford, where Mr. Blaine had erected log warehouses and washing machines for washing it before drying it for shipment. These washing machines were cylinders about four feet in diameter, made of strong boards. These cylinders had paddles fastened to them which gave them the appearance of under shot water wheels, and were placed in the river in such a way as to be kept continually rolling, by the current and were about half under water, with about 500 to 800 pounds of ginseng within the cylinder, or about one-half its capacity, thus the agitation caused by the rolling motion of the cylinder washed the ginseng. In this connection I will say that owing to its shape it was difficult to wash it thoroughly. The name "Gin Seng" is purely Chinese and means "like a man," or shaped like a man. Some tribes of the North American Indians also named it Garentoquen, which also meant "like a man." However, in a thousand pounds of ginseng roots it would be almost impossible to find two or three shaped exactly alike. The root was located from 1 to 4 inches below the surface of the ground. They varied in size according to age, a real good root would be about 20 to 30 years old. The age of the root was easily discerned because of a notch for each year's growth at the neck of the root, these notches alternating from one side of the neck to the other side each year. Exposure to the sun and air was very injurious to the roots and besides reduced the weight, so Mr. Blaine instructed his customers to bury it in the ground and keep it moist. This proved a boon to the "sangers," and Mr. Blaine became noted for paying the highest price paid before or since for Wright County Real Estate, for he bought it by the pound, yes by the ton, paying at the rate of three to ten cents per pound for it. At first we were careful when digging not to leave any more clay on the roots than could be reasonably helped, but after Mr. Blaine's instructions the diggers left as much clay on the roots as they could, and when they came home every evening with their "sang" they

buried it and poured water over it and then mixed nice black clay into the mass of roots, thus making it weigh much more, always increasing the amount of mud mixed into each consignment, expecting each time to be "docked for dirt," but never a word from the kindly Mr. Blaine, though often the mud alone outweighed the ginseng.

Little did the people know all this time that Mr. Blaine should have been paying them at the very least from fifty to sixty cents per pound, instead of three to ten cents, which amount he was paying. (At this writing it is about \$8.00 per pound.) But even at this ridiculously low price the people were satisfied, many of them earning enough to buy cows and oxen, and in some instances paying for their land from the proceeds of their ginseng sales. The months of July and August seemed to be a sort of closed season, that is during the first years of traffic, as the roots were spongy then and Mr. Blaine would shut down until about September 1; but the merchants would take it in trade, though at a very low price.

The month of September and up to the frost in October was the best time for "sanging," as the leaves were then a beautiful yellowish color and often could be seen several rods distant. But the first frost killed the plant and "sanging" was over for that year. A fair day's work, digging ginseng, ranged from about two to ten pounds for an adult and from about ten to forty pounds for children. However, there were a few exceptions. During the summer of 1860, when I was only 11 years old, several days I dug as many as forty pounds in a day.

The ginseng business kept on increasing in importance up to 1861, when the Civil war broke out, and that year Mr. Blaine did not come back to Rockford, but the local merchants, Messrs. Ball and Schultis, took up the business in place of Mr. Blaine, and afterwards separated, each conducting a business for himself, which was very beneficial to the people of Wright county in so much as it caused much better prices to be paid for the roots through competition, when they often ran the price up to twenty-five cents a pound (mud and all).

During the next three years the business flourished, though the people thought each year would be the last, as the ground was so thoroughly dug over and re-dug that it seemed almost impossible for any more to be left to dig. Often the same ground was gone over by several different gangs in a single day, each gang finding as much as the preceding one.

Through all these years and up to 1864 the little plant had no fixed name, though everybody seemed to have a name of his own for it, but everybody knew what everybody meant whenever it was spoken of, by whatever name; but in 1864 several enterprising citizens of Rockford, headed, I believe, by George W.

Florida, of Rockford, discovered that its true name was "Gin Seng." "Gin Seng" is of the genus "Panax Quinquifolium," and is used chiefly by the Chinese for purposes unknown to any but themselves. The medical profession denies that it has any medicinal value whatever.

During all these years of the ginseng traffic my father never neglected to plant, care for and harvest the crops, and whatever "sanging" we did was at times when we could be spared from the farm without seriously interfering with the farm work. About 1865 the ginseng became so scarce that only children sought after it, though the price was up to about twenty-five cents a pound.

The Wright County War. In recounting my recollections of the "Wright County War" I must say that on account of my youth at the time this great event took place I am unable to give exact dates now, and I must rely solely on my memory. However, the events are just as fresh in my mind now as they were then.

In the spring of 1858, a young man, Henry A. Wallace by name, came to our neighborhood and entered a homestead about two miles from our place, and while building his homestead shanty lived with Amor Moore, another bachelor homesteader. Mr. Wallace was about 25 years of age, and gave people to understand that he was fairly well off. He wore a valuable diamond ring and gold watch and often displayed large amounts of money.

One day in the latter part of August, 1858, he failed to appear at Moore's cabin, and after several days' absence the neighbors turned out on the twenty-first day of September to search for him, or his body, and at 12 o'clock found his dead body within a few feet of where he had been mowing grass. The body showed plainly that he had been murdered with an axe.

A near neighbor, Oscar F. Jackson, was at once suspected and later arrested and at the October term of court was indicted for the murder. His trial was continued to the spring term of court and he was confined in the jail at Fort Ripley until court convened. At the trial he was acquitted. The acquittal was a surprise to everybody, as public sentiment was strongly against him, though not everybody believed him guilty. Friends advised him to leave the state at once, which he undertook to do but was arrested in St. Paul on a trivial charge, which was a mere pretext to get him back to Wright county. The arrest was made April 9, I think, and that being Saturday, the Wright county sheriff stayed over at Minneapolis until Monday and before the sheriff could start for Monticello with his prisoner attorneys got out writs of habeas corpus, returnable at once, and Jackson was set at liberty. Jackson declared in open court that it was the intention of those interested to get him back to lynch him as soon as he put foot in Wright county. No sooner was he set at liberty

than he was re-arrested. After going through the same proceedings over again he was set at liberty the second time the same day. By this time a large crowd of men had gathered in the courtroom, some out of curiosity, others desiring to get Jackson back to Wright county. In the crowd were men from Wright county. Loud talking and arguing became general, almost riotous, until the judge, comprehending Jackson's danger, ordered the courtroom cleared, which the bailiffs did with difficulty. Jackson was smuggled out of the courtroom and out of town, and it was supposed out of the state.

His friends and sympathizers had raised quite a purse to aid him in his flight, but in less than two weeks and for some unaccountable cause, supposedly with a view to perfecting his residence on his homestead that he might prove up, or perhaps inspired by bravado through his recent successes, the unfortunate man returned to his cabin. His return was kept a secret until an old lady informed the neighbors, or rather, a neighbor.

On Friday night (April 22, 1859), about 20 men gathered at Jackson's house, but were told that Jackson was at his father-in-law's house a short distance away, and was well armed and had several friends to help him in case he was attacked.

The mob surrounded the house and kept watch all that night, making fires at regular distances to give light. Saturday they were reinforced to about 50 men. Sunday the sheriff came from Monticello and ordered the mob to disperse. Then he approached Jackson and his friends and assured them that Jackson would be protected at all hazards. At this, Jackson allowed himself to be arrested and the sheriff, on foot, started off with Jackson, shackled, but had not gone far when the mob appeared and took the prisoner from him. They took him to some house, supposedly Wallace's, and kept him all night, trying to get him to confess, but in the meantime emissaries were out scouring the country in every direction for recruits to join the rabble.

I well remember being in our field with my father and my two uncles, James Sheridan and William Walker, when the men came after them to go to the lynching, but they absolutely refused to go. My father always had doubts as to Jackson's guilt. While circumstances were against the man all along, many believed him innocent.

Monday forenoon, Jackson's wife and her father, Mr. Oldship, undertook to find Jackson's whereabouts, and meeting one of the mob in the woods, they were piloted to the Wallace cabin, and at first refused an interview, but later Mrs. Jackson was permitted to talk with him through an open window for a few minutes, and then ordered away, as was every man unwilling to take part in the lynching which was then about to take place. Whatever happened after this was known only to those taking part in the

affair. At any rate, Jackson was hung about noon from a gable of Wallace's cabin and his body was left hanging until the next day when it was taken in charge by the coroner. Some of the lynchers had been delighted to inform Mrs. Jackson of the lynching, but neither she nor Mr. Oldship could find the way to the place alone and had to wait for several hours for friends to come. It was reported that when Mrs. Jackson saw the body she made the woods fairly ring with her screams and lamentations, and utterly collapsed.

At the coroner's inquest, held that day, a majority of the jurors it was believed had been in the mob that lynched him, and some of them were witnesses also, at the inquest, and on the evidence given by them, we must depend for an account of the real hanging. Several questions asked some of these juror-witnesses were ruled out because the answers might incriminate them.

Their story was that before the hanging, April 25, 1859, every man was sworn to secrecy, and that "Jackson was strung up on a projecting pole in the gable of Wallace's house." After being hauled up the first time he was let down and the spokesman asked him to confess. Jackson refused to do this. He was again hauled up, and when almost dead, was again lowered and again asked to confess. Someone said he tried to mumble something about Wallace trying to take away his wife. He was then almost dead and they hauled him up again and left him hanging. There was never any credence given this confession story, for it was well known that the motive for Wallace's murder was robbery and nothing more.

Mrs. Jackson and her father gave the remains as good a burial as their limited means would permit, intending to disinter the body later.

Thus suffered Jackson, a victim of public sentiment; a man tried by a jury of his peers, given a fair and impartial trial and acquitted of the charge, was ruthlessly sent into eternity without a chance for his life. Thus was Wright county's fair name smeared with a black spot that will forever stand out against it. At that time, and afterwards, there was a strong suspicion that one of the ring leaders of the mob was the real murderer of Wallace.

Shortly after the hanging the authorities took up the matter and had a number of the lynchers arrested and lodged in jail, but the jail being a frail affair built of wood, a second mob liberated them, though it was said they met with only a pretended resistance, as the sheriff favored the lynching. But the state authorities took the matter up and sent a detail of the state militia to Rockford to arrest everyone connected with the mobs. About that time men began to be very scarce in the vicinity of Rockford, especially during the day time. Many of the bachelor home-

steads skipped the country for good. I have known of neighbors who would leave home at day break and spend the whole day in a tree top within sight of their cabin, watching for the "soldiers to come after them." The soldiers made a few arrests and took the prisoners to St. Paul, but the proceedings never amounted to much, as it was impossible to procure evidence against those taken into custody.

Years afterward Wallace's rifle was found in a hollow log on the Jackson homestead, by its later owner, and a year or so later the gold watch was plowed up on the same farm, thus strengthening the theory that Jackson was guilty. However, many persons suspected that these articles were placed on Jackson's land by some one other than Jackson.

After I grew to manhood I often tried to draw some of the lynchers into a conversation about the lynching, but they always evaded a discussion of the subject in any form whatsoever.

(Note. In addition to this chapter, Mr. Walker is also the author of several articles which appear in various places in these volumes.)

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

The Aim of the Newspaper—Pioneer Journalism—Territorial Newspapers in Monticello—The Early Weeklies—Present Newspapers and Their Editors—Prepared With the Assistance of H. S. Saylor.

The newspaper of today is the history of tomorrow. The copies distributed, it is true, soon pass from sight. Even in a month from the time a paper is issued it is sometimes difficult to obtain a single copy. But in the newspaper office itself it has been preserved and placed on file. The files become an asset of the office and increase in value as the papers become yellow with age. Here in the musty volumes is found the day by day history of the town, the county, the state. The State Historical Society recognizes the value of the newspaper history, and a complete file of every newspaper in the state is kept in its library. A newspaper is one of the most accurate of all historical sources. The editor of a newspaper not only means to get correct information, but he also gets most of it at its original source, throwing sidelights upon events which are missing in the formal records. Each day, if he edits a daily, each week, if a weekly, his effort stands before the bar of public criticism. His critics are those most intimately interested in the articles published. They do not trust to memory, hearsay, legend or tradition. They are eye or ear

witnesses, or star actors in the passing drama. They surely are trustworthy critics. With them the newspaper must pass muster. If facts are not correctly stated they are corrected. The newspaper that is not substantially accurate cannot and does not live. Time gives authenticity. Criticism is forgotten, minor inaccuracies are overlooked, and the newspaper record stands as accepted history. A newspaper is not mere gossip. It is a record of passing events. Reports of buildings, new industries, biographies, social events, religious movements, births, deaths, politics, policies, honors that come to people, crimes that blacken the records, onward and backward movements in progress, disasters, amusements, accidents, epidemics—all make up the newspaper history of a community. It is a mirror of life as it is daily lived, here and now.

The newspaper history of Wright county begins with the Monticello "Journal," first published late in 1856. Monticello was for many years the only town in Wright county to have a newspaper. That town is intimately associated with the pioneer newspaper history of the state.

The Monticello Journal. This was the thirty-ninth newspaper printed in Minnesota. The press and material were brought to Monticello in the latter part of November, 1856, by H. C. Bunce. The first issue was set up and printed mainly by D. L. Kingsbury, for many years assistant librarian of the Minnesota Historical Society. The date of that issue was about the middle of December, 1856. The health of Mr. Bunce failed and he sold the press and material to a syndicate which started the Monticello "Times," May 21, 1857.

The Monticello Times was the forty-seventh newspaper published in Minnesota. It was a six-columned successor to the Monticello "Journal." Its first number was dated May 21, 1857. The editors were Rev. S. T. Creighton, one of the proprietors of the town, and J. F. Bradley. C. M. Kenton was assistant editor, and also publisher and proprietor. It was neutral in politics.

June 18, 1857, Bradley withdrew and Creighton and Kenton were announced as editors. In July following, Creighton and George E. Brott of the St. Cloud "Advertiser," got into a rather heated controversy over the relative population of Monticello and St. Cloud. Brott was one of the promoters of the latter town. In reply to an article reflecting on Creighton, the latter came back at Brott in a way worthy of the best days of Goodhue and Parson Brownlow. Here is a sample extract:

"Mr. Brott says something about wringing the parson's nasal organ. We wonder what the parson would be doing in the meantime. He then winds up his article by representing the parson as fallen from grace, and that the relation which he sustains to the church in Monticello as pastor might be dissolved by mutual consent of the parties. As to grace, we never did have, and have

not now, much to brag about; still we have a comfortable hope of weathering the storm and at last having a home in that Upper City, equal, if not superior in size and beauty to St. Cloud. As regards to our pastoral relations they still exist, and we are permitted to preach every Sunday to what appears to be a well-satisfied congregation." Rev. Creighton, who was a Methodist clergyman, also mentioned the fact that he had taken Brott to his bosom and warmed him to life, receiving ingratitude in return.

To conclude the matter, Brott wrote: "When we came to the territory, he took us to his bosom and warmed us into life, and received in return a fatal sting! Warmed into life! We never bought a cent's worth of property of him, never sold him a cent's worth, never borrowed a dollar of him, nor loaned him a dollar; never acted with him one minute in any business whatever. His interests have always been opposed to ours, and he has acted accordingly. If this be heat, good Lord, save us from the cold!"

September 12, 1857, Creighton resigned the senior editorship of the "Times" and was succeeded by Edward Hartley. Kenton still remained as assistant editor, publisher and proprietor. At the same date, the publication date of the "Times" was changed to Saturday. The issue of October 24 appeared with Hartley's name missing. Kenton remained sole editor and proprietor. March 3, 1858, the publication day was changed from Saturday to Wednesday.

June 26, after a suspension of six weeks, the "Times" appeared with a new dress. Kenton was announced as publisher and no announcement was made as to editor and proprietor, though it was understood that Kenton still remained the editor. In January, 1859, there came the usual number of half sheets to carry legal advertisements to a safe conclusion, and on February 16, the "Times" died, and the remains went to Z. M. Brown, one of the proprietors of Monticello.

Wright County Republican. The ninety-ninth paper started in Minnesota was the Wright County Republican. It was owned and edited by George Gray. June 30, 1859, was the date of the first issue. It was printed at Monticello, and its size was six columns, its politics Republican. Mr. Gray used the press and the material of the old Minnesota "Times" which was owned by Z. M. Brown, and which had been idle until Mr. Gray bought it to begin the "Republican."

The newspaper publishers of the early days had many difficulties. Gray in after years often told of the scarcity of printing material in the upper country in the early times. He once wrote: "I was engaged to print the delinquent tax sales of Wright, Sherburne, Carver, Meeker and Kandiyohi counties, and all the lists came down upon me at about the same time. Material ran short.

I sent the office hand down on the steamer to St. Albany to borrow all the 'figures and quads' he could get hold of, while I took the steamer for St. Cloud and depleted Mrs. Swisshelm's office of about half a bushel of the needed material. Even then I ran out of quads before the sales were all in type. I then called in a carpenter, showed him a '3-em quad' and told him to make a peck of wooden ones. With the aid of these basswood auxiliaries I got all my tax sales out on time. The "Republican" began at six columns, but at Volume III, No. 13, October 19, 1861, it dropped to five columns. At No. 18, November 23, 1861, it ceased publication.

The Northwestern Weekly Union. Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Northwestern Weekly "Union," is dated November 30, 1861. It was published by George Gray in Monticello, and was really an extension of the life of the Wright County "Republican," which began June 30, 1859, and which was the first of Gray's Monticello journalistic ventures. The "Republican" closed November 23, 1861, and the "Union" began November 30, 1861. The "Union" did not live long. Its first five issues were run at four columns. It ended with a tax sale, December 6, 1862. It was the one hundred and fortieth Minnesota newspaper.

The Courier. George Gray was connected with Minnesota journalism in various capacities from the time he worked on the St. Anthony "Express" in the spring of 1857 until he sold the "Northern Statesman" plant at Monticello in the spring of 1871, a period of about fourteen years, during twelve of which he conducted his own paper. This was a long time to live and pay expenses of conducting country journalism in the sparsely populated Minnesota of those early days.

Gray was born in Lockport, New York, March 6, 1836, and came to Minnesota in the spring of 1857. After leaving the St. Anthony "Express" office in 1858 he bought the type of Ignatius Donnelly's defunct paper at Nininger, and on February 1, 1859, started the St. Anthony "Advertiser." He conducted it until June 1, 1859, and then sold it to Connolly & Haven, and not long afterward it was discontinued. He then located in Monticello. His connection with the Wright County "Republican" and the Northwestern Weekly "Union" has already been stated. The latter paper suspended publication December 6, 1862.

Somewhat discouraged, Gray went down to Ft. Snelling and tried to enlist in the army, but the examining surgeon would not have him. He then went back to Monticello and leased the idle plant of the "Union" to Samuel Bennett, then state senator from Wright county. Gray then went east. Bennett began the "Courier" April 25, 1863 (one authority says a week later, May 2, but this is believed to be a mistake), issued fourteen numbers and suspended publication.

The Northern Statesman. About the time the "Courier" was suspended, George Gray returned from the East. He and Samuel Bennett took up the remains of the "Courier" and on August 1, 1863, began the "Northern Statesman." After a few months, Bennett became discouraged and withdrew. Gray hung on. Bennett died June 10, 1865. Not content with the rough road he was traveling with the "Northern Statesman" on his back, Gray went over to Anoka in 1865 and started the Anoka "Union." When he had grown footsore taking his many journeys between Monticello and Anoka, he sold the Anoka paper to Granville S. Pease. May 6, 1871, he sold the "Northern Statesman" at Monticello, to T. A. Perrine, and moved to Michigan.

In this connection the subsequent story of Mr. Gray is most interesting. In Reading, Hillsdale county, Michigan, he started a new paper called the Reading "Tribune" and conducted it until he contracted the ague, when he sold out and came back to Monticello, where he conducted a mercantile business from 1876 to 1888. In the winter of 1888 he took the journalistic fever again. He bought the Otter Tail County "Farmer," published at Fergus Falls, where he removed with his family. The next year he sold out to the Daily Journal Co. of Fergus Falls, and removed to Minneapolis, where he became a member of the Gray Printing Co.

In regard to the "Northern Statesman" Daniel S. B. Johnson, from whose masterly contributions to the Minnesota Historical Society the information regarding these early papers of Monticello is obtained, says: "I have traced the "Statesman" through the files of the Historical Society, and find it began with a five column issue August 1, 1863, as stated. May 4, 1864, the partnership with Bennett was dissolved. At Vol. III, No. 24, February 10, 1866, the paper was enlarged to six columns, and April 7, 1866, it swelled to eight columns. At Vol. V, No. 28, February 28, 1868, it shrank to four columns, and ran at that size until April 11, 1868. Then a county tax sale came along and boosted it to six columns. It did not change from that elevation during the remainder of its life.

"From. Vol. VI, No. 23, December 12, 1868, to August 31, 1869, the paper is not in the files, and in the meantime the volume and number jumped to Vol. XI, No. 4, showing the "Statesman" to have grown five years in about nine months. This count was continued to Vol. XII, No. 42, May 6, 1871, the last issue. It is evident that Mr. Gray followed a custom common in those days of dating back to the first number of his pioneer ancestral paper, the Wright County "Republican," which was started June 30, 1859. But giving the "Statesman" a start with the "Republican" volume and number will hardly account for the swell to 666 total weekly issues, in the 620 weeks between June 3, 1859, and May

7, 1871, at which later date Gray sold out, and the paper was discontinued. The "Statesman" was the one hundred and sixtieth newspaper started in Minnesota.

The Monticello Times. T. A. Perrine purchased the "Northern Statesman" from George Gray, and its last number was issued May 6, 1871. On June 3, 1871, Mr. Perrine issued Vol. I, No. 1, of the Monticello "Times." Mr. Perrine was an enterprising publisher and an able editor, and the "Times" soon ranked as one of the best country newspapers in the state. In 1878, Perrine sold the paper to Fisher & Kling, but with Perrin's influence withdrawn the paper was not a success. Samuel E. Adams purchased it in 1880, and conducted it for some two years, making the "Times" a first class family newspaper. He sold to G. W. McDonald. The "Times" is now published and edited by O. G. Bates. It is issued every Thursday and is Independent in politics.

Otis G. Bates, editor, Monticello, was born in Wellsboro, Penn., November 23, 1873, son of James K. and Emma L. (Seeley) Bates, natives respectively of New York and Pennsylvania. The father is dead and the mother makes her home with Otis G. There is another brother, Edwin G. At the age of twelve years, Otis C. started work as an office assistant in the coal mines in his native place. Later he went to Corning, New York, and secured employment in a newspaper office. While at Corning he secured the greater part of his education by studying under a tutor outside of working hours. From Corning he went to Pittsburg, Pa., where he was likewise employed in a newspaper office. From there he went to Erie, Penn., and clerked in a general store about two years. Then he returned home and worked in a general store. Later he came to Minnesota and secured employment in a drug store in Wright county. From there he went to Minneapolis, where he was salesman ten years for an oil company and seven years for the Ford Glass & Paint Co. In 1912 he came to Monticello and purchased the Monticello "Times." He has a splendid newspaper plant, his paper has a wide circulation, and his editorials command confidence and respect. Mr. Bates belongs to the Masonic order and the U. C. T. He is a Republican in politics, and the family faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Bates married Elsie Lewis, of Marquette, Mich., and they have two children, Russell J. and Eleanor E.

The Monticello News is edited and published by C. A. French. It is issued every Wednesday and is now in its third volume, the issue of May 26, 1915, being numbered Vol. III, No. 34. It was entered at the Monticello postoffice as second class mail in October, 1912.

The Big Woods Citizen. About March 1, 1872, H. A. Ball and Daniel Fish, under the firm name of Ball & Fish, issued a prospectus announcing the forthcoming publication of a weekly news-

paper in Delano. March 29, of the same year, they issued the first number of the "Big Woods Citizen," a six column folio, with Daniel Fish as editor, and Daniel Merritt as printer. Messrs. Ball & Fish continued the publication until about August 20, 1872, when they sold the paper and material to Messrs. Gutzwiller, Landis, Eppel and others.

The Wright County Eagle. When Messrs. Gutzwiller, Landis, Hoffman, Eppel and others purchased the "Big Woods Citizen," August 20, 1872, they organized the Eagle Publishing Co., and engaged E. H. Farnham as editor. The paper was enlarged to a seven column folio, and on September 27, 1872, issued for the first time as the "Wright County Eagle." E. H. Farnham was editor until February 7, 1873, and was followed by J. B. Wiggin, who in turn was succeeded by Frank Matchett, April 4, 1873. In the meantime the paper had not flourished. When the "Wright County Eagle" was started, it had abandoned the politics of the "Big Woods Citizen," which were Republican, and had become Democratic, encouragement in this direction being given by E. M. Wilson, then a candidate for presidential elector on the Greeley ticket. Mr. Wilson advanced the \$600 for the purchase of the "Big Woods Citizen," and was given a note for the amount signed by George A. Hoffman, P. M. Wright, W. H. Landis, Charles Eppel, Valentine Eppel, and I. Gutzwiller, Jr. In the fall of 1873, I. Gutzwiller, Jr., paid \$690 for the Wilson note, etc., and he and Frank Matchett bought the outstanding stock, paid the liabilities, and became sole owners. They added to the equipment much new material, including a cylinder press, the first in the county, and engaged in a general printing business. In March, 1876, a still larger job press, and much new material was added. March 15, 1877, Mr. Matchett sold his interests and retired from the editorial chair. On that date, I. Gutzwiller, Jr., became the sole owner, editor and manager. A year later he sold the old Hoe press, one of the first that had been in use in this part of the country, and purchased a new Washington hand press. In June, 1881, this was replaced by a Prouty power press. On September 8, 1881, the last number of the "Wright County Eagle" was issued.

The Delano Eagle. On September 15, 1881, I. Gutzwiller enlarged the old "Wright County Eagle" to an eight column paper, and changed the name to the Delano "Eagle," the first number appearing on that date. The "Eagle" is now published by the Eagle Printing Co., and edited by Clarence J. Buckley. It is issued every Thursday, and is Independent in politics.

The Howard Lake Union was started by Orlando E. Hoag, in 1876. It was a five column quarto, and was published about a year and then suspended. June 12, 1877, Frank Matchett, having

purchased the "Union" outfit, reduced the size to a five-column folio, and recommenced its publication.

The People's Advocate. After having published for a while the "Union" as a five column folio, Frank Matchett changed it to its former size as a five column quarto, and changed its name to the "People's Advocate." Soon afterward he sold to Alley & Smith, and they in February, 1879, sold it to J. E. Warren. He changed it to a six column folio. Herbert Tanner bought the paper in October, 1879, and changed it to a seven column folio.

The Howard Lake Herald. Herbert Tanner changed the name of the "People's Advocate" to the Howard Lake "Herald," but as the issue of May 7, 1915, is numbered Vol. XXXVIII it is evident that the numbering goes back to the first issue of the "Advocate." After Mr. Tanner, C. A. Pike edited the Howard Lake "Herald" for a year, then Frank N. Stacy for two years. Harrie S. Saylor was the next editor, serving from August, 1891, until February, 1900. Then the paper changed hands several times. The present editor and publisher is Norton B. Reynolds.

Herbert Tanner. A history of Wright county newspaperdom would be incomplete without mention of Herbert Tanner, who had been a wheat buyer in Carver county before he became editor of the Howard Lake Herald about 1879. He was one of the most forceful and able writers who ever served in Wright county, and extremely caustic; one of the old school of editors who considered it a part of newspaper work to exaggerate the short-comings of his "esteemed contemporaries," but he was always fair, though sarcastic. He was a close student and very thorough and painstaking in his work, and his reputation for accuracy gave great weight to his writing. After his retirement from the Howard Lake field he became editor of the Waverly Tribune, but as a contributor only. Personally, Mr. Tanner was "as mild a mannered man as ever scuttled ship or cut a throat," was diffident and modest in his brief address in conversation, but when his "trusty" pencil was in hand he opened the gates and let the flood rush out. He and the late Ignatius Gutzwiller, Jr., who was editor of the Delano Eagle had many a bloodless battle, but the populace around the arena never turned their thumbs down for them. Mr. Tanner was a man of the highest integrity and entirely reliable in all of his relations with mankind; of good disposition, charitable and kindhearted.

The Cokato Republican, a weekly newspaper, had a brief existence in Cokato in 1878, under the direction of Felix Head.

The Cokato Enterprise, published by William A. and M. A. Donohue, is a modern, newsy paper, which exercises a strong influence in its field of circulation. The paper is now in its thirty-first year, the issue of May 27, 1915, being numbered Vol. XXXI, No. 32. The paper was started by W. F. Rowe in 1884 as the

Wright County Republican, being brought here from Howard Lake by business men who paid a bonus. At that time Howard Lake had two papers. Rowe was followed by a stock company composed of Gordon Johnson, Axel Almquist and John Carlson. Frank B. Lamson came next, changed the name to Observer, and after a while sold to ——— Helmick. The next owner was H. W. Roll, a populist, who changed the name to the "Commoner." He was succeeded by a stock company composed of leading business men: Ole Mattson, S. J. Swanson, Axel Hammarsden, A. P. Peterson, and Frank Swanson, with P. O. Skoglund as manager. Next came ——— Whitaker, who sold to W. W. Frank. Mr. Frank changed the name to the Cokato "Enterprise," the present name. C. J. Carlson, banker, came next. He sold to E. E. and L. O. Carlson, who conducted the paper for ten years. William A. and M. A. Donohue bought the paper in 1912. The first plant and several succeeding ones were operated with a "hatful of type" and a Washington hand press. E. E. and L. O. Carlson installed cylinder press and typesetting machine. The present owners have the most modern linotype in the county. The paper has been almost consistently Republican. It is now strictly Independent.

William A. Donohue, editor of the Cokato "Enterprise," and one of the leading newspaper men and commercial printers of Wright county, was born in New London, Connecticut, October 19, 1888, son of M. J. and Catherine Donohue. He received his education in the public graded and high schools of his birthplace, and early became interested in newspaper work and the printing trade. After graduating from school he traveled extensively, working in the mechanical and editorial departments of some of the largest newspapers in the United States. In 1911 he came to Cokato and bought the Cokato Enterprise. He has increased the circulation by publishing a live country weekly, and his printing department does a large business. He owns the only Model 5 linotype machine in the county and this is a most valuable adjunct to the plant. As a printer Mr. Donohue has allied himself with the I. T. U. Fraternally he is a member of Cokato lodge, No. 134, A. F. & A. M. Mr. Donohue was married January 17, 1910, to Maude A. Clarke, of Fairmont, North Dakota, born August 19, 1887, daughter of Joseph and Ida (Sparks) Clarke. She is an expert linotype operator and newspaper woman and is her husband's partner in business, the firm operating under the name of Wm. A. and M. A. Donohue.

The Waverly Star and Tribune. This paper dates from 1894, when James P. McDonnell as a lad of eight years issued the first copy of the "Star" in pencil. The Waverly Star as a printed newspaper dates from July, 1902. In 1908, James P. McDonnell formed a partnership with his brother, and they bought out the

Waverly "Tribune." James P. McDonnell is the editor and Frank McDonnell his associate. The story of the growth of the newspaper ventures of James P. McDonnell is most interesting. His first printed paper was one leaf, two columns. He still retains some of the crude apparatus with which he printed this paper. Later it was enlarged to three columns, still one leaf, two pages. Then it was increased to four columns, four pages; then to four columns, eight pages, and finally on August 15, 1903, with Vol. 9, No. 6, to its present form of six columns, eight pages. The Tribune was started August 1, 1900. When it was consolidated with the Star it was owned by E. S. Paterick, now editor of the Lake City "Leader." Many prominent men had been in charge of the "Tribune," including H. Tanner, the distinguished Howard Lake journalist.

James P. McDonnell, editor and publisher, is one of the influential citizens of the county. He is a good business man, and an able writer, and his editorial columns stand ever for that which he believes to be right and just. So widely is this understood and appreciated that he has won a position of commanding importance in this community. He was born in Waverly, October 6, 1886, son of James F. and Catherine (Cullen) McDonnell. His early education was received in the public schools. He learned to read when very young, and from his childhood showed an inclination toward newspaper pursuits. Later, he attended the University of Wisconsin and Harvard University. He was eight years old when he began getting out a local pamphlet, "The Star," which he printed and illustrated with a pencil. In July, 1902, he issued the first number of the Waverly "Star" in printed form. This paper, together with the job department which was operated in connection, flourished and prospered, and became an important factor in the community. In 1908 he formed a partnership with his brother Frank, and the Waverly "Star" and the Waverly "Tribune" were consolidated under the name of the Waverly "Star and Tribune." The first number of the new paper was issued in September, 1908. The venture has been successful in every way, and the paper is one of the best in the county.

Frank McDonnell, postmaster of Waverly, associate editor and assistant manager of the Waverly Star-Tribune, was born in Waverly, May 24, 1883, son of James F. and Catherine (Cullen) McDonnell. He attended the district and parochial schools, and was reared by his father to mercantile pursuits. As a young man he went to work for his brother, James P., then editor and manager of the Waverly Star. In 1908 they formed a partnership, and bought out the Waverly Tribune, which they consolidated with the Waverly Star. Frank McDonnell is widely known and is a man of much influence in the community. During Gov. John A. Johnson's last two terms, and Gov. Adolph O. Eberhart's first

term, he served as oil inspector for this district. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus at Waverly. Mr. McDonnell is now postmaster of Waverly.

The Annandale Advocate. Late in the fall of 1886 Judge Willitts moved his printing plant from Clearwater and began to publish the Annandale Post. The first issue of this paper came out the last Thursday in this year, and has been published every Thursday since that time. The Annandale Post had many proprietors. Judge Willitts' successors were: William Rickerson, George Clement and Samuel L. Rank. About this time another paper was started by M. P. Satterlee, the Annandale Advocate. This paper was issued for a few months when Mr. Satterlee purchased the Post and the two papers were consolidated as Advocate-Post. The name Post was finally dropped. The business men of this village purchased Mr. Satterlee's plant and incorporated under the name Annandale Publishing Co. The first editor was Thomas E. Chesney, who was succeeded by F. E. Bacon, who resigned in June, 1911, when George A. Hannah assumed the editorship. In May, 1912, Hiel E. West, the present editor, purchased a controlling interest and became editor and manager. Many improvements have been made, and the Advocate office is now thoroughly modern and well equipped.

The Maple Lake Messenger is published every Thursday. A. N. Nary is the editor and publisher. The paper is now in its twentieth year, the issue of May 27, 1915, being numbered Vol. XX, No. 27.

Albert W. Nary was born in Northfield, Vt., March 5, 1860, where he remained until he was nine years of age, when his parents moved to Albion, Minn., locating on a farm, where our subject attended district school in the winter months and labored with his father during the summers in clearing up the farm. In 1881 he was united in marriage to Emma D. Cremer by whom eight children were born and raised. In 1900 Mr. Nary left the farm and came to Maple Lake, where he has since resided. Here he purchased the "Messenger," a weekly newspaper, and has edited it ever since with the exception of a couple of years. Has held the office of justice of the peace for the past fifteen years, a member of the village council three years, postmaster seven years, besides several minor offices, is also prominent in several benevolent lodges. Through his careful management he has acquired a nice home and property.

The Clearwater Herald is published every Friday by John Evans. It was established in 1903, the issue of May 28, 1915, being numbered Vol. XIII, No. 4.

Buffalo Journal. The first issue of the Buffalo Journal was printed in a small one-story building opposite the courthouse on the west, on January 17, 1887. W. H. Hellen was its first editor

and publisher, who had investigated the field when the "Soo" road was assured to give Buffalo railroad facilities. Another newspaper man looked up the location at the same time, and it became a race to see which of the two could be first to start a newspaper in Buffalo. Mr. Hellen bought a second-hand outfit and moved it from Minneapolis by team. There was much snow and the load was tipped over near Rockford, which is a serious mishap for type in cases by reason of the sorting of "pi" to replace the letters and characters in some ninety boxes. Mr. Hellen was succeeded by B. F. Barge as owner of the "Journal," and in 1889 he sold to the late A. Y. Eaton, lawyer and member of the state senate. From its establishment until 1896 it was Republican in politics, but that year began to espouse the cause of democracy. Mr. Eaton conducted the paper until his death in September, 1899, and in February, 1900, H. S. Saylor bought it from the Eaton estate, and in May following he, with F. B. Baker as a partner, bought the Buffalo "Standard," which had been established by F. B. Lamson in 1897, and combined it with the "Journal." In December, 1902, H. S. Saylor bought the interest of F. B. Baker and continued as publisher until January, 1915, when he sold the paper to L. M. Mithun.

Harrie S. Saylor came to Wright county in August, 1891, when he bought the Herald at Howard Lake, which he published until his removal to Buffalo, when he bought the Buffalo Journal in February, 1900, which he published until January, 1915, when he sold the paper. The subject of this sketch was born in Jenkins township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1863. In 1885 he left Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., at the end of his Sophomore year, and came to Minnesota. January 17, 1888, he married Alice L. Robinson, of Minneapolis, formerly of Bath, N. Y. He engaged in fuel and paving contractors' supplies business at St. Paul prior to 1891, when he moved to Wright county.

The Buffalo Gazette was started as a Democratic paper in the late eighties by Dr. Barton, and was sold by him to Dr. Catlin, of Delano, where it was published for several years, much of the time as the only newspaper exponent of the Democratic party in Wright county.

Prohibition Magazine. About 1890 Edward S. Oakley established a monthly prohibition paper in Buffalo, for which a printing plant was bought, which was moved to Howard Lake Herald office when publication was suspended in 1891.

The Truth Teller was issued at Buffalo in 1879. At first it was issued as a semi-monthly, and later it was published at varying intervals for about three years. It was also known at times as the Agathocrat. The editor was Frank H. Wiedstrand, whose advanced views on morals, religion and politics it reflected. Wiedstrand was born in Stockholm, Sweden, October 10, 1824, re-

ceived a university education, served the Swedish government in various capacities, and finally located in Minnesota. April 19, 1856, he took a claim on section 7, on the west side of Lake Constance, in Buffalo township. Lame as he was he was not successful as a farmer, and his radical journalism did not appeal to the conservative people of Wright county. After leaving here, he established the "Radical" at Litchfield, in Meeker county, this state.

The Buffalo Standard. The first issue of the Buffalo "Standard" appeared September 8, 1897, and the last number was published April 25, 1900, after which it was consolidated in the Buffalo "Journal." It was edited by Frank B. Lamson, and had an important influence on county affairs.

The South Haven Leader is published every Thursday by John Tygeson, who came from Centuria, Wis., and bought out P. A. Neff. The paper was established about 1911.

The Montrose Banner was published from spring to fall in 1913, by Ellen Turngren. Earlier than this two other papers had been started, under the names of the "News" and the "Graphic," but they continued in existence for only a short period.

CHAPTER XXVII.

SWEDISH INFLUENCE.

The Delaware Settlement—Part the Swedish People Have Taken in the Development of the United States—Tribute of Col. Hans Mattson—Swedish Lutheran Churches—Swedish Evangelical Free Church—Swedish Congregational—Swedish Covenant—Prepared With the Assistance of the Rev. S. Johnson.

The first Swedish settlement in the United States dates from 1638 when there sailed into Delaware bay a man-of-war, "Kalmar Nychel," and a smaller vessel, "Fogel Grifs," bearing a band of Swedish colonists. The voyage had taken over six months, owing to terrible storms, and when the colonists finally arrived they were so thankful and delighted that they called the cape, Paradise Point. They purchased land on the west bank of the Delaware bay from the Indians for a fair price. This land stretched from Cape Henlopen to the fall near Trenton, taking in nearly all the state of Delaware and a portion of Pennsylvania. They immediately built a fortress, which they named Fort Christina, in honor of the queen. They called the new state New Sweden. Here they remained and prospered, being at peace with the Indians, who had learned to trust them on account of their fair

dealings. They had brought with them from the old home the fear of God, the Bible, respect for sacred things and a strict observance of the Sabbath. It has been said that no emigrants more closely resemble the Pilgrim Fathers of New England in works and faith than the Swedes. Some of these Swedish colonists continued to live on the banks of the Delaware, and their descendants are today among the most honored citizens of America. The man who cast the deciding vote for Pennsylvania as a member of the Continental Congress in favor of the Declaration of Independence, was a Swede of Delaware, named John Morton. When the Civil war broke out General Robert Anderson, with a handful of men, bravely and calmly met the first shock of the rebellion at Fort Sumter.

The idea of a New Sweden originated in the mind of Gustavus Adolphus, but was not carried out until after his death, when his chancellor, Axel Oxenstjerna, completed the plans. The Swedish king had intended the colony to be an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, a free state where all would have equal rights and where slavery should never exist. Trade between the white man and red men was fair and square; they always kept their word with the Indian and never cheated him. When William Penn arrived on this continent in 1662 it was the Swedish settlers and their children who received him and made him welcome to the new world. They were Penn's interpreters with the Indians. Penn did precisely as the Swedes had done, bought land of the Indians at a fair price, treated them kindly and kept faith. The Swedes had become so prosperous through their industry that in 1698 they were able to erect a church of stone, and the city of Wilmington has now grown up around its walls. This church, known as the "Old Swedes' Church," still stands, after nearly 200 years, a fitting monument to the New Sweden of Gustavus Adolphus.

Swedish immigration was not large throughout the colonial period. Since then it has increased, but it is only in the past fifty years that the influx of Swedish settlement has been great.

The first governor of New Sweden was Johan Printz of Vester Gotland, who was appointed August 15, 1642, when he was knighted. He died in 1683.

The men of Swedish stock who rendered service in the Revolutionary and Civil wars are numbered by the thousands. Among them are Admiral Dahlgren, General Robert Anderson, General Nelson, who was shot in Kentucky; General Stohlbrand, General Vegesach, Colonel Hans Mattson, and Colonel Elfiring. Then, too, there is John Erickson, the great inventor who planned and built the "Monitor," which saved the country from great peril. He was born in Sweden, son of a Swedish miner, and lived in a miner's hut in the backwoods of Sweden.

The first Swede to come to Minnesota was Jacob Falstrom, who came to the state before 1819. The first Swedish settlement in the state was commenced at Marine, Washington county, in 1850, by Oscar Roos and two other Swedes.

The Swedes have taken an important part in the development of Wright county and are now numbered among her best citizens. Their children and grandchildren are thoroughly American and are taking the places in official and business life to which they are entitled.

The characteristics of the Swedish people have been admirably summed up by Colonel Hans Mattson as follows:

"Yes, it is verily true that the Scandinavian immigrants, from the early colonists of 1638 to the present time, have furnished strong hands, clear heads and loyal hearts to the republic. They have caused the wilderness to blossom like the rose; they have planted schools and churches on the hills and in the valleys; they have honestly and ably administered the affairs of town, county and state; they have helped to make wise laws for their respective commonwealths and in the halls of Congress; they have with honor and ability represented their adopted country abroad; they have sanctified the American soil by their blood, shed in freedom's cause on the battlefields of the Revolutionary and Civil wars; and though proud of their Scandinavian ancestry, they love America and American institutions as deeply and as truly as do the descendants of the Pilgrims, the starry emblems of liberty meaning as much to them as to any other citizen.

"Therefore, the Scandinavian-American feels a certain sense of ownership in the glorious heritage of American soil, with its rivers, lakes, mountains, valleys, woods and prairies, and in all its noble institutions; and he feels that the blessings which he enjoys are not his by favor or sufferance, but by right—by moral as well as civil right. For he took possession of the wilderness, endured the hardships of the pioneer, contributed his full share toward the grand results accomplished, and is in mind and heart a true and loyal American citizen."

The Swedish people have been identified with the history of Wright county since the earliest days. No large colonies located here, though sometimes quite a large group of neighbors and friends arrived at the same time. One of the first men of Swedish birth to reach the county was Christian Ilstrup, who came with the surveyors in 1856. He settled near Lake Mary, in Rockford township, and quite a settlement gathered about him. The influx of Swedish people to the southwest part of the county was started in 1862, when Andrew Johnson, Swan Swanson and John Brown came with their families, from the south part of Kandiyohi county, whence they were driven by the Indians. One band of the Indians pursued these families nearly the entire distance, but

the sturdy Swedes were able to elude the savages in the shelter of the Big Woods. The three families finally reached Mooers Prairie, which spreads over the towns of Stockholm and Cokato, and here they made their permanent homes. Of the adults, Mrs. Andrew Johnson is the only one still living. She resides with her son, C. W. A. Johnson, two miles south of Cokato. Seth J. Swanson, the present postmaster of Cokato, is a son of the Swanson family, and other representatives of the three families are still living in the vicinity.

O. H. Holmberg, who lives with August Sahlberg, his son-in-law, has probably been in Minnesota longer than any other Scandinavian living in the county, and he is one of the earliest Scandinavian arrivals still living in the state. He came to Minnesota in 1854 and to Wright county in 1867.

The greatest influx of Swedish people came to this county in the middle sixties, and several localities, especially the southwestern part, are now occupied almost exclusively by them.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

The Swedish Lutheran churches in Wright county are as follows: The Swedish Lutheran church at Mooers Prairie, now called Stockholm; the Swedish Lutheran church at Cokato; the Swedish Lutheran North Crow River Church at Knapp, six miles north of Cokato; the Swedish Lutheran church at French Lake; the Swedish Lutheran Carlslund church at Buffalo; the Swedish Lutheran Swedisburg church, Marysville township, four miles north of Waverly; the Swedish Lutheran Nylunda church at Lake Mary; the Swedish Lutheran Hermon church at Granite Lake; the Swedish Lutheran St. John's church at Annandale; the Swedish Lutheran Church of Silver Creek.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church of Moores Prairie. The church is situated in section 17, range 28, township 118. The services were first held in an old schoolhouse, a few rods west of the present church. Afterwards a log church building was erected a few rods southwest of the present church. The church was organized July 18, 1866, and the charter members were: Pehr Johnson Modig with family, Hallsten P. Myrman with family, Hendrick Paulsen Mygard and family, John Johnson and family, A. P. Johnson and family, Andrew Peterson and family, Andrew S. Bollman and family, John Brown and family, John Modig and family, John Forsberg and family, John Swenson and family, Hendrick Mattson and family, Erick E. Rundquist and family, Bengt N. Beckstrom and family, John U. Oslund and family, Hans Erickson and family, N. J. Mattsen and family, John Syverson Rustad and family, Ole Syverson Hauge and family, Andrew Olsson and family, Pehr Hallstensen and family, John Nilson and family, Nils Pehrson and family, O. O. Klingenberg and family,

Andrew Johnson and family, E. L. Soderstrom and Andrew Swanberg.

The present church was erected 1876. To this an addition was built in 1889. The present parsonage was erected in 1891. Among the prominent members of the church may be mentioned John, Carl and Swan Eckman, J. G. Peterson, Jonas Edberg, A. G. Johnson, J. O. Chelgren, Peter Danielson, Otto Nelson, Ole Beckman, Andrew Johnson, Peter Nelson, Peter A. Johnson, A. P. Lundahl, J. C. Berquist, J. P. Anderson, and L. P. Osterberg. Rev. John Nelson was the first pastor and organizer. He only served temporarily until a pastor could be stationed there. The first stationed pastor here was J. G. Lagerstrom, who took charge about the middle of the summer of 1869. He served until some time during the year of 1874. The same year P. A. Cederstrom took charge and served until 1882. G. Peterson took charge the same year and served till 1891. Then C. B. L. Boman took charge and served until the fall of 1905. The present pastor, S. Johnson, took charge in February, 1906.

The following members of this church have studied for the ministry and become ministers: John Ekman, lately deceased; F. M. Ekman, Moorhead, Minn.; William Ekman, Jamestown, N. Y.; J. Moody, Fergus Falls, Minn.; Peter Peterson, Stanton, Ia.; J. E. Ship, Worthington, Minn.; Emil Chelgren, Litchfield, Minn.

The church property at Moores Prairie is valued at \$26,500. (By Rev. Swan Johnson, pastor.)

Rev. S. Johnson was born at Onsby, in the southern part of Sweden, June 4, 1860. As his parents lacked means to support the quite big family he was sent away from home at the age of nine years to earn a living. At the age of 16 he emigrated to this country. Brown county, Kansas, became his first home. Here he worked on the farm until in the spring of 1881, when he moved to Clay county, South Dakota. There he also worked on the farm until in the beginning of 1884, when he took up his studies at Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn. In 1889 he entered Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill., and there he graduated from the Theological Seminary in 1892 and was ordained minister at Lindsburg, Kan., the same year. The same year he married Hannah Josephine Peterson from Swedesburg, Iowa. His first charge as minister was St. Paul church, Minneapolis. In the spring of 1895 he was called to the Lutheran church at Cannon Falls, Minn. From there he moved to Lead, South Dakota, as mission pastor of the Black Hills, 1902, where he labored until in the spring of 1906, when he accepted a call to his present charge.

Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Cokato. From the church records it is found that a meeting was announced to be held on January 7, 1870, at the home of Nels Per-

son in section 8, town of Cokato. The meeting opened at the appointed hour, 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Rev. J. G. Lagerstrom led with scripture reading and prayer. At the election of officers Rev. J. G. Lagerstrom was elected chairman and A. Johnson Hedman, secretary. After a short discussion a motion was made to organize a Swedish Evangelical Lutheran congregation. When this motion was put to a vote it was adopted unanimously. Those present who gave in their names were C. Gustafson, J. W. Hammarlund, Per Olson, O. J. Nygren, John Beckstrom, A. Lindstrom, Lars Grek, E. J. Miller, Magnus Swanberg, N. Person, P. Johnson, I. Barba, H. Erickson, J. Carlblom, A. G. Anderson, August Johnson, Lars Anderson, A. Johnson Hedman, Peter Nelson, P. Olson, A. Swedburg, A. Olson, E. Larson, O. Westerberg, P. Mattson, Lars Johnson, Erick Johnson, P. Haggberg, C. Lundberg, J. H. Johnson, A. Petterson, Isak Isakson, Halvar Johnson and Johannes Synerson. How many of these charter members were heads of a family at that time is impossible to say, but some were, of course. At the first meeting the Augustana Synod's motion to the congregation's constitution was adopted with a few small changes. As deacons were elected the following persons: John Beckstrom and Erick Erickson for three years, Alfred Johnson and Hans Erickson for two years, Carl Gustafson and Lars Grek for one year. As trustees Nils Person and Andrew Gunderson were elected for three years, M. Swanberg and Per Mattson for two years and J. G. Carlblom and Andrew Smedberg for one year. They discussed lastly where the most favorable place was for the erection of a church. A few thought it should be built in section 5, others thought that an understanding could be made with Mooers' Prairie congregation and build a church near the railway station in Cokato. The majority was favorable to the latter move, and resolution was adopted that this congregation in friendly manner request the congregation at Mooers' Prairie, that as soon as possible they hold a business meeting for the purpose of determining if an agreement could be made to build a united church in section 33. If an understanding could not be reached whereby to build a church together it was resolved that the place for this congregation's church would be in section 5. At the business meeting which was held at the house of Nils Person in section 8 on February 19, 1870, it was resolved: First, That the association with Mooers Prairie regarding church building could not be accomplished and that the resolution adopted at the foregoing meeting be reconsidered and the place for this congregation's coming church be located near the railway station at Cokato. Second, That the congregation ask for admittance to the Augustana Synod. Third, That a business meeting be held on March 4 at the home of Per Paulson in section 33 to consider plans for the proposed church construction. Fourth, That a committee on

building be named to see to location and to propose the cost of the church. This committee was composed of M. Swanberg, J. G. Carlblom, A. Smedberg and C. Gustafson.

The church records show that the first subscription to the building fund was begun and continued with great enthusiasm and liberality. At the same meeting it was resolved: First, That the congregation build a church at once. Second, That the church be built of wood 50 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 18 feet high. Third, The committee, named at the previous meeting, be added to by the addition of P. O. Dahlgren, Wendwick Person and Bengt Beckstrom, and that they continue with the work and with their best intelligence arrange with that which concerns the said church building. The congregation also accepted with thanks the offer and promise of Sam Jenks to donate sufficient site for the church near Cokato station. In 1872 the congregation secured its own pastor when Rev. Fr. Peterson accepted the call tendered him. Rev. Fr. Peterson served until in the fall of 1876, when Rev. L. A. Hocanzon accepted the call. He moved here in the summer of 1877 and served until the spring of 1883. During his time a parsonage was built, 1879. Rev. J. A. Levine accepted the call and moved here in June, 1883. He remained here 21 years, or until the fall of 1904. The first church was remodeled and moved to Lee's addition, 1886; so was also the old parsonage sold and a new one built of brick in 1887. Rev. J. B. Bennett came here 1905 and served until 1907. During his time the Young People's Society was organized and also a men's society for the purpose of raising funds for a new church. In 1908 Rev. C. A. Barr, of Welch, Minn., was tendered a call. He accepted and moved here in June. During the summer of 1909 a committee was named to see to plans and specifications for a new church or for repairing the old. This committee was composed of Rev. C. A. Barr, C. R. Peterson, P. Hannberg, A. Swanberg, A. E. Olson, N. Frederickson, E. R. Carlblom, A. P. Peterson, S. O. Westerlund and Frank Swanson. On April 10 it was decided to build a new church of brick, according to plans of Architect Edvins. On August 2 the cornerstone was placed for the new massive structure, and on Christmas morning the congregation had the pleasure of meeting in the basement for the first services. September 18, 1910, the church was dedicated without debt. The church is 56 feet long and 45 feet wide and the side walls are 24 feet high. The side addition or chapel with the library is 43 feet long and 32 feet wide. The steeple is 97 feet high. The cost is \$21,000. The congregation numbers 620, of which 420 are communicants. Its properties are worth \$27,500. (By C. A. Barr, pastor.)

The Swedish Lutheran Church in Buffalo was organized 1866 in the house of Swan Erickson, the only one who then had an ordinary house. The other people lived in shanties.

In 1856, when the surveys were made, Christian Ilstrup was with the surveyors, and was attracted by the vicinity of Lake Mary. In 1857 he returned and took a claim on the southeast quarter of section 7, township 119, range 25. His brother, Abraham, took a claim adjoining on the east, and another brother, Simon, took a claim on the north side in section 6. They were the pioneers in this part of the town. In 1866 and 1867 came Nils Bonstrom, John Hoagland, Nils Anderson, John Johnson, John Carlson, Ole Peterson and many other Scandinavians. Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17 and 18, in what is now the northwestern part of Rockford township, were nearly all settled by them. Many bought land in the odd-numbered sections which belonged to the railroad, while many homesteaded land in the even-numbered sections. These people were nearly all Lutherans.

The first church was a log house. In 1887 a new church was built on the same place, two miles from town, and this was the greatest mistake the congregation has ever made. Some years later another church was built in town, so the congregation has two churches, which has been and is a detriment for the progress of this congregation. Otherwise the congregation would have been three times as large as it now is. The ministers who have served the congregation are: J. S. Nelson, E. Norsin, T. A. Werner, A. J. Ryden, E. Rehner, and E. S. Ternberg.

The Swedish Lutheran Church in Marysville township was organized 1873 in the house of J. M. Peterson. Among the organizers were: J. S. Nelson, J. M. Peterson, G. P. Mattson, P. Mattson. The first trustees were E. Olson, E. Mattson and J. P. Larson. A small log house was built as a church; in 1893 a fine edifice of brick was erected. This congregation has been a blessing for many in the community. The same ministers who have served the congregation in Buffalo have served this one.

The Swedish Lutheran St. John's Church of Annandale was organized in the year 1886 by Rev. P. A. Wenner with 57 members, of which thirty were communicants. In 1890 a church was built in the village of Annandale. The present membership is 156, of whom 100 are communicants. The congregation was at first served by the pastors of North Crow River and French Lake, but it is now united with Hermon and Nylunda in one pastorate. The following have served as pastors: P. A. Wenner, Gustaf Peterson, E. Norsen, B. O. Berg, A. J. Elmer, Olof Wallin, Mattias Peterson and Alex Sand, the present pastor.

The Swedish Lutheran Nylunda Church at Lake Mary, in Victor township, was organized in 1876 by Rev. Jonas Alm, of Wauertown, with 70 members, of whom 44 were communicants. A church was built in section 36 of Victor township, which was replaced by the present brick building in the year 1900. The present membership is 56, of whom 40 are communicants. The fol-

lowing have served as pastors: Jonas Alm, J. S. Nelson, B. O. Berg, A. J. Elmer, Olof Wallin, Mattias Peterson and Alex Sand, the present pastor.

The Swedish Lutheran Hermon Church was organized in 1880 by Rev. J. S. Nelson with 86 members, of whom 46 were communicants. In 1889 two churches were built, the principal one in section 28 of Albion township, and a chapel in section 2 of Middleville. The present membership is 137, of whom 99 are communicants. The congregation owns a parsonage near the church at Albion jointly with the Nylunda church. The following have served as pastors: J. S. Nelson, B. O. Berg, A. J. Elmer, Olof Wallin, Mattias Peterson and Alex Sand, the present pastor.

SWEDISH EVANGELICAL FREE.

The Swedish Evangelical Free Church, also variously known as the Scandinavian Free Church, the Free Swedish Mission and the Free Mission church, is represented at Buffalo, Albion, Silver Creek and Lamson.

Scandinavian Free Church of Buffalo. The first meetings of this church were held in 1892. The church was regularly organized October 4, 1899, and the church edifice erected that year. An addition was built in 1909. The pastors have been: Frank Lindberg, William Melen, Oskar Anderson, Carl I. Lindberg and Nath. Carlson.

Rev. Nath. Carlson was born in Sweden, in 1879, and received his higher education in the Buena Vista College, Storm Lake, Iowa, and the Swedish Bible Institute, then of Chicago, now of Minneapolis. In 1898 he entered the ministry. Before taking the pastorate of the Scandinavian Free Church of Buffalo, in November, 1914, his field of work was in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska.

Swedish Evangelical Free Church of Delano. Rev. E. F. Clover, pastor of the church of this denomination at Watertown, writes: "It is difficult to give a history of the Swedish Mission at Delano, as the work at that place has never been an organized mission movement. There was at one time a church built for the devout Swedish people of Delano, but they never took a denominational stand, and at present it cannot be called an organized congregation. But we are in hopes of doing something along these lines in the near future."

SWEDISH CONGREGATIONAL.

There is a Swedish Congregational church at Cokato.

SWEDISH COVENANT.

Swedish Covenant (or Swedish mission as they are sometimes called) churches are found at Buffalo, Lamson and French Lake.

SWEDISH BAPTIST.

The Swedish Baptist Church of Cakota was organized June 11, 1871, with nine members: Olof Hedlund, Olof and Anna Hedin, Per and Karin Anderson, Olof and Ingri Holmberg, Nils and Mary Peterson. Early services were held at the homes of the charter members by missionary preachers. The first church was erected about 1873 or 1874. The present church and parsonage were built in 1897. In the early days of its existence, the church purchased grounds for a cemetery in section 22. The pastors of the church have been: 1874-79, O. S. Lindberg; 1879-82, J. Fogelstrom; 1882-84, P. Sten; 1884-86, O. S. Lindberg; 1887-91, P. Sten; 1891-92, Paul Johnson; 1892-94, P. Sten; 1894-97, John J. Johnson; 1897-99, Magnus Berglund; 1899-1906, O. S. Lindberg; 1907-10, J. D. Nylin; 1910-13, J. W. Hjertstrom; 1913, Hj. Mossberg.

CHAPTER XXVIII.**FRATERNITIES.**

Brief Sketches of Some of the Leading Lodges in Wright County
—Organization—Progress—First Officers—Meeting Places.

Fraternal life has taken a prominent place in Wright county from the earliest days. It was the desire of the managers of this publication to secure the history of every lodge in Wright county. But repeated letters to those who should be interested have failed to elicit a response. Some of the histories are here given, those which are omitted are those whose history we have been unable to obtain.

MASONRY.

There are Masonic lodges in this county at Annandale, Buffalo, Clearwater, Cokato, Howard Lake, Monticello and Rockford. At Buffalo there is a Royal Arch chapter.

Centennial Lodge, No. 127, A. F. & A. M., was instituted February 19, 1876, with the following officers: F. S. Swart, W. M.; W. L. Van Eman, S. W.; G. T. Mulford, J. W.; Miner Ball, secretary; Louis Rausch, treasurer; Jerome Ball, S. D.; John Sherry, J. D.; Philip Martin, tyler; William Lewis, steward.

Clearwater Lodge, No. 28, A. F. & A. M. The first gathering of any society occurred after the death of H. D. Buxton, a Freemason, when W. T. Rigby called together an assembly of Masons in an emergent lodge for his burial. Those present were: W. W. Webster, William Vorse, S. Churmard, Robert Shaw, James Abell and E. C. Parmele.

In October 1858, a Masonic lodge was organized. The first officers were: W. T. Rigby, W. M.; T. C. Rogers, S. W.; J. M. Mitchell, J. W.; S. Churmard, treasurer, and W. W. Webster, secretary. At a meeting of the lodge, held October 20, 1866, upon the suggestion of W. T. Rigby, a committee was appointed to select suitable grounds for a cemetery. The committee reported on November 3, following, and were instructed to file articles of incorporation for the lodge, and in its name to purchase five and five-sixteenths acres of land in section 34, and to have the same surveyed and platted for a burial place, under the name of Acasia Cemetery. This was the first ground dedicated to that purpose between Monticello and St. Cloud. This cemetery is a beautiful spot and now contains over twenty acres. The lodge also erected a building, using the upper floor for a hall, and renting the lower floor for a store.

Star Lodge, No. 62, A. F. & A. M., was instituted in November, 1866, and worked under dispensation until December 30, 1867. The first officers under the charter were: E. N. McGary, W. M.; J. K. Aker, S. W.; D. W. Guptil, J. W.; J. R. Ames, secretary; O. H. Bushnell, treasurer; F. B. Angell, S. D.; C. H. Jenks, J. D.; F. M. Jenks, tyler. The lodge erected a building on Bridge street, 22 by 30 feet. The upper story was intended for the lodge and the lower floor was rented to B. E. Bushnell as a store. In the early days substantial stables were erected at the rear end of the lot to shelter the horses and vehicles of those who came in from the country.

Howard Lake Lodge, A. F. & A. M., was organized in 1869, with about thirteen charter members, and the following officers: N. C. Rickerson, W. M.; K. Wakefield, S. W.; Frank Lafort, J. W.; Charles Goodsell, treasurer; John A. Johnson, secretary; C. W. Rickerson, S. D.; J. M. Markley, J. D.; T. Bluck, tyler. Lodge meetings were held in Markley's hall until 1879, when a hall was leased over the store of Smith Brothers & Co., where they have fitted up a splendid lodge room.

Monticello Lodge, No. 16, A. F. & A. M., dates from September 13, 1856. The charter officers were: W. M., S. J. Mason; S. W., Samuel E. Adams; J. W., Thomas Chambers; secretary and chaplain, E. W. Merrill; treasurer, H. H. Helm; S. D., George M. Bertram; J. D., Ira Keene; tyler, Joseph Nelson.

Nelson Lodge, No. 135, A. F. & A. M., was chartered under date January 10, 1879, after one year under dispensation. The charter members included seven members of the Monticello Lodge and ten members of the Rockford Lodge. Nelson Lodge was so named in honor of Joseph Nelson, an enthusiastic mason, who was very popular with the charter members and a greatly respected citizen. The first officers of Nelson Lodge were: O. H. Bushnell, W. M.; J. H. Wendell, S. W.; G. W. McInturf, J. W.;

James Sturges, treasurer; S. R. Wells, secretary; W. W. Brasie, S. D.; A. V. Haynes, J. D.; S. A. Putnam, S. S.; G. A. Hoffman, J. S.; S. L. Cronk, tyler.

All of the lodge property was destroyed by fire twice within a few months. The first fire occurred July 19, 1893, and on November 18, following, the lodge suffered its second loss. The members voted a special assessment on each occasion to replace the lost furniture and paraphernalia, and the records were supplied in part from reports to the Grand Lodge.

Financially Nelson Lodge is now in good standing. It owns Lake View Cemetery, situated on the Rockford road on the east of Buffalo, and a part of the proceeds of the sale of each lot is placed in an endowment fund, the interest from which is used for the upkeep of the beautiful grounds. The lodge also owns the building in which the meetings are held.

The present officers are: J. T. Alley, W. M.; H. C. West, S. W.; J. D. Sturges, J. W.; E. T. Schmidt, treasurer; A. E. Sturges, secretary; C. S. Hawker, S. D.; A. K. Johnson, J. D.; C. H. Vorse, S. S.; M. F. Lowe, J. S.; Frank Marsh, tyler.

Buffalo Chapter, No. 71, Royal Arch Masons, was granted its charter on October 10, 1905, having been working under a dispensation since June 5 of the same year. The first officers were: Lester Bartlett, high priest; Frank E. Abbott, king; Harrie S. Saylor, scribe; Adolph Fremd, treasurer; Louis E. Quint, secretary; O. S. Lowell, captain of the host; John J. Abel, principal sojourner; William H. Cutting, royal arch captain; August Hafften, master of third veil; James C. Tarbox, master of second veil; John Varner, master of first veil; W. S. Stokes, tyler.

Masonic Blue Lodges within the jurisdiction of the Buffalo Chapter are at Buffalo, Rockford, Watertown, Howard Lake, Annandale and Monticello.

The present officers are: Adolph Fremd, H. P.; Edward C. Tuttle, king; Emil T. Schmidt, scribe; Martin F. Lowe, treasurer; Charles H. Farel, C. of H.; Angus H. Grant, P. S.; A. G. Redman, R. A. C.; John Varner, 3rd V.; August Hafften, 2nd V.; O. S. Lowell, 1st V.; O. L. Dudley, tyler.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

Odd Fellowship is represented in Wright county by one encampment, located at Montrose, and eight cantons as follows: Delano Lodge, No. 80; Clearwater Lodge, No. 133; Buffalo Lodge, No. 141; Garfield Lodge, No. 145 (Monticello); Hanover Lodge, No. 162; Montrose Lodge, No. 185; Howard Lake Lodge, No. 197; Annandale Lodge, No. 198.

Fair Haven Lodge, No. 182, A. F. & A. M., now located at Annandale, held its first meeting under dispensation, at Fair Haven, February 25, 1889. The officers were: W. M., Jeremiah

Gould; S. W., C. E. Kimball; J. W., P. S. Rudolph; treasurer, C. D. Grinols; secretary, J. H. Bliter. The charter was received January 16, 1890. The first meeting under the charter was held February 10, 1890, with the following officers: W. M., Jeremiah Gould; S. W., C. E. Kimball; J. W., P. S. Rudolph; treasurer, C. D. Grinols; secretary, J. H. Bliter. The first meeting was held in Annandale, January 1, 1894.

In the following list, the W. M., the S. W., and the J. W. are given under each year in the order named:

1889, Jeremiah Gould, Carlton E. Kimball, P. S. Rudolph. 1890, Jeremiah Gould, Carlton E. Kimball, P. S. Rudolph. 1891, C. E. Kimball, P. S. Rudolph, L. H. Munger. 1892, L. H. Munger, Jeremiah Gould, W. H. Vye. 1893, L. H. Munger, Jeremiah Gould, Peter Larson. 1894, Peter Larson, W. S. Huntington, P. S. Rudolph. 1895, W. S. Huntington, Pit Pray, George A. Magoon. 1896, W. S. Huntington, P. S. Rudolph, George A. Magoon. 1897, P. S. Rudolph, H. K. Kelley, W. S. Ives. 1898, H. K. Kelley, W. S. Ives, Lee Ritchie. 1899, H. K. Kelley, W. S. Ives, L. R. Ritchie. 1900, W. S. Huntington, W. S. Ives, L. R. Ritchie. 1901, W. S. Ives, L. R. Ritchie, J. G. Hoyter. 1902, L. R. Ritchie, L. S. Cofield, J. G. Hoyter. 1903, H. K. Kelley, J. G. Hoyter, S. J. Woster. 1904, J. G. Hoyter, S. J. Woster, M. P. Satterley. 1905, J. G. Hoyter, S. J. Woster, M. E. Fellows. 1906, M. E. Fellows, T. A. Worsing, Harry Kurz. 1907, T. A. Worsing, Harry Kurz, W. O. Stirling. 1908, T. A. Worsing, Harry Kurz, W. O. Stirling. 1909, Harry Kurz, J. A. Furgason, W. O. Stirling. 1910, Harry Kurz, J. A. Furgason, W. O. Stirling. 1911, Harry Kurz, J. A. Furgason, N. C. Smith. 1912, N. C. Smith, W. O. Stirling, George H. Norris. 1913, N. C. Smith, Aug. Bragg, Leroy Larsen. 1914, J. A. Fergason, Leroy Larsen, Guy Murdoc. 1915, Leroy Larsen, Guy Murdoc, B. H. Thayer.

Delano Lodge, No. 80, I. O. O. F. The charter of Delano Lodge, No. 80, I. O. O. F., was granted on February 16, 1881, by G. S. Ives, grand master, and Sherwood Hough, grand secretary, and contains the names of the charter members as follows: Alcinus Y. Eaton, James P. Lyle, Daniel H. Freeman, Joseph C. Monroe, Henry Jarrett and Thadeus S. Kerr. On February 28, 1881, pursuant to appointment, Grand Master G. S. Ives and District Deputy Grand Master William Cheney, assisted by Past Grand Master C. W. Smith, met together with all of the above named charter members in the Masonic hall, in Delano, for the purpose of duly instituting Delano Lodge, No. 80, I. O. O. F. Part of the formal work done was the election of officers for the new lodge, and the first officers so chosen were as follows: Alcinus Y. Eaton, noble grand; Thadeus S. Kerr, vice grand; James C. Monroe, recording secretary, and James P. Lyle, treasurer. At that same meeting David Briley, George E. Goodrick and

Simon Muffley were elected and initiated into the order as members of the new lodge. The zeal of the members of the new lodge was visibly rewarded so that on June 30, 1881, Delano lodge was composed of nineteen members in good standing, and the permanency of the Order in Wright county was assured.

The person most instrumental in founding Delano Lodge, I. O. O. F., was the late Hon. Alcinus Y. Eaton, and he may be justly called the Father of Odd Fellowship in Wright county. In speaking of the order, he was wont to say: "Odd Fellowship is the best of all human institutions." He remained a member of Delano Lodge, I. O. O. F., until March 16, 1888, when he withdrew for the purpose of becoming a charter member of a new lodge to be instituted at Buffalo, the county seat of Wright county, where he then resided.

On October 11, 1882, Delano Lodge, I. O. O. F., as a body, assisted in the institution of Maple Plain Lodge, No. 91, I. O. O. F., at Maple Plain, Hennepin county, Minn., and that lodge should be regarded as the first born of Delano lodge from which its charter members were chiefly derived.

By strict economy and faithful work Delano lodge prospered, and continued to hold its meetings in the Masonic hall until November 30, 1881, when it moved into the new hall of C. F. Peters, the same being the building in which this lodge still meets. On that day, the Masons, the Druids and the Odd Fellows held a joint public meeting dedicatory of their new hall. A. Y. Eaton gave an address in behalf of the Odd Fellows, Ralph Ames spoke for the Masons, and Daniel Fish set forth the doctrines of the Druids. That meeting marks an epoch in the history of Delano, which then numbered about four hundred people.

Ever since that day Delano Lodge, I. O. O. F., has continued to hold its meetings in that hall, and in the fall of 1891, it purchased the building and two lots, and later improved the building from time to time, and has converted the lower room into a public hall for entertainments and social gatherings, and it is one of the most popular halls in the village at the present time. The upper floor is devoted to fraternity uses only. The lodge had at the time of the purchase of the property only fifty-five members in good standing.

On July 17, 1888, Delano lodge sent a large delegation of its members to Buffalo, the county seat of Wright county, and assisted in the institution of Buffalo Lodge, No. 141, I. O. O. F., and as the most of its charter members came from Delano lodge, the latter should be styled its parent.

It was not until the report of June 30, 1910, that the membership of Delano lodge scored above one hundred members in good standing. Ever since then the lodge has kept above that mark and now numbers 102 members in good standing.

Only once has a member of Delano lodge held an office in the Grand lodge. In June, 1910, James C. Murphy was installed grand marshal, which office he filled for that term with great efficiency, and much of the growth of Delano lodge and the adjoining lodges can be attributed to his faithful work.

Nineteen times Delano lodge has had occasion to put into practice the duty of "Burying the Dead," and the following is the list with the day of demise of its departed brothers, most of whom, at the request of the departed, were buried according to the ritual of the order: James P. Lyle, April 1, 1887; S. D. Noyes, August 2, 1888; D. H. Freeman, P. G., Jan. 11, 1890; Andrew Sandberg, May 26, 1890; Ole Erwig, September 14, 1896; Henry Jarrett, April 5, 1901; O. L. Billings, P. G., July 20, 1901; Walter Brothers, April 18, 1903; Alfred Peterson, October 29, 1903; Fred C. Kesphol, P. G., July 22, 1904; Maclellan Belt, October 16, 1905; James D. Young, P. G., November 1, 1906; E. Stacy Redmond, P. G., May 4, 1907; J. N. Moore, October 22, 1907; L. A. Frazee, P. G., January 24, 1909; Herman A. Adler, August 11, 1911; Andrew W. Rieder, October 10, 1911; Charles H. Green, P. G., May 28, 1912; Peter Nolan, January 29, 1913.

*The following are the names of the past grands of Delano lodge, I. O. O. F., the highest office of a subordinate lodge, who are alive and in good standing: L. B. Bartlett, E. S. Babb, W. E. Bemis, W. N. Dorman, Swan Erickson, W. H. Frazee, Oscar Hildebrandt, G. T. Johnson, F. A. Knoll, B. V. Lares, George E. Goodrick, Thomas Lanway, F. H. Lindsley, L. M. Maxfield, A. L. Mealily, W. M. Mowatt, James C. Murphy, M. E. Muckey, John Naslund, Oscar Naue, Henry Pickruhn, T. B. Rader, Nels G. Sandberg, Alfred Sandberg, James Sherry, S. D. Sturman, Charles Sell, T. M. Shaw, Leo F. Tressman, J. A. Peterson, R. M. Walker, Dar Welker, Atwood Welker, E. A. Welker, R. J. Welker, C. T. McDonald, Louis Zahrendt, E. F. Ziebarth.

Delano lodge, I. O. O. F., has possessed in all 254 members. Nineteen have been claimed by death, many have been transferred to other lodges, some have voluntarily withdrawn from the order, and quite a large percentage have grown faint-hearted, and have been dropped by the wayside for non-payment of dues.

That Delano lodge has demonstrated its usefulness to its members and to the state and to mankind is clearly shown by the subjoined statement of the funds handled by it up to June 30, 1914, and the uses made thereof: Receipts from all sources, \$21,205.57. Disbursements: Weekly benefits paid brothers, \$2,898.12; special relief (includes relief to widows and orphans and brothers), \$1,074.53; funeral benefits for burial of brothers, \$624.94; total relief paid, \$4,597.59. Number of weeks for which benefits were paid, 760; number of brothers relieved, 156. Total assets of De-

lano lodge inclusive of real estate on June 30, 1914, \$4,522.85. Liabilities, none.

An analysis of the above statement shows that this lodge has paid twenty-one per cent of all funds received back to its members for charitable purposes. If the reports had always been accurately made this percentage would be raised to about thirty-three per cent, while the current expenses would have been diminished in a like ratio. This showing brings the workings of Delano lodge up to the best of benevolent institutions, to say nothing of the upbuilding influences of the high moral truths taught by means of its ritualistic work.

Delano lodge has steadily grown in spite of certain influences which have been openly arrayed against it. It offers no apology for its existence. Its present officers are: William Sutton, noble grand; J. W. Packer, vice grand; F. H. Lindsley, secretary, and E. F. Ziebarth, treasurer. (Dated this third day of August, 1914. F. H. Lindsley, historian for the lodge.)

Buffalo Lodge, No. 141, I. O. O. F., received its charter July 17, 1888, and was instituted on that date by Grand Secretary A. L. Bolton as special grand master. The charter members were: A. Y. Eaton, Charles McClatchie, Silas J. Green, W. H. Cochrane, John Schefchik and Frank W. Gorman. At the institution of the lodge ten candidates were received into membership. They were: John Forsythe, A. O. Bryant, Ambrose Walker, Fremont Bryant, Alonzo Hoar, G. T. Smithson, George Davis, C. A. French, B. L. Brigham and A. H. Grant. Of those named above only two of the charter members are living at this time and only one, Frank W. Gorman, is at present a member in good standing of Buffalo lodge. Of the others, A. H. Grant and G. T. Smithson retain their membership in Buffalo lodge. The first officers were A. Y. Eaton, noble grand; George Davis, vice grand; F. W. Gorman, recording secretary; W. H. Cochrane, treasurer.

The lodge was instituted in the Leonard Dedrich hall, located in the block now occupied by Carl Radtke's residence and the weekly meetings were held here for several years when more desirable quarters were secured over Krack's store in the same block. This hall was well furnished and equipped and was dedicated according to the ritual service of the order October 28, 1891. These services were to have been conducted by the Grand lodge officers, assisted by Winn Powers, editor of the *Odd Fellows Review*, and his brother, Frank Powers, but they missed their train and were obliged to come over the Great Northern Railway to Montrose and from there by livery to Buffalo and they did not arrive until the dedicatory exercises were nearly completed. The exercises were conducted by Past Grand E. B. McCord, of Monticello, who acted as grand master; Past Grand A. Y. Eaton as grand marshal; W. H. Cutting as grand chaplain.

The heralds were: Herald of the North, I. S. Podas; herald of the South, Jonathan Miller; herald of the East, S. J. Green, and herald of the West, W. E. Culkin. Music was furnished by a quartette and the keys were presented to the Grand lodge officers by Noble Grand John Schefchik.

The program was elaborate and impressive and was presented in a very creditable manner. The Grand lodge officers arrived in time to participate in the closing exercises and gave some eloquent and instructive addresses.

The lodge continued to have a steady and healthy growth until the building was destroyed by fire and all the furnishings of the hall were destroyed. One of the brothers who reached the scene of the fire was John T. Hilliard and his zeal and love for the order prompted him to peril his life to rescue the charter. His confidence in the order was not misplaced and his last days were made easier for him by the ministering care and helpful aid extended himself and family by his beloved order.

The lodge found temporary quarters, but they were not satisfied with the same and began to consider the advisability of securing a permanent home. A. Y. Eaton, who had been the chief promoter of the lodge in Buffalo, was named as chairman of a building committee and this committee selected the present site of the I. O. O. F. building at the corner of Bacon and Butternut streets. The question of finances was helped by the Masonic order by a lease of quarters in the proposed building for a term of five years and the advance payment of rent for the same. Non-interest-bearing stock certificates in the sum of \$10 each were issued and a majority of the members took stock as their circumstances would permit. In this way considerable money was raised and the balance of the indebtedness was met by a mortgage of the property.

The hall when completed became by rental the lodge home of every fraternal order in Buffalo and the receipts from these sources helped to defray the obligations of the order and the lower floor was rented for store purposes. The first tenant of the same was T. F. Jude, but he later erected a building of his own on the same street and in 1897 George C. Carpenter rented the same and has been a permanent tenant ever since. The indebtedness of the order has been wiped out and the present building and its furnishings are free from debt.

The order is today the strongest in point of membership of any of the fraternal orders of Buffalo. It had its largest growth in 1910 and 1911 and John Muller is entitled to especial credit for this marked growth in membership.

The following brothers have received the highest honors of the subordinate lodge, that of past grand of the order: J. F. Berthiaume, Gustave Bender, Andrew Behrenbrinker, W. H.

Cutting, George C. Carpenter, George P. Dodd, John K. Engels, W. J. Ellis, C. A. Farel, A. H. Grant, F. W. Gorman, Christ Hohl, Thomas Hudek, C. S. Hawker, L. J. Hoffman, F. B. Lamson, W. W. Leonard, Herman Munsterteiger, John Muller, Fred Muller, H. T. Moland, J. C. Nugent, J. D. Prah, J. W. Pettis, C. H. Rackliff, J. J. Reynolds, H. Spindler. The deceased members are: W. H. Cochrane, S. J. Green, C. McClatchie, O. Sproul, George Davis, Lafayette Varner, J. T. Hilliard and A. Y. Eaton.

Howard Lake Lodge, No. 197, I. O. O. F., might properly be termed the infant lodge of the order in Wright county. It was organized and received its charter, March 7, 1913. The charter members were: J. W. Mealey, Charles A. Stewart, Crawford Grays, R. L. Wood, F. G. Nott, Charles May and Charles Marshall.

The exercises of installation were held in the hall over the German-American State Bank and were followed by the conferring of degrees by the degree staff of Buffalo lodge upon the following members: G. G. Luhman, C. B. Cochran, C. E. Brewster, Otto Scheer, G. A. Koenig, Jr., George L. Gerard, Ernest Fisher, A. S. Mellon, F. E. Latham, C. W. Anders, Guy C. Marshall, M. H. Latta.

The first officers of the lodge were: J. W. Mealey, N. G.; C. A. Stewart, V. G.; G. G. Luhman, R. S., and Ernest Fisher, T. The following are the past grands of the order: J. W. Mealey, C. A. Stewart and Leroy Gerard. The lodge has a membership of over thirty and bids fair to become one of the most progressive lodges of the order in Wright county.

CHAPTER XXIX.

BANKS AND BANKING.

Story of the Institutions on Which the Financial Integrity of the County Largely Depends—Early Banks in the County—Officers—Biography—Dates and Interesting Facts—Progress and Development—Compiled By E. H. Sherwin.

The first effort of the pioneer was to secure his location and to there erect a habitation. The question of livelihood was one of immediate importance, and no sooner was the pioneer and his family provided with a place in which to live, however poor or temporary, than he begun to cut off the timber or break the sod, and prepare the ground for crops. Mills for grinding the grain and sawing lumber were also an early necessity; and as there were many articles of daily use which the soil did not produce, the establishment of general stores could not long be delayed. But even in the most primitive community, money is a vital need. The money lenders followed fast in the footsteps of the pioneer.

Before long it became apparent that there must be some sort of an institution of financial exchange. Private banks were established. Some continued for a few years only, but others gradually assumed the importance of national or state institutions. This, to a large extent, is true of the early history of Wright county. Today the county is on a sound financial basis, and the prosperity of the community is shown by the financial statements of the various banks which handle the money of the people at large. Wright county now has twenty-five banks, one a National bank, and the rest State banks.

The first bank in Wright county was at Delano. It was started as a private institution by C. M. Dittman and C. G. Roosen in 1880, under the firm name of Dittman & Roosen. About two years later the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Roosen continued the business alone until 1884, when the Wright County Bank was organized. In October, 1910, the Wright County Bank was incorporated with the State Bank of Delano, which at the present time gives to the institution an unbroken history of thirty-five years.

The second bank in the county was at Howard Lake. A man named Lynch conducted a private institution there for a while, and in 1884 sold out to C. M. Buck and Lemuel McGrew, who established the Bank of Howard Lake, which is still in existence.

The third bank in the county was at Monticello. After disposing of his Delano interests C. M. Dittman, who had been one of the organizers of the first bank in the county, went to Monticello and started the Bank of Monticello. It had a short career. The failure of this bank was the only bank failure that Wright county has known.

The fourth bank in the county was at Buffalo, and was started in 1886 by C. E. Oakley & Co., bankers, C. E. Oakley having been the first president of the Wright County Bank at Delano, already mentioned as the oldest bank in the county. The Oakley State Bank, incorporated February 1, 1905, succeeded C. E. Oakley & Co., and thus has an unbroken history of nearly thirty years.

The present banks of the county in the order of their establishment are as follows:

The State Bank of Delano, July 15, 1908 (dates back through other banks to 1880); the Bank of Howard Lake, December 19, 1898 (dates back to before 1884); the Oakley State Bank, February 1, 1905 (dates back to December, 1886); the State Bank of Cokato, January 15, 1892; the State Bank of Waverly, April 27, 1893; the State Bank of Annandale, August 12, 1893; the Citizens' State Bank of Monticello, May 4, 1894; the Maple Lake State Bank, July 15, 1896; the State Bank of Buffalo, Septem-

ber 1, 1900; the Farmers and Merchants' State Bank of Cokafo, December 28, 1901; the Clearwater State Bank, August 10, 1902; the State Bank of Monticello, October 1, 1902; the State Bank of Montrose, May 4, 1903; the German-American Bank of Albertville, June 12, 1904; the State Bank of St. Michael, July 9, 1904; the German-American State Bank of Howard Lake, November 2, 1905; the First State Bank of Clearwater, April 20, 1905; the First State Bank of South Haven, August 13, 1906; the Security State Bank of Maple Lake, January 2, 1907; the Citizens' State Bank of Waverly, March 2, 1907; the State Bank of Rockford, August 1, 1907; the Hanover State Bank, July 1, 1907; the First National Bank of Delano, December 12, 1910; the First State Bank of Silver Creek, Hasty, July 11, 1914; the Farmers' State Bank of French Lake, September 1, 1914; the Citizens' State Bank of Annandale, December 26, 1907.

The German-American State Bank of Albertville, formerly called the German-American State Bank of St. Michael's, was incorporated June 12, 1904. The incorporators were: John M. Haven, J. P. Eull and J. H. Dick. These were the first directors. J. M. Haven was the first president; J. P. Eull and J. H. Dick, the first vice presidents; and L. V. Klein, the first cashier. The bank opened for business June 20, 1904. The institution owns its own building, which was erected in 1904. The original capital stock of the bank was \$10,000, later increased to \$13,000. January 4, 1906, A. B. Morse was added to the board of directors. November 7, 1906, R. H. Hawkins was elected cashier. August 15, 1907, he was followed by I. H. VonderHaar. January 7, 1908, a board was elected, as follows: J. M. Haven, president; J. P. Eull, vice president; I. H. VonderHaar, cashier. The directors were these gentlemen, with J. H. Tiernan and J. H. Dick. The next year the officers were the same, and the directors were J. M. Haven, J. P. Eull, J. H. Tiernan, K. Heuring and M. J. Duhr. In 1911 J. W. Morrell was elected director in place of M. J. Duhr. May 26, 1911, S. J. Mealey was elected president and director. January 2, 1912, the directors elected were S. J. Mealey, J. P. Eull, A. Eull, J. H. Tiernan and K. Heuring. The officers were not changed. On the same day the date of the stockholders' meeting was changed from January to November, and the dividend period from January and July to November and May. Since November 4, 1912, the officers and directors have remained as at present: President, S. J. Mealey; vice president, J. P. Eull; cashier, I. H. VonderHaar; directors, S. J. Mealey, J. P. Eull, K. Heuring, R. Heuring and J. H. Tiernan.

Following is the financial statement rendered at the close of business March 4, 1914: Resources—Loans and discounts, \$98,732.72; overdrafts, \$147.76; banking house, furniture and fixtures, \$5,600; due from banks, \$4,515.29; cash on hand,

\$2,761.76; checks and cash items, \$1,277.18; total, \$113,034.71. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$13,000; surplus fund, \$5,000; undivided profits, net, \$2,060.99; total deposits, \$92,973.72; total, \$113,034.71.

The Citizens' State Bank of Annandale was incorporated December 26, 1907, by George W. Rackliff, John J. Rennie, Gracia L. Jenks, F. William Klatt, Frank Schneider, Henry M. Lewis, Samuel H. McGuire, Martin A. Ransom, John A. Ferguson, John G. Hayter and William F. Krohn. The first board consisted of: S. H. McGuire (president), John A. Ferguson (vice president), J. G. Hayter (cashier), A. M. Hayter (assistant cashier), F. William Klatt, Martin Ransom, George W. Rackliff, John J. Rennie. The bank commenced business December 26, 1907, and owns its own building. The capital stock is \$15,000, and the surplus and profits amount to \$4,000. The officers remain as at first, with the exception that in 1908 George G. Sawyer was elected cashier and P. L. Sawyer assistant cashier. The institution does a general banking business and makes a specialty of loaning money for investors at home and elsewhere in Minnesota on improved real estate, collecting their interest and looking after their business without charge.

The statement of the condition of the bank at the close of business January 13, 1914, was as follows: Resources—Loans and discounts, \$109,441.91; overdrafts, \$24.68; banking house furniture and fixtures, \$4,950; other real estate, \$1,517.69; due from banks, \$11,979.37; cash on hand, \$3,940.88; checks and cash items, \$5.40; total, \$131,859.93. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$15,000; surplus fund, \$1,800; undivided profits, net, \$1,046.82; total deposits, \$114,013.11; total, \$131,859.93.

George G. Sawyer, banker and extensive dealer in real estate, is one of the leading citizens of Annandale. He has been a useful citizen in bringing in many new settlers to this part of the country, and his banking institution stands for everything that is sound and stable. In its dealings with the public through Mr. Sawyer the bank has extended credit in such a manner as to develop the farming interests, and every accommodation consistent with sound banking is extended to all of the patrons. The gentleman whose name heads this brief sketch has been the moving factor in the institution, and his personality has been the foundation upon which much of its success has been built. George G. Sawyer was born in Tama county, Iowa, January 3, 1867, son of Robert and Louisa Sawyer. He was reared on the home farm, attended the district schools and remained at home until 1884. For the next years he conducted farm operations in Iowa on his own responsibility. From 1894 to 1900 he was a traveling salesman, making his home in the meantime at Lakefield, in Jackson county, Minnesota. For the next three years

he engaged in the sale of real estate, with offices in that place. He started in the banking business in 1903 by purchasing a controlling interest in the State Bank of Kimball, in Stearns county, this state. It was in 1908 when he came to Annandale and secured a controlling interest in the Citizens' State Bank of Annandale, of which he has since been the efficient cashier. Mr. Sawyer is especially prominent in fraternal affairs. He is noble grand of Annandale lodge, No. 198, I. O. O. F., and has attained the thirty-second degree of Masonry. He also belongs to the Shrine and the Eastern Star of the Masonic order. Mr. Sawyer was married in 1886, to Miranda Poland, daughter of Silas and Melissa Poland, of Traer, Iowa. There are six children: Mabel and Abbie (twins), Palmer L., Earl, Dorothy and Lois. Mabel married O. L. Reeves, of Kimball, Minnesota. Abbie married A. H. Losfstrum, of Kimball, Minnesota. Palmer married Myrtle Krohn, of Annandale, Minnesota. He is assistant cashier of the Citizens' State Bank of Annandale.

The State Bank of Annandale was incorporated August 13, 1893, and is one of the strong financial institutions of the county. It is housed in a sightly building, and a general atmosphere of solidity and cordiality prevails about the place, the aim of the officials being to extend to the patrons every courtesy and accommodation consistent with the principles of conservative banking. The officers are: W. D. McDonald, president; H. C. Bull, vice president; John H. Buri, vice president; B. H. Thayer, cashier; G. A. Allen, assistant cashier. Directors—W. D. McDonald, John H. Buri, L. Cofield, all of Annandale, Minn.; H. C. Bull, Frank Swansen, both of Cokato, Minn.; C. T. McDonald, Delano, Minn.

The statement of the condition of the bank at the close of business June 30, 1914, is as follows: Resources—Loans and discounts, \$372,723; overdrafts, \$444.86; banking house, furniture and fixtures, \$2,500; due from banks, \$55,408.89; cash on hand, \$5,493.79; checks and cash items, \$2,153.11; total, \$438,723.65. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$15,000; surplus fund, \$8,000; undivided profits, net, \$1,723.61; deposits subject to check, \$65,840.87; cashier's checks, \$7,365.53; time certificates, \$340,793.64; total, \$438,723.65.

Bert H. Thayer, one of the progressive and popular young business men of Annandale, was born in Fair Haven, Minn., March 10, 1887, son of Albert A. and Carrie (Hill) Thayer. He received a good common school education and then took a commercial course in the Curtis Business College at Minneapolis, from which he graduated in 1906. Thus prepared, he entered the State Bank of Annandale, July 1, of that year. From that date until August 21, 1913, he was teller. Since the latter date he has been cashier. He has a wide acquaintance, he is a thorough master of the banking business, and his personality has had much

to do with the splendid success which the bank has attained. Mr. Thayer was married in 1910 to Ruby Cofield, daughter of Alex. and May Cofield, of Wainwright, Alberta, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Thayer have one child, Gordon H., born July 20, 1914.

William D. McDonald, president of the State Bank of Annandale, has been closely identified with the agricultural, business, and financial interests of this part of the county for many years. He aims to make his institution a real benefit to the community, and every accommodation consistent with good banking is extended to all who come seeking financial encouragement. William D. McDonald was born in French Lake, in section 24, April 4, 1861; son of Andrew and Margaret (Ives) McDonald. Andrew McDonald and his wife were natives of Nova Scotia. In 1859 they came to French Lake township, in this county, and took a homestead in section 24. They erected a log cabin and experienced all the privations of pioneer life in the wilderness. In 1863 Andrew McDonald enlisted in Co. C, Second Minn. Vol. Inf., and served three years. He was with Sherman on the March to the Sea. On this march he went through many sufferings and hardships, and the rigors of army life so altered his appearance that his family did not recognize him when he returned. William D. McDonald was reared on the home farm, attended the district schools, and was trained to agricultural pursuits. In 1879 he started out for himself and taught school for two years. While he was still teaching he worked his spare time with L. Cofield, at Cokato, and after he stopped teaching he devoted his time entirely in this employ. In 1883 he and L. Cofield erected an elevator in Howard Lake, and operated it for five years. From 1888 to 1898 they operated a line of elevators in Wright and Stearns counties. In the meantime, however, in August, 1893, Mr. McDonald had established the State Bank of Annandale, of which he became the cashier. This position he capably held until August, 1913, when he was elected president, in which capacity he is now so ably serving. Mr. McDonald has been a leading man in the community for many years. In 1892-93 he sat in the lower house of the Minnesota legislature. In 1896 he was a delegate to the National Republican convention at St. Louis. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. Mr. McDonald was married August 3, 1886, to Laura A. Allen, daughter of Samuel Allen, a contractor of Howard Lake, and Rebecca, his wife. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have three children: Ruth, Colin and Rebecca.

The Oakley State Bank. In December, 1886, C. E. Oakley, who had previously been a Buffalo merchant, opened a private banking institution under the firm name of C. E. Oakley & Co., bankers. The capital stock of the institution was \$25,000, and the firm consisted of C. E. Oakley, Charles V. Dudley and William

B. Dudley. This firm continued successfully until February 1, 1905, when the institution was incorporated as the Oakley State Bank, with a capital stock of \$25,000. The incorporators were C. E. Oakley, C. V. Dudley, A. C. Heath, A. L. Oakley, E. S. Oakley and W. D. Oakley. The original officers and board of directors, C. E. Oakley, president; A. C. Heath, vice president; and W. D. Oakley, cashier, are still serving.

Following is the financial statement made at the close of business March 4, 1914: Resources—Loans and discounts, \$305,348.72; overdrafts, none; U. S. bonds, par, \$10,000; other bonds, stocks and securities, \$9,199.59; banking house, furniture and fixtures, \$2,500; total cash assets, \$109,717.50; checks and cash items, \$1,005.55; total, \$437,771.36. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$25,000; surplus fund, \$7,000; undivided profits, net, \$4,616.47; total deposits, \$401,154.89; total, \$437,771.36.

Clarence E. Oakley, banker and man of affairs, Buffalo, was born on Long Island, New York, May 17, 1846, son of Timothy W. and Ruth (Carpenter) Oakley, natives also of Long Island. He received his early education in the public schools, and as a youth entered a large wholesale grocery concern in New York City as office boy. He remained with this concern from 1861 to 1873, gradually advancing by hard work and pluck. In the fall of 1873 he came to Minnesota, and in the spring of 1874 to Buffalo, where, in company with E. J. Cutts, under the firm name of Cutts & Oakley, he conducted a store on Gray street, then the center of the village. In 1877 the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Oakley then continued alone until 1885, when he sold out his stock. In 1886 he started the private banking house of C. E. Oakley & Co. In 1905 the bank was incorporated as the Oakley State Bank, with C. E. Oakley as president. When the Wright County Bank at Delano was incorporated Mr. Oakley was made president, and served in that capacity about ten years. In civic life Mr. Oakley has been equally active, having been village treasurer several terms and treasurer of the board of education about twenty years. In the Presbyterian Church Mr. Oakley has likewise been an influential member, having been an elder in the Buffalo church since it was organized in 1876. Mr. Oakley was married at New York City, April 6, 1869, to Anna L. Dudley, of that place. In the family there are four children. Egbert S. is an attorney at Duluth, Minn. He married Mary Campbell. Frances B. has been a missionary to Corea. Her husband, George Leck, also a devoted missionary, died in Corea, and she and her son, George, now make their home with her parents. Walter D. is cashier of the Oakley State Bank. He married Catherine VanEvera, of Davenport, and they have one son, Vincent Dudley. Clara L. lives at home, and has charge, as librarian, of the Buffalo Public Library.

The State Bank of Buffalo was incorporated September 1, 1900, by the following: J. T. Alley, Claus Anderson, Erick N. Bonstrom, H. C. Bull, E. R. Carlblom, C. J. Carlson, C. M. Carlson, Emma Church, Peter Church, Hattie Cruikshank, W. J. Ellis, Herman Ernst, Adolph Fremd, L. G. Gilbert, Thomas Hudek, O. H. Havill, Clement Ilstrup, S. W. Junken, J. F. Lauzer, Adam Lidman, Dr. G. E. Means, P. J. Moody, E. M. Nagel, Laura Nagel, G. P. Olson, Clara O. Peterson, Mary Peterson, A. P. Peterson, C. R. Peterson, G. C. Perkins, Dr. E. A. Shannon, F. L. Shimmin, H. S. Swanberg, B. Thurstenson, J. Van Valkenberg. The organization meeting was held on June 13, 1900, at which C. R. Peterson was chairman and H. S. Swanberg secretary. At a later meeting Claus Anderson, H. C. Bull, Peter Church, Thomas Hudek, E. M. Nagel, C. R. Peterson and E. A. Shannon were elected the first board of directors, and organized by electing the following officers: H. C. Bull, president; E. M. Nagel, vice president; H. S. Swanberg, cashier. The bank opened for business on September 11, 1900, in its bank building erected for the purpose during the summer of 1900, with a capital stock of \$15,000, with H. S. Swanberg and E. M. Nagel in charge. Mr. Nagel did not actively engage in the business, but resigned, and sold his stock to L. G. Gilbert, during the summer of 1901. Mr. Gilbert was elected vice president September 3, 1901, and served faithfully and with great credit to the bank in that capacity until his death, August 25, 1904. Claus Anderson was elected vice president September 5, 1904, and served for one year. Adolph Fremd was chosen as vice president at the September 5, 1905, meeting, and has occupied that office with credit to himself and invaluable service to the bank until the present time.

H. S. Swanberg was acting manager and cashier of the bank until March 5, 1907, when he was elected president, to succeed H. C. Bull, who had resigned and disposed of his interest in the bank to Swanberg and others. In November, 1910, Swanberg sold his holdings of the bank stock to C. A. Farel and J. E. Fox, of Wimbledon, N. D., and Loran Nichols, Courtenay, N. D. On March 8, 1911, Chas. A. Farel was elected president, and is still serving in that office. Bernard A. Bonstrom was elected clerk in the bank September 3, 1901; on March 3, 1903, he was elected assistant cashier, and on March 5, 1907, having acquired a controlling interest, together with Swanberg, he was elected director and cashier, which position he still holds. In point of continuous service he is the oldest member of the official force. Albert E. Abel served as assistant cashier for two years, and was succeeded September 3, 1913, by Henry O. Wolff, who still holds that office. The sightly building which now houses the institution was erected and occupied in the summer of 1914.

Following is a statement of the condition of the bank at the

close of business January 13, 1914: Resources—Loans and discounts, \$229,364.45; other bonds, stocks and securities, \$11,054.35; banking house, furniture and fixtures, \$4,537.86; other real estate, \$4,434; total cash assets, \$42,254.70; checks and cash items, \$173.69; total, \$291,819.05. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$15,000; surplus fund, \$3,000; undivided profits, net, \$6,468.56; total deposits, \$267,350.49; total, \$291,819.05.

Lars Gilbert (Gutormson), for many years one of the foremost men in Buffalo, had an important part in the upbuilding of several ventures which had for their object the commercial progress of the village. He was born in Aurdal, Norway, December 11, 1853, and was there reared. In 1871 he came to America, lived a while in Wisconsin, then located in Northfield, Minn., from there went to Rockford, in this county, and finally in 1877 located in Buffalo. He was a man of varied interests. With Simon Illstrop he started the creamery which he later sold to the farmers, and which is now the Buffalo Co-Operative Creamery. He was active in the State Bank of Buffalo, and served as its vice president. He had extensive real estate holdings, and made many investments. All in all, his was a useful life, one which meant something in the community, and when he died his loss was sincerely mourned. Fraternally, he was a member of the United Workmen. In religion he adhered to the faith of the Lutheran church. Mr. Gilbert was married March 13, 1879, to Ida Illstrup; to them four children were born, of whom one is living now, Mrs. Amelia VanRiper of Buffalo. May 19, 1892, he married Sigrid Ringstad, born in Vestre-Slidre-Valders, Norway, March 17, 1865, daughter of Knute Ringstad (Ferden) and his good wife, Sigrid Jensdotter. By this marriage Mr. Gilbert had four children: Florence Grace, Archie Raymond, Frances Ida Louise and Mabel Marie. Florence Grace married James Reddy, of St. Paul. The rest are at home. Knute Ringstad (Ferden) had six children: Sigrid (deceased), Ole (deceased), Sigrid, Karie, Jens of Langby, Minn., and Anbjorg, who is in Norway.

The Clearwater State Bank. W. A. Shaw, banker, opened the Bank of Clearwater August 10, 1902. June 5, 1905, the institution was incorporated as the Clearwater State Bank, with W. A. Shaw as president, John Mitchell as vice president, and E. A. Shaw as cashier. The building was erected in 1912. The officers are the same as at the time of incorporation. D. E. Shaw is assistant cashier. The bank has a capital of \$10,000 and a surplus of \$2,000.

Following is the statement at the close of business March 10, 1914: Resources—Loans and discounts, \$106,768.20; overdrafts, \$53.27; other bonds, stocks and securities, \$1,100; banking house, furniture and fixtures, \$4,788.17; other real estate, \$641.03; total



LARS GILBERT

cash assets, \$17,933.40; checks and cash items, \$195.50; total, \$131,479.57. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$10,000; surplus fund, \$2,000; undivided profits, net, \$2,827.84; total deposits, \$116,651.73; total, \$131,479.57.

The First State Bank of Clearwater was incorporated April 20, 1905, with a capital stock of \$10,000. The building was erected in 1902, and the doors were opened for business January 1, 1903. The original officers, President Joseph Whittemore, Vice President M. G. Whittemore and Cashier C. D. Whittemore, are still serving, and W. W. Eccless is the assistant cashier.

Following is the statement of the bank's condition at the close of business May 26, 1914: Resources—Loans and discounts, \$130,033.53; overdrafts, \$119.52; bonds, \$2,000; banking house and furniture, \$3,700; due from other banks, \$14,186.51; cash on hand, \$3,570.96; total, \$153,610.52. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$10,000; surplus, \$2,000; undivided profits, \$528.49; deposits subject to check, \$24,879.79; cashier checks, \$2,707.78; time certificates, \$113,494.47; total, \$153,610.52.

The Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Cokato was incorporated December 28, 1901, by eighty farmers and business men of Cokato and vicinity. The first officers were: President, John A. Peterson; vice president, A. P. Peterson; cashier, C. J. Carlson; assistant cashier, F. B. Carlblom. The first directors were: John Nygren, A. F. Johnson, E. R. Carlblom, P. H. Johnson, A. P. Johnson, John A. Peterson and A. P. Peterson. The bank opened for business early in 1902, with a capital of \$20,000. Since that date the bank has acquired a surplus of \$10,000, all earned. The building was erected in 1904. The present officers are John A. Peterson, president; A. P. Peterson, vice president; F. B. Carlblom, cashier; George A. Borg, assistant cashier. The directors are: John A. Peterson, A. P. Peterson, E. R. Carlblom, P. H. Johnson, A. P. Johnson, Ole Nygren and L. L. Wanha. The policy of this bank from the start has been to serve the best interests of the people. It has been very liberal, and the wisdom of this policy is shown by its success.

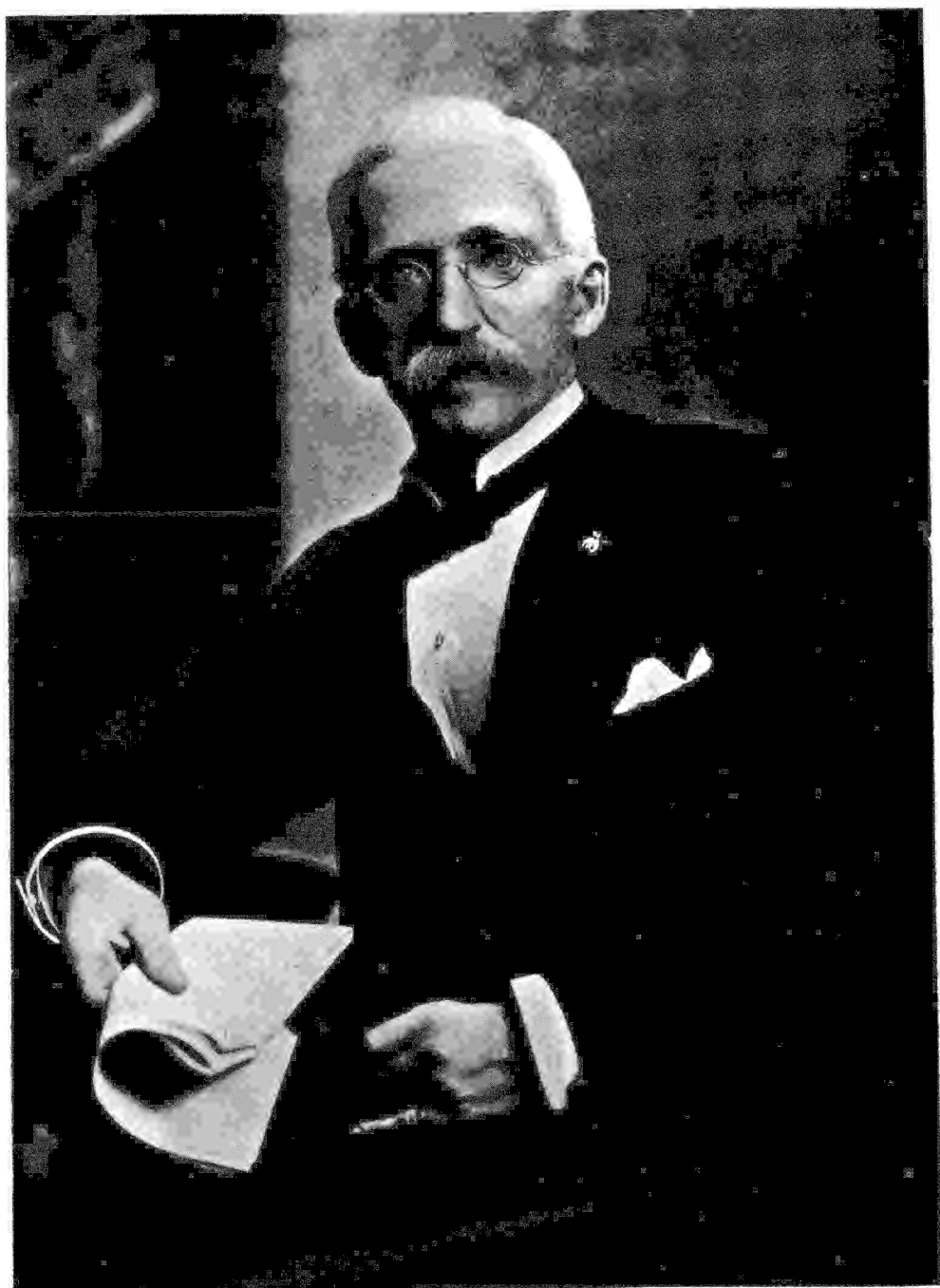
Following is the statement of the condition of the bank at the close of business April 30, 1914. Resources—Capital, \$20,000; surplus, \$10,000; undivided profits, \$2,888.43; interest received, \$11,651.61; exchange received, \$43.03; other earnings, \$434.89; time certificates, \$461,531.19; commercial deposits, \$42,133.92; cashier checks, \$7,996.88; tax reserve, \$72.54; total liabilities, \$556,752.49. Liabilities—Loans and discounts, \$488,748.59; banking house, \$4,500; furniture and fixtures, \$1,684.98; expenses and taxes, \$1,471.36; interest paid, \$7,259.43; exchange paid, \$28.61; Northwestern National Bank, Minneapolis, \$26,380.24; Continental and Commercial, Chicago, \$2,242.62; Second National, Minneapolis, \$14,547.97; checks in transit, \$5; cash on hand,

\$9,883.69; total resources, \$556,752.49. This statement also showed that a dividend of 12 per cent had been paid January 20, 1914.

The State Bank of Cokato was incorporated January 15, 1892, with a capital of \$30,000. The incorporators were: H. C. Bull, A. M. Woodward, F. E. Kenaston, Frank Swanson, S. J. Swanson, B. Thurstenson, A. P. Peterson, Peter Stevenson, Jacob Ojanpera and about twenty others, all citizens of Cokato. The first board of directors were H. C. Bull, A. M. Woodward, Fred E. Kenaston, Peter Stevenson, A. P. Peterson, Jacob Ojanpera and B. Thurstenson. The first officers were: President, H. C. Bull; vice president, A. M. Woodward; cashier, Frank Swanson. In December of that year C. R. Peterson was elected assistant cashier. The officers are now the same, with the exception that S. J. Swanson has been elected as one of the vice presidents. C. E. Osterberg is teller. The bank opened for business March 2, 1892. It erected a banking house in 1900. The policy of the bank has been to take care of the local demand for money to help every worthy applicant with proper security or credit, to provide a safe depository for saving of the community. Since the organization of the bank the bank has paid off almost all of the eastern investments and mortgages held by insurance companies and trust companies; in other words, the officials have made the money, and savings of the community take care of the home demands that interest money, instead of being sent east, has been kept at home.

Its statement, issued in the spring of 1914, is as follows: Resources—Loans and discounts, \$497,074.37; overdrafts, \$1,394.52; banking house and fixtures, \$10,000; cash and due from banks, \$95,886.69; total, \$604,355.58. Liabilities—Capital, \$30,000; surplus fund, \$10,000; undivided profits, \$6,096.87; deposits, \$558,258.71; total, \$604,355.58.

Henry C. Bull, financier, living in Cokato, was born in Jefferson county, New York, September 29, 1843, son of Alva and Louise (Packer) Bull, grandson of Elijah and Polly (Bump) Bull, great-grandson of Timothy Bull, and great-great-grandson of Crispin Bull. Crispin Bull was born in England. He came to Vermont and erected the first grist mill in his locality. He was also the owner of marble lands. A thorough patriot, he did valiant service as a soldier in the Revolution. Alva Bull was a blacksmith. He was born in Danby township, Rutland county, Vermont, led a useful life, and died in March, 1878, at the age of eighty, leaving six children, three boys and three girls. In this family Henry C. was the youngest. He attended the district school and the Union Academy, and as a youth entered the mercantile business. In 1868 he came to Minnesota and took a contract to cut ties for what is now the Great Northern rail-



H. C. BULL

road, between Howard Lake and Darwin. In 1869 he returned to Jefferson county, New York, and married Minnie E. Edmonds, born in Adams township, Jefferson county, New York, a daughter of Henry Edmonds. The young couple came to Minnesota at once after their marriage. Mr. Bull engaged in the mercantile business at Collinwood Lake, still continuing his contract work with the railroad. After ten years at Collinwood Lake he sold out and came to Cokato village. This was in 1879. With several partners he established the Standard Elevator under the firm name of Bull, Edmonds, Carlson and Anderson. The elevator erected was the first in this part of the country. In connection with this business Mr. Bull engaged in the real estate trade, selling thousands of acres of railroad land. He was organizer and first president of the Farmers' Elevator Co. at Cokato; one of the organizers of the Cokato Creamery Association; and one of the organizers and present member of the executive committee of the Cokato Canning Company. Several years ago he began to organize banks in Stearns, Meeker and Wright counties. He has sold many of the banking interests, but he is still president of the State Bank of Cokato, the State Bank of Montrose, and the State Bank of Delano, as well as vice president of the State Bank of Annandale. In building up such a splendid success Mr. Bull has not been unmindful of the social and fraternal side of life. As a young man he served as captain of Co. F, Thirty-fifth N. Y. National Guards. He first became a Mason at Adams, New York, in 1866, and was later transferred to Rising Sun Lodge, No. 134, A. F. & A. M., Cokato. He also belongs to the Consistory, the Chapter, Commandery and Shrine. His wife is a member of the Eastern Star. A recent publication has said: "The increase of commercial activity and the growth of business opportunity have brought about new conditions which men of enterprise recognize and improve. The term 'promoter,' although now a common one in business parlance, is of comparatively recent origin. It correctly expresses Mr. Bull's position in business circles in Wright county, for he has been a most active and efficient factor in promoting business interests, especially in the line of banking, and his labors have been of direct benefit to several communities. His practical experience and investigation have given him thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the banking business, and the institutions which he has organized are valuable enterprises of the various localities in which they are located. Having settled in Cokato in 1869, it has been his privilege to see the little hamlet become the leading city of the county. Aside from being president of several banks, he is actively engaged in the real estate and loan business, and has a well-furnished suite of offices in the building of the State Bank of Cokato. He has lands for sale, not only in

Wright county, but also in adjacent counties. Mr. Bull is one of the well known and much respected men of the county, as is attested by the fact that he was elected to the state legislature in the fall of 1890. He took an active part on the floor of the house, and served as a member of the committees on Railroads, Judiciary, Finance, Soldiers' Home, Militia, Legislative Expenditures and Rules and Joint Rules. Mr. Bull is an excellent example of what ambition, industry and honesty can accomplish. He merits that esteem in which he is held by the people." Mr. Bull has even taken an active interest in school matters, especially in the Industrial High School work, and made the first donation toward its establishment here, being also instrumental in floating the required bonds.

The State Bank of Delano was incorporated July 15, 1908, with paid up capital of \$20,000. H. C. Bull was president, T. F. McClure and William Ziebarth were vice presidents, P. O. Skoglund was cashier. In October, 1910, the State Bank and the old Wright County Bank consolidated, and increased the capital stock to \$30,000. The old Wright County Bank was incorporated in the year 1884. The State Bank of Delano at present (May, 1914) has capital stock of \$30,000; surplus, \$5,000; deposits, \$340,000; loans, \$325,000. The present officers are H. C. Bull, president; William Ziebarth, T. F. McClure and Louis P. Prost, vice presidents; C. T. McDonald, cashier; Hilding L. Eagle, assistant cashier.

The Wright County Bank of Delano was incorporated in 1884, with a capital of \$25,000. C. E. Oakley was president; I. Gutzwiller, Jr., vice president; and C. G. Roosen, cashier. In October, 1910, the bank was consolidated with the State Bank of Delano.

The First National Bank of Delano was incorporated November 23, 1910, and opened for business December 12, 1910, with a capital stock of \$25,000. The first officers were: President, George W. Dodge; vice president, John Lohmiller; cashier, Arthur Cunningham; assistant cashier, C. J. Lohmiller. The first directors were: George W. Dodge, William A. Angell, Fred Brueshaber, Joseph M. Wandok, John Lohmiller, Harry L. Turner and Arthur Cunningham. The present officers are: President, George W. Dodge; vice president, John Lohmiller; cashier, H. B. Hermismeyer; assistant cashier, C. L. Lowmiller. The bank maintains a progressive, up-to-date banking policy, promoting the best interests of the locality.

The Farmers' State Bank of French Lake was organized August 3, 1914, incorporated September 1, 1914, and opened for business September 19, 1914. The majority of the stockholders are farmers of French Lake township, and the bank was organized with a view to supplying the need of a financial institution

in this immediate district. The bank opened in a temporary building. Work was at once started on a substantial building, 24 by 40 feet, two stories high with basement, covered with stucco work, and equipped with a brick vault 6 by 10 feet. The capital is \$10,000 and the surplus \$2,000. The officers are: President, G. G. Luhman; vice president, H. W. Vogel; cashier, C. N. Anderson; directors, John Zech, Carl Luhman, S. R. Walter, G. G. Luhman and H. W. Vogel. The bank owns eight and three-quarters acres of land, and it is expected that quite a settlement will spring up around their institution.

Charles Nicholas Anderson, the efficient cashier of the Farmers State Bank of French Lake, was born at Milan, Minn., January 21, 1886, son of Peter J. Anderson and Maret (Storaas) Anderson, of Chippewa county, this state. At the age of seventeen he went to St. Paul, and entered the Globe School of Telegraphy, from which he graduated. In October, 1903, he became telegraph operator for the Great Northern Railway at Wahpeton, N. D. In June, 1905, he was transferred to Morris, Minn., where he occupied a similar position. He was station agent at Bancroft, S. D., from July, 1906, to May, 1908; at Tintah, Minn., from May, 1908, to February, 1911; and at Howard Lake, this county, from February, 1911, to August, 1914. September 19, 1914, he became cashier of the Farmers' State Bank of French Lake. His business training, his popularity, and his long experience in dealing with the public make him a valuable man for the position. Mr. Anderson served on the village council at Howard Lake, and was also recorder of that village for a while. He is a member of Howard Lake lodge, No. 82, A. F. & A. M., and has been senior deacon in that body. He also belongs to Howard Lake camp, Modern Woodmen of America. His wife is a member of the Degree of Honor. Mr. Anderson was married, September 29, 1906, to Ethel Cook, daughter of Andrew J. and Martha J. (Thomas) Cook, who farm near Morris, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have two children: Beatrice Ethel, born July 28, 1908, and Edith Mary, born February 11, 1913.

The Bank of Howard Lake. In 1884 C. M. Buck and Lemuel McGrew bought the banking business of ———— Lynch, and conducted it as a private bank, with a capital of \$10,000, under the name of the Bank of Howard Lake, a name which has remained unchanged to the present day. In 1898 the bank was reorganized as a State Bank, with a capital of \$15,000, with the following named officers: President, C. M. Buck; vice president, J. S. Graves; cashier, Lemuel McGrew; directors, John Ferrell and John F. Pearson. This same board continued in office until 1904, at which time A. A. Narverud became a director, and John Ferrell was elected vice president in place of J. S. Graves, who moved from this locality and sold his interests to A. A. Narverud.

In January, 1908, the capital stock was increased to \$20,000, with C. M. Buck as president; John Ferrell, vice president; Lemuel McGrew, cashier, and O. P. and M. W. Comer, assistant cashiers; William Wildung, M. M. Woolley, A. A. Narverud as directors. In April, 1912, death took from the officers Lemuel McGrew, who had been cashier for about twenty-eight years, and O. P. Comer was elected to fill that vacancy. The present officers are E. E. McGrew, president; William Wildung, vice president; O. P. Comer, cashier; M. W. Comer and H. A. Weckwerth, assistant cashiers. The building was remodeled in 1909.

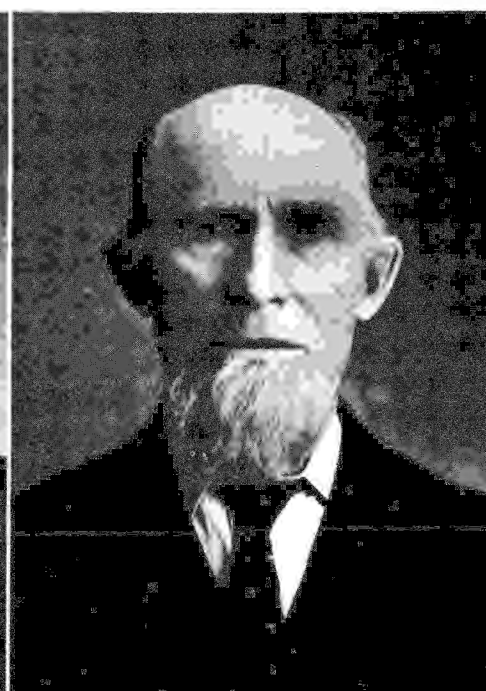
Following is a report of the condition of the bank rendered at the close of business March 4, 1914: Resources—Loans and discounts, \$282,504.71; overdrafts, \$503.42; United States bonds, \$1,000; banking house furniture and fixtures, \$9,000; cash and due from banks, \$25,699.30; total, \$318,707.43. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$20,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$8,246.06; deposits, \$290,461.37; total, \$318,707.43.

The German-American State Bank of Howard Lake was incorporated November 2, 1905, by Mart Fleener, G. G. Luhman, C. A. Wilson, W. F. Nott, Miles E. Wegner, Edward C. Tuttle, A. R. Klopffleisch, Gottlieb Eppler, Joseph Claessen, Carl Luhman, George Painter, Michael Folz, F. J. Redmer, Julius Redmer, August Gerber and E. E. Ritchie. The first officers were: President, Mart Fleener; vice president, C. A. Wilson; cashier, G. G. Luhman. These three, with M. E. Wegner and Michael Folz, comprised the first board of directors. The institution opened for business November 16, 1905, in its own building. This was later disposed of and the bank now rents from the Howard Lake Realty and Investment Company, having the finest banking house in Wright county. Of the first officers Mart Fleener served until September, 1908, when he was succeeded as president by A. A. Zech. C. A. Wilson served as vice president until January, 1910, when he was succeeded by F. E. Latham. G. G. Luhman has been cashier continuously since the organization of the bank. The present officers are: President, A. A. Zech; vice president, F. E. Latham; cashier, G. G. Luhman; assistant cashiers, John Zech and C. B. Cochran. The bank stands for the progress and development of the community, and the officials are courteous to all and liberal in their treatment of those who are worthy. The bank has an authorized capital of \$50,000 and a paid up capital of \$15,000. The capital and surplus is \$18,000; the deposits, \$285,000; the loans, \$250,000; and the amount due from banks, \$37,000.

August A. Zech, educator and financier, superintendent of Wright county schools, and president of the German-American Bank, of Howard Lake, was born in Prussia, August 31, 1858, son of Frederick and Julia Zech, who brought him to section



THOMAS MADIGAN



MR. AND MRS. JAMES MADIGAN

31, Victor township, this county, in 1879. He attended the district schools, and then the Howard Lake High school for three years. Then he taught country schools for five years. Subsequently he entered the St. Cloud State Normal school, graduating in 1894. Then for two years he taught in the grammar department of the Howard Lake High school, and in 1896 became principal of the Annandale High school, and served for four years. Since 1900 he has served in his present position in charge of the schools of the county, to which position he was recently re-elected. Aside from being president of the German-American Bank of Howard Lake, Mr. Zech has other financial interests in Wright and other counties. In 1902 he was married to Anna H. Klatt, also a teacher of six years' experience in Minnesota and Colorado.

The Maple Lake State Bank was established as a private bank July 15, 1896, by W. E. Feeney, and was incorporated May 3, 1904, by W. E. Feeney, Thomas Madigan, Thomas Jude, Owen Daily, W. Westrup and J. E. Madigan. The first officers were: President, W. E. Feeney; vice president, J. E. Madigan; cashier, Thomas Madigan; directors, W. E. Feeney, Thomas Jude, Owen Daily, J. E. Madigan and A. Westrup. The bank erected its own building in 1896. The officers and directors remain unchanged, except that Frank Jude, on January 2, 1906, took the place of A. Westrup as one of the directors. The capital of the bank is \$15,000, the surplus \$5,000. The motto of the bank is "Security, Courtesy and Service," and the institution has done its part toward the progress and development of the community. It is a credit to the bank and an evidence of the progress of the patrons that the business has shown a steady increase each year since its establishment in 1896.

Following is a statement of the condition of the bank at the close of business October 31, 1914: Resources—Loans and discounts, \$247,004.14; overdrafts, \$61.84; bonds and securities, \$35,160.90; banking house, furniture and fixtures, \$6,075.75; total cash assets, \$36,270.66; total, \$324,573.29. Liabilities—Capital stock and surplus, \$20,000; undivided profits, net, \$1,480.65; deposits, \$302,092.64; total, \$324,573.29; amount of reserve on hand, \$36,270.66; amount of reserve required by law, \$12,293.92.

Thomas Madigan, banker, Maple Lake, was born in the township of Maple Lake, January 7, 1861, son of James and Mary O. (Laughlin) Madigan, natives of Ireland, who came to America about 1854, located for a while in Ohio, and in 1857 came to Wright county and took up farming in Maple Lake township. The father died July 31, 1910, and the mother now makes her home in Maple Lake. In the family there were seven children: Mary, widow of J. W. Murry, of Foley, Minn.; Andrew (deceased) and Thomas, twins; Bridget (deceased); James E., an

attorney; Anna, wife of R. M. Glynn, of Maple Lake; and Emma, wife of William P. Strait, of St. Paul. Thomas Madigan received a district and High school education, and was reared to agricultural pursuits. He spent one year in buying and shipping wheat in North Dakota. In 1897 he assisted in organizing the Maple Lake State Bank, of Maple Lake, and became its cashier, a position he still retains. His personality and standing have been important factors in the success of that institution. He is a Democrat, and a member of the A. O. U. W. and the M. B. A. He has served on the village council. The family church is the Catholic. Mr. Madigan was married, January 4, 1904, to Grace Desmond, of Maple Lake, and they have two children: Timothy Irving and Paul James. Timothy Irving is a student at the University of Minnesota. He holds a medal as champion amateur lightweight (135 pounds) wrestler. Paul James attends the High school.

The Security State Bank of Maple Lake was incorporated January 2, 1907. The board consists of: Albert Westrup, president; Joseph F. Baker, vice president; Daniel Flaherty, cashier; N. D. Vandergon, assistant cashier; directors, Albert Westrup, Maple Lake, Minn.; Joseph F. Baker, Monticello, Minn.; Adolph Herold, N. D. Vandergon, J. A. Elsenpeter. Following is a statement of the condition of the bank at the close of business June 30, 1914: Resources—Loans and discounts, \$118,288.80; overdrafts, \$387.96; banking house, furniture and fixtures, \$4,470; due from banks, \$22,516.53; cash on hand, \$4,009.30; checks and cash items, \$81.38; total, \$149,753.97. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$10,000; surplus fund, \$2,000; undivided profits, net, \$203.14; deposits subject to check, \$23,857.69; cashier's checks, \$1,099.51; time certificates, \$112,593.63; total, \$149,753.97.

The Citizens' State Bank of Monticello was incorporated in 1894. The first incorporators were E. B. McCord, Charles Bradford, N. S. DeMille, Sophia A. DeMille, T. G. Mealey, G. R. Wedgewood and W. W. Marvin; the first directors, E. B. McCord, N. S. DeMille, Charles Bradford, W. W. Marvin and G. R. Wedgewood. The first officers were E. B. McCord, president; T. G. Mealey, vice president; Charles Bradford, cashier. The bank opened for business in May, 1914, with a capital stock of \$20,000. The present officers are G. R. Wedgewood, president; C. E. White, vice president; Charles Bradford, cashier; Frank D. Bradford, assistant cashier. This bank was first started as a private bank in 1886 by E. B. McCord, N. S. DeMille, Charles Bradford, George W. Herrick, Albert Herrick and Nathan Herrick, and changed to a State bank in 1894. The policy of this bank is to run it on a safe and conservative basis, so that depositors will not lose anything, and yet as liberal as safety will permit. Its capital is \$20,000 and its surplus \$10,000.

The State Bank of Monticello was incorporated October 1, 1902, by S. J. Mealey, E. H. Sherwin, George A. Brasie and Gustav Eggena. The first directors were S. J. Mealey, George A. Brasie, E. H. Sherwin and Gustav Eggena. The first officers were S. J. Mealey, president; E. H. Sherwin, vice president; Gustav Eggena, cashier. The bank opened for business on November 3, 1902, with directors and officers as follows: Directors: S. J. Mealey, E. H. Sherwin, George A. Brasie, Gustav Eggena and Edward Longworth; officers: S. J. Mealey, president; E. H. Sherwin, vice president; Edward Longworth, cashier. Edward Longworth resigned as cashier on August 23, 1903, and retired from the bank, and on August 24, 1903, E. H. Sherwin resigned as vice president, and was elected cashier, and George A. Brasie was elected to fill the vacancy as vice president. From that date to the present time there has been no change in the directors or above-named officers of the bank, except that on January 2, 1912, Gustav Eggena was elected vice president. From August 24, 1903, the following persons have held positions as assistant cashiers of this bank: Gustav Eggena, Arthur L. Boock, Clarence E. Nickerson, Henry C. Brasie, Oscar L. Johnson and Carl W. Peterson. The present officers are as follows: S. J. Mealey, president; George A. Brasie, vice president; Gustav Eggena, vice president; E. H. Sherwin, cashier; C. W. Peterson, assistant cashier, the first four named composing the board of directors. The capital stock of the State Bank of Monticello at organization was \$12,000, but was increased on July 1, 1914, to \$25,000.

The bank rented its banking house from date of organization to January, 1909, when the banking house furniture and fixtures of the Security State Bank were purchased, that bank having consolidated with the Sherburne County State Bank of Big Lake, Minn. This building they have occupied since that time, and made extensive improvements thereon in the summer of 1914. This bank has had a steady growth in deposits and patronage since its organization. The policy of the State Bank of Monticello has always been: Safety first; second, to give accommodations to the local people to assist in upbuilding the village of Monticello and the surrounding country. It has always been active in co-operating with the progressive element of the vicinity for better farming, better improvements and a better community and village in which to live.

Following is a statement of the condition of the bank at the close of business June 1, 1915: Resources—Capital, \$25,000; surplus, \$1,000; undivided profits, net, \$2,769.79; time certificates of deposit, \$125,018.81; commercial deposits, \$51,278.93; savings deposits, \$13,007.78; cashier's checks, \$4,927.94; total, \$223,003.25. Liabilities—Loans and discounts, \$193,146.18; over-

drafts, \$287.20; banking house, \$4,750; furniture and fixtures, \$2,869.87; due from banks, \$16,442.50; cash on hand, \$5,507.50; total, \$223,003.25.

S. J. Mealey, one of the leading business men of Wright county, was born in Monticello, in which village he still lives, October 18, 1857, son of Tobias Gilmore and Catherine J. (Prescott) Mealey. He passed through the graded schools, graduated from the High school, and in 1875 and 1876 attended the University of Minnesota. He and his father then engaged in the mercantile business at Monticello, under the firm name of T. G. Mealey & Son, until 1886. Subsequently for three years he was interested in the implement, loan and insurance business. About this time he took up the potato starch business. In 1888 he established a company, became its president, and erected a factory at Monticello. Later, at various times, he promoted companies and erected factories at River Falls, Grantsburg, Colfax and Osceola, Wis., and Hillsboro, N. D. He is still president and principal owner of all of these concerns, but for the past few years, owing to the increased demand and high price of potatoes, little business has been done. In 1893 he purchased his father's mercantile business, and established the firm of S. J. Mealey & Co. At that time the store building was 24 by 70 feet, and the place was about the average village establishment. Now he has a sightly building with 120 foot front, and a full line of goods. It is one of the finest small-town concerns in the Northwest, and would be a credit to a city of ten or fifteen thousand people. His well-selected stock, his reasonable prices, his substantial standing in the community, and his fair dealing have won him an enviable trade. It was in 1903 that he became interested in banking. That year he organized the State Bank of Monticello and was elected president, a position he still retains. He is also interested in a chain of banks in Minnesota and North Dakota, being president of the State Bank of St. Michaels (Minn.), of the German-American State Bank of Albertville (Minn.), vice president of the State Bank of Rogers (Minn.), and a director in the Scandinavian National Bank at Minneapolis. He is also president of the Monticello Preserving Company at Monticello, and manager of the Monticello Mill and Elevator Company, operating the mill and elevator at Monticello. The sale of Minnesota farm lands also occupies much of his attention. In politics Mr. Mealey is a Democrat. He has been a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and was a delegate to the National convention held at St. Louis in 1904. For two years, during Governor John A. Johnson's first administration, he was a member of the State Board of Equalization. He has done good service to his neighbors as member of the village council for several terms, and as president of the board

of education. Mr. Mealey was married on Thanksgiving day, November 29, 1883, to Mae E. Sherwin, and they have four children: Louise, Marguerite, Helen and Howard Gilmore. Louise is a graduate of the National Park Seminary, and lives at home. Marguerite is a graduate of Welles College, and is now in charge of a department in the Training School for Young Ladies at Sauk Centre. Helen is a graduate of Welles College, and is now at home. Howard Gilmore graduated from the St. Cloud High school, and attended the University of Minnesota, where he achieved membership in the Psi Upsilon. He is now with his father.

Edward H. Sherwin, banker, man of affairs, and public-spirited citizen of Monticello, was born in Belle Plaine, Scott county, Minnesota, November 18, 1862, son of John Edward and Cynthia W. (Windsor) Sherwin, both natives of Vermont. He lost his father while still an infant, and in 1868 was brought to Monticello by his mother. At the age of sixteen he left school, and became an apprentice to his stepfather in the harness trade. Finally he succeeded to the business. In this capacity he became one of Monticello's leading men. He was skillful, genial, fair dealing and honorable; he made many friends, and easily won the confidence of all with whom he came in contact. He sold out the harness establishment in January, 1914. In the meantime, since 1903, he had been cashier of the State Bank of Monticello, a position he still occupies. His standing and capability have been important factors in the success which this institution has attained. During his long residence in Monticello he has had the interests of the community deeply at heart. He is the president of the Commercial club, and has done good work on both the village council and the board of education. Mr. Sherwin is a Scottish Rite and a Mystic Shrine Mason, and also a member of the Modern Woodmen. He is a Republican in politics, and the family faith is that of the Baptist church. Edward H. Sherwin was married July 25, 1887, to Rose White, a native of England, and they have four children: Eva R., Rena M., Ruth M. and Carroll W. Carroll W. and Ruth M. are students at the University of Minnesota. Rena M. is at home. Eva R. married J. A. Sende, of Emerson, Manitoba, and they have a daughter, Miriam Esther. Mr. Sende is immigrant inspector, with headquarters at Winnipeg, Canada.

John Edward Sherwin was one of Minnesota's heroes, and gave up his life in defense of her peace and integrity. He was born in Vermont, early became a carpenter, and came to Scott county, this state, with the early settlers. During the Indian uprising he enlisted as a citizen soldier in defense of the frontier, was wounded at the Battle of Birch Coulee, and died at Ft. Ridgley. He left a widow, who is still living at Monticello

at the age of eighty-two years; and three children: John J., of Idaho Springs, Colo.; Mae E., wife of S. J. Mealey, of Monticello; and Edward H., of Monticello. After the death of John Edward Sherwin the widow married H. W. Brookings, and to this union there was born a son, William W. Brookins, of Boise, Idaho.

The State Bank of Montrose was incorporated and began business May 4, 1903, with H. C. Bull, Frank Swanson, C. R. Peterson, S. J. Swanson, C. A. Stolzman, F. E. Belden, O. E. Mapes, L. F. Miller, Albin Allen and Emanuel Nelson as incorporators. The members of first board of directors were: H. C. Bull, L. F. Miller, C. R. Peterson, S. J. Swanson and C. A. Stolzman. The first officers were: President, H. C. Bull; vice president, L. F. Miller, and cashier, E. W. Swanson, who still hold their respective offices. In 1903 the bank erected a solid brick banking house, which building it still occupies. This bank, situated in a farming community, is especially interested in the accounts of farmers, and has at all times been partial in investing its funds in farm loans and loans to farmers to assist them in the improvement of their farms, and for providing more and better live stock.

Following is a statement of the condition of the bank at the close of business March 4, 1914: Resources—Loans and discounts, \$111,112.80; other bonds, stocks and securities, \$680; banking house, furniture and fixtures, \$4,650; total cash assets, \$12,885.82; checks and cash items, \$34; total, \$129,362.62. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$10,000; surplus fund, \$2,000; undivided profits, net, \$375.77; total deposits, \$116,986.85; total, \$129,362.62.

The State Bank of Rockford was incorporated August 1, 1907, the incorporators being F. H. Johnson, C. M. Johnson, E. W. Johnson, J. E. Johnson and A. F. Clifford. All of the above were directors, and F. H. Johnson was elected president; E. W. Johnson, vice president, and C. M. Johnson, cashier. The bank opened for business August 1, 1907, as an incorporated bank, but had been operated as a private bank since 1899 under the name of "Bank of Rockford, Johnson Bros. & Co., Bankers." February 27, 1911, J. E. Johnson and A. F. Clifford dropped out as stockholders and since that time the stock has all been held by F. H. Johnson, C. M. Johnson and E. W. Johnson, who constitute the board of directors. The present officers are F. H. Johnson, president; E. W. Johnson, vice president; C. M. Johnson, cashier, and W. F. Johnson, assistant cashier. The bank owns its building, which was built in 1908.

Following is a statement of the condition of the bank at the close of business March 4, 1914: Resources: Loans and discounts, \$209,452.45; overdrafts, \$140.26; banking house, furni-

ture and fixtures, \$6,247.32; other real estate, \$5,166.02; total cash assets, \$8,828.24; total, \$229,834.29. Liabilities: Capital stock, \$15,000.00; surplus fund, \$3,000.00; undivided profits net, \$1,375.10; total deposits, \$210,459.19; total, \$229,834.29.

The First State Bank of Silver Creek, Hasty, was incorporated July 11, 1914. The first directors were: S. J. Mealey, E. H. Sherwin, Guy A. White, F. D. Bradford and R. E. Nord. The first officers were: E. H. Sherwin, president; Guy A. White, vice president; R. E. Nord, cashier. The bank opened for business on July 13, 1914. There have been no changes in officers and directors. The following is a statement of the condition of the bank at the close of business, April 23, 1915: Resources: Capital stock, \$12,000.00; interest and exchange received, \$1,173.71; time certificates, \$10,108.40; commercial deposits, \$13,684.48; cashier's checks, \$583.49; total, \$37,550.08. Liabilities: Loan and discounts, \$22,293.74; furniture and fixtures, \$1,116.09; expenses, \$1,291.19; due from banks, \$10,486.38; cash and cash items, \$2,362.68; total, \$37,550.08.

The First State Bank of South Haven was organized August 13, 1906, with a capital of \$10,000 and a surplus of \$2,000 has since been added. The organizers were August Bragg, of South Haven; M. T. Weum, of Moorehead, Minn.; S. S. Dalen, of Perley, Minn.; F. S. Holmes and John Kurtzenacker. The first officers were: President, M. T. Weum; vice president, F. S. Holmes; cashier, Augustus Bragg. These officers with S. S. Dalen and John Kurtzenacker were the first directors. The present officers are: President, M. T. Weum; vice president, G. Strecker; cashier, Augustus Bragg. The directors are these gentlemen with Mrs. Augustus Bragg and John Oberg, of Moorhead, Minn. The first bank home, a frame building, was opened for business August 13, 1906, being first rented and then purchased. It was remodeled and furnished and used until April 11, 1910, when it was destroyed in the big fire. Then the present building was erected. It is of brick, one story high, 24 by 44 feet, and furnished with modern equipment. The vault is 10 by 12 feet, built according to the plans of the Diebold Safe & Lock Co. The safe is burglar and fire proof, and is of the most modern description. Following is a statement of the condition of the bank at the close of business, March 4, 1914: Resources—Loans and discounts, \$102,318.60; overdrafts, \$155.94; banking house furniture and fixtures, \$5,164.00; total cash assets, \$23,086.20; checks and cash items, \$67.80; paid out for expenses, etc. in excess of earnings \$269.61; total, \$131,062.15. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$10,000.00; surplus fund, \$2,000.00; total deposits, \$119,062.15; total, \$131,062.15.

Augustus Bragg, the efficient cashier of the First State Bank of South Haven, was born in Red Wing, Minn., May 9, 1861, son

of Hezekiah and Mary (Howe) Bragg, the former of New York state and the latter from Glasgow, Scotland. Hezekiah Bragg brought his family to Red Wing in the fifties and was a contractor there. Later he moved to Morris, Minn., and farmed near there until his death in 1894 at the age of fifty-nine. Augustus received a good education in the public schools and was reared to farm pursuits. From 1886 to 1896 he was a builder and contractor. Then he became an accountant and insurance agent at Morris, Minn. In 1904 he secured a position as credit man for a large wholesale concern in Minneapolis. In January, 1906, he took charge of the State Bank of Perley, Minn. He sold this bank in July, 1906, and opened the First State Bank of South Haven, of which he is still the cashier. Mr. Bragg is a member of the A. F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F. and the M. W. A. He is a village treasurer, and has served on the village and school boards. Mr. Bragg was married in January, 1913, to Louisa Kronenberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kronenberg, retired farmers of South Haven.

The Hanover State Bank was incorporated July 1, 1907. The board is constituted as follows: Charles A. Farel, president; F. A. Diethert, vice president; John Hurley, vice president; H. E. Kirscht, cashier; Mina Hurley, assistant cashier. Directors, Charles A. Farel, Buffalo, Minn.; F. A. Diethert, John Hurley, H. E. Kirscht, Frank Klemm, Hanover, Minn.; Charles Roehlke, Loretto, Minn.; Theodore Hohensee, Rockford, Minn.

Following is a statement of the condition of the bank at the close of business June 30, 1914: Resources—Loans and discounts, \$166,857.10; overdrafts, \$31.39; banking house, furniture and fixtures, \$4,116.99; due from banks, \$23,693.35; cash on hand, \$5,563.08; checks and cash items, \$1.02; paid out for expenses, etc., in excess of earnings, \$91.82; total, \$200,354.75. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$10,000.00; surplus fund, \$5,000.00; deposits subject to check, \$19,384.11; cashier's checks, \$913.00; time certificates, \$165,057.64; total, \$200,354.75.

The State Bank of St. Michael was incorporated July 9, 1904, by Henry Berning, S. J. Mealey, H. G. Berning, Nick Linneman, Henry Linneman, Joseph Berning and H. W. Dick. The first board consisted of S. J. Mealey (president), N. Linneman (vice president), Henry Berning (cashier), H. G. Berning and H. W. Dick. The bank opened for business July 1, 1904, in the Jasper building. Its own building, which it now occupies, was started in August, 1905, and occupied the same year. The bank was founded for the purpose of conducting a conservative general banking business and developing the agricultural and business interests of the community. The present board is as follows: S. J. Mealey (president), W. J. Elliott (vice president), R. A.

Zachman (cashier), H. G. Berning, H. W. Dick and Joseph Berning.

The following report gives a general idea of the business transacted by the bank: Resources—Loans and discounts, \$150,489.37; overdrafts, \$210.06; bonds, \$3,500.00; banking house, fixtures and furniture, \$5,485.24; total cash assets, \$17,294.49; total, \$176,979.16. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$11,000.00; surplus, \$8,000; undivided profits, net, \$536.78; deposits subject to check, \$16,862.72; cashier checks, \$3,282.85; time certificates, \$137,296.81; total, \$176,979.16.

William J. Elliott, vice president of the State Bank of St. Michael, and one of the leading citizens of that village, was born in Frankfort township, this county, November 24, 1862, son of William and Anna (Gallagher) Elliott, the pioneers. He was reared on the home farm, attended the district schools, and learned farming from his father. As he grew to manhood he secured a part of the home place, and on this for many years he conducted general farming, making a specialty of raising Poland China hogs and good grade steers. He served as supervisor and school clerk, and held stock in the Rural Telephone Co., of Osseo, and in the Sunflower Co-operative Creamery Co. In 1911 he retired and moved to St. Michael, where he has since lived. It was in 1904, when the bank was organized, that he assumed his present position in the bank. Mr. Elliott married Catherine Schmidt, daughter of Nicholas Schmidt, of Stearns county. She was born in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott have three children, Agnes, Victor and Theresa.

William Elliott, a pioneer, was born in Ireland, and came to the United States in 1854. After two years in New York state he came to Minnesota in 1856 and stayed for a while at St. Anthony, now a part of Minneapolis. That same year he took a claim of 160 acres in section 20, Frankfort township, this county, but he did not locate permanently here until 1859. Then under the most primitive conditions he started life in the wilderness. His live stock consisted of one cow and one calf and it was several years before he could get a yoke of oxen. He put in his first crops with a hoe. Provisions had to be brought from St. Anthony. On one occasion he came from that settlement with forty pounds of nails on his back, and with tea and shot in his pocket. At the time of the Indian panic he and his family took refuge on an island in Beebe lake, where they were prepared to defend themselves from attack. But no Indians came and they soon returned to their cabin. A short time afterward he enlisted in Company A, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, and served nine months to the close of the war. He helped to establish the Catholic church near Pelican lake, and in the early days attended the missions held near that lake. He helped to organ-

ize district 44, and was one of its first officers. In politics he was an Andrew Jackson Democrat. He was unusually successful as a farmer, and at the time of his death he had erected a new home and modern buildings and had added to his possessions until he owned 480 acres. He died in 1911 at the age of eighty-five. His wife died in 1908 at the age of eighty-four. They had three children. One died in infancy. William J. is a banker. John lives on a part of the home farm.

The Citizens State Bank of Waverly was incorporated March 2, 1907. The board is constituted as follows: Patrick J. Boland, president; Thomas F. Gleeson, vice president; William H. Boland, cashier. Directors, Patrick J. Boland, Litchfield, Minn.; Thomas F. Gleeson, St. Paul, Minn.; Mary J. Boland, William H. Boland, Waverly, Minn.

Following is a statement of the condition of the bank at the close of business, June 30, 1914: Resources—Loans and discounts, \$63,531.78; overdrafts, \$127.64; banking house, furniture and fixtures, \$1,956.72; other real estate, \$2,189.59; due from banks, \$29,893.23; cash on hand \$4,457.28; checks and cash items, \$486.22; total, \$102,642.46. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$10,000.00; surplus fund, \$2,000.00; undivided profits, net, \$329.06; deposits subject to check, \$32,118.86; cashier's checks, \$3,575.22; time certificates, \$54,619.32; total, \$102,642.46.

The State Bank of Waverly was incorporated April 27, 1893, by John M. Bartlett, John N. Haven, Austin B. Morse, George D. Bartlett and William N. Morse. The first officers were: President, John M. Bartlett; vice president, George D. Bartlett; cashier, Austin B. Morse. The institution opened for business May 2, 1893, and erected its own building in 1907. John M. Haven has been president since November 9, 1894, succeeding J. M. Bartlett. On the same date George D. Bartlett was succeeded as vice president by William N. Morse, who served until January 27, 1911, when he was succeeded by Austin B. Morse, who is still serving. Austin B. Morse was cashier until January 27, 1911, when he was succeeded by the present cashier, Carl D. Michalson. At the annual meeting held in May, 1914, it was voted to increase the capital stock to \$25,000.

Following is a report of the condition of the bank at the close of business, March 4, 1914: Resources—Loans, \$157,793.86; overdrafts, \$2.48; bank building and fixtures, \$6,500.00; other real estate, \$6,752.96; cash on hand and in banks, \$17,498.31; other resources, \$22.39; total, \$188,570.00. Liabilities—Capital, \$10,000.00; surplus and profits, \$10,000.00; deposits, \$168,570.00; total, \$188,570.00.

CHAPTER XXX.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

His Ethics and Ideals—The Pioneer Physician—His Devotion and Courage—Present Physicians—Men Who Have Practiced in Wright County—Wright County Medical Society.

"Men most nearly resemble the gods when they afford health to their fellow-men."

In an age when, in the combat of man against man, heroes are worshipped according to the number they slay in battle, it is inspiring and elevating to be permitted to pay tribute to the men who won glory in fighting disease and through whose devotion and skill thousands of useful lives have been saved and been made happy.

"For every man slain by Caesar, Napoleon and Grant in all their bloody campaigns, Jenner, Pasteur and Lister have saved alive a thousand." The first anaesthetic has done more for the real happiness of mankind than all the philosophers from Socrates to Mills. Society laurels the soldier and the philosopher, and practically ignores the physician except in the hour when it needs him to minister to its physical ills. Few remember his labors, for what Sir Thomas Browne said three hundred years ago is surely true: "The iniquity of oblivion blindly scattereth her poppy and deals with the memory of men without distinction to merit to perpetuity."

"Medicine is the most cosmopolitan of the three great 'learned' professions. Medicine never built a prison or lit a fagot, never incited men to battle or crucified anyone. Saint and sinner, white and black, rich and poor, are equal and alike when they cross the sacred portals of the temple of Æsculapius." No other secular profession has ever reached such a consciousness of duties which it corporately owes to the rest of the world. What are the principles which a profession, more profuse in its disinterested charities than any other profession in the world, has established for its guidance?

It was about 2,300 years ago that the practitioners of the art of healing began to take an oath emphasizing the responsibilities which the nobility and holiness of the art imposed upon them. Hippocrates, forever to be revered, gave the oath his name. When a Greek physician took the Hippocratic oath, and a graduate of the modern medical school takes it, the act is one not only of obligation for himself, but of recognition of a great benefactor of mankind. The Hippocratic oath assumes that when a man has learned the art of restoring the sick to health he has passed into a realm in which the rules of personal selfishness are

immediately abridged, if not expunged; and he is received in a system of principles and rules governing all licensed physicians, and enforced and respected by high-minded and cultured gentlemen—a standard of professional honor so sacred and inviolate that no graduate or regular practitioner will ever presume or dare to violate it.

Robert Louis Stevenson, seeing the life of the medical man only from without, was not far wrong when he spoke of the modern scientific medical man as probably the noblest figure of the age. The noble and exalted character of the ancient profession of medicine is surpassed by no sister science in the magnificence of its gifts. Reflecting upon its purity, beneficence and grandeur, it must be accorded to be the noblest of professions. Though the noblest of professions, it is the meanest of trades. The true physician will make his profession no trade, but will be accurate in diagnosis and painstaking in prescribing. He will allow no prejudice nor theory to interfere with the relief of human suffering and the saving of human life; and will lay under contribution every source of information, be it humble or exalted, that can be made useful in the cure of disease. He will be kind to the poor, sympathetic with the sick, ethical toward medical colleagues, and courteous toward all men.

The true physician is he who has a proper conception and estimation of the real character of his profession; whose intellectual and moral fitness gives weight, standing and character in the consideration and estimation of society and the public at large. His privileges and powers for good or for evil are great; in fact, no other profession, calling or vocation in this life occupies such a delicate relation to the human family.

There is a tremendous developing and educating power in medical work. The medical man is almost the only member of the community who does not make money out of his important discoveries. It is a point of honor with him to allow the whole world to profit by his researches when he finds a new remedy for disease. The greatest and best medical and surgical discoveries and inventions have been free gifts to suffering humanity the moment their value was demonstrated. The reward of the physician is in the benefit which the sick and helpless receive, and in the gratitude, which should not be stinted, of the community at large. Medical men are not angels; they are in fact very human creatures with hard work to do, and often many mouths to feed; but there is a strain of benevolence in all their work. From the beginning they are taught a doctrine of helpfulness to others, and are made to think that their life-work should not be one in which every service must receive its pecuniary reward. The physician is a host in himself, a natural leader among his fellow-men, a center of influence for the most

practical good, an efficient helper in times of direst need, a trusted and honest citizen. What more can any prophet ask than honor in his own country and a daily welcome among his own friends?

It does not take long for the waves of oblivion to close over those who have taken a most prominent and active part in the affairs of the day. The life of the pioneer doctor is no exception to this law, for, as Dr. John Browne tells us, "it is the lot of the successful medical practitioner to be invaluable when alive, and to be forgotten soon after he is dead; and this is not altogether or chiefly from any special ingratitude or injustice on the part of mankind, but from the very nature of the case." However, the pioneer physician still lives in memory of many of us, though he is now more rare as an individual than in the years gone by, and is gradually passing out of existence.

The history, written and unwritten, of the pioneer physician in Wright county, as elsewhere, presents him to view as working out the destiny of the wilderness, hand in hand with the other forces of civilization for the common good. He was an integral part of the primitive social fabric. As such he shared the manners, the customs, and the ambitions of his companions, and he, with them, was controlled by the forces which determine the common destiny. The chief concern of himself and companions was materially engaged with the serious problem of existence. The struggle to survive was, at its best, a competition with nature. Hard winters, poor roads were the chief impediments. Only rough outlines remain of the heroic and adventurous side of the pioneer physician's long, active and honored life. The imagination cannot, unaided by the facts, picture the primitive conditions he had to contend with. Long and dreary rides, by day and night, in summer's heat and winter's cold, through snow, and mud and rain, was his common lot. He trusted himself to the mercy of the elements, crossed unbridged streams, made his way through uncut forests, and traveled the roadless wilderness. He spent one-fifth of his life in his conveyance, and in some cases traveled as many as two hundred thousand miles in the same.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has graphically described the old doctor's daily routine: "Half a dollar a visit—drive, drive, drive all day; get up in the night and harness your own horse—drive again ten miles in a snowstorm; shake powders out of a vial—drive back again, if you don't happen to be stuck in a drift; no home, no peace, no continuous meals, no unbroken sleep, no Sunday, no holiday, no social intercourse, but eternal jog, jog, jog in a sulky."

He always responded to the call of the poor, and gave freely his services to those who could not pay without hardship. Who can narrate the past events in the life of such a man? His deeds

were "written upon the tablets of loving and grateful hearts, and the hearts are now dust." The long and exhausting rides through storm, or mud, or snow; the exposure to contagions; the patient vigils by the bedside of pain; the kindly deeds of charity; the reassuring messages to the despondent; the shielding of the innocent; the guarding of secrets; the numberless self-abnegations that cannot be tabulated, and are soon forgotten, like the roses of yesterday." Wealth did not flow into the old practitioner's coffers; in fact, he needed no coffers. He was a poor collector, and with all his efforts he obtained but little, and never what was his due. As an offset to the generally acknowledged abilities of the old doctor in every other line of his work, it must also be admitted that he was greatly deficient in business tact. Often content with the sentiment of apparent appreciation of services rendered to his patrons, of lives saved, of sufferings assuaged, and of health restored, he was too easily satisfied with the reflection that he had a very noble profession, but a very poor trade.

Though poor in purse, he was rich in heart, in head, and in public esteem. He made at least a very measurable success of life, if success consists in being of some small use to the community or country in which one lives; if it consists in having an intelligent, sympathetic outlook for human needs; if it is success to love one's work; if it is success to have friends and be a friend, then the old doctor has made a success of life.

He was a lonely worker, and relied largely on his own unaided observation for his knowledge. Isolated by conditions of his life, he did not know the educating influences of society work. He was a busy man, with little leisure for the indulgence of literary or other tastes. He possessed, however, what no books or laboratories can furnish, and that is: a capacity for work, willingness to be helpful, broad sympathies, honesty, and a great deal of common sense. His greatest fame was the fealty of a few friends; his recompense a final peace at life's twilight hour. He was a hard-working man, beloved and revered by all. He was discreet and silent, and held his counsel when he entered the sick-room. In every family he was indispensable, important, and oftentimes a dignified personage. He was the adviser of the family in matters not always purely medical. As time passed, the circle of his friends enlarged, his brain expanded, and his heart steadily grew mellow. Could all the pleasant, touching, heroic incidents be told in connection with the old doctor, it would be a revelation to the young physician of today; but he can never know the admiration and love in which the old doctor was held. "How like an angel light was his coming in the stormy midnight to the lonely cabin miles away from the nearest neighbor. Earnest, cheery, confident, his presence lightened the

burden, took away the responsibility, dispelled the gloom. The old doctor, with his two-wheeled gig and saddlebags, his setons, crude herbs, and venesections, resourceful, brave and true; busy, blunt and honest, loyally doing his best—who was physician, surgeon, obstetrician, oculist, aurist, guide, philosopher and friend—is sleeping under the sod of the pioneer region he loved so well."

"We shall ne'er see his like again;
Not a better man was found
By the Crier on his round
Through the town."

One of the earliest physicians in the county was Dr. J. D. Wheelock, who started the practice of his profession in Clearwater in 1855, and continued as village physician for many years.

The Wright County Medical Society was organized some six years ago. Dr. E. Y. Chilton, of Howard Lake, was the first president. He was followed by Dr. A. M. Ridgway, of Annandale. He in turn was followed by Dr. E. P. Hawkins, of Montrose, the present president. Dr. J. J. Catlin, of Buffalo, has been the only secretary. Dr. E. E. Shrader is the delegate to the State Medical Society.

The members of the society are: E. P. Hawkins, Montrose; John J. Catlin, Buffalo; A. L. Hill, Monticello; E. R. Jellison, Cokato; I. H. Kiesling, Rockford; J. N. Metcalf, Monticello; A. G. Moffatt, Howard Lake; P. O'Heir, Waverly; A. M. Ridgway, Annandale; Victor Rosseau, Maple Lake; E. E. Shrader, Watertown; E. A. Warner, Waverly; T. W. Weum, South Haven.

The present physicians in Wright county are: Annandale, George H. Norris, Alfred M. Ridgway; Albertville, V. F. Keller; Buffalo, John J. Catlin, Thomas Thoresen; Clearwater, G. A. Tollington; Cokato, Victor H. Peterson, Ernest R. Jellison; Delano, Dr. McCarty, Dr. Phillips, B. V. Lares; Hanover, Adolph E. Voges; Howard Lake, E. A. Harriman, Albert C. Moffatt, Dr. Tryon; Maple Lake, Victor Rousseau; Monticello, Elam S. Gibbs, Arthur L. Hill, Robert Fulton Lynch, James N. Metcalf; Montrose, Edward P. Hawkins; Rockford, Dr. Wooster; South Haven, Thurston William Weum; Waverly, Patrick O'Hair, E. A. Warner.

The following physicians are those who are duly registered with the clerk of court, previous to the summer of 1914:

ANNANDALE.

Alfred M. Ridgway, M. D., an honored and estimable practitioner, a physician and surgeon of Annandale for nearly a quar-

ter of a century, was born in Dodge county, Wis., near Columbus, January 29, 1863, son of Joseph and Margaret (Phillips) Ridgway. He spent his boyhood on the home farm, attended the district and high school, and was reared to agricultural pursuits. In 1882 he went to Minneapolis, and was there employed in drug stores for five years. In 1887 he entered the medical department of the University of Minnesota, and was graduated in the class of 1890. In July of that year he came to Annandale and opened an office. Here he has since continued in practice. He keeps well abreast of the times by extensive reading, and by frequent post graduate courses in such cities as New York, Chicago and Baltimore. He is widely known and respected as a citizen, and the thousands of families in which he has ministered hold him in the highest regard. His standing among the men of his own profession is shown by the fact that he is now serving as president of the Wright County Medical Society, having been elected in 1908. He is also associated with the American Medical Association and the American Association of Railroad Surgeons. He is likewise a popular member of the A. F. & A. M., and of the I. O. O. F. By nature a leader of men, he has taken great interest in matters pertaining to the village. He did good service as a member of the council, and worked hard during his term of office for the erection of the village hall and the establishment of the village park. For twenty years he has labored efficiently as village health officer. He was also an enthusiastic supporter of the electric light project and is one of the heavy stockholders of the Annandale Electric Light and Power Co. Dr. Ridgway has recently completed a splendid office of a nature seldom found outside of the larger cities. It is fire proof and has all the latest improvements in the way of furnace heat, hot and cold water and the like. The sanitary operating room is furnished throughout in white enamel, and is so arranged that the light is perfect. The equipment includes many of the latest electrical appliances. An especially restful and attractive feature is the reception room, 18 by 24 feet in size, and finished in fumed oak with furniture in full keeping with the woodwork. His splendid home erected in 1903 is also a model of comfort, convenience and simple elegance, and is one of the finest in the village. The drug store block and a number of village lots are also his, as well as a half mile of shore line property bordering on the townsite, on the south side of Pleasant lake. His four farms, all in this county, are equipped with good buildings, and are kept in good condition by the responsible persons to whom he rents them. Eight driving horses and two automobiles are necessary for conveyance in reaching the patients who constitute his large rural practice. Dr. Ridgway was married in 1902, to Viola L. Ponsford, daughter of William and Mary (Townsend) Ponsford. She at-

tended the St. Cloud State Normal School and before she married taught school two years in the rural districts.

George H. Norris graduated from the Department of Medicine and Surgery, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in 1898. He was licensed to practice in this state in 1902.

Wilfred O. Tessier graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Minneapolis, in 1887.

BUFFALO.

John J. Catlin was born at Delano, Minn., September 9, 1880, son of Dr. T. J. Catlin. He graduated from the Delano High school in 1897 and from the College of Medicine and Surgery, University of Minnesota, 1903, his interne practice being in the Northern Pacific Hospital, Missoula, Mont. After practicing in Delano he came to Buffalo, where he has resided since 1905. He was married on October of that year to Edith A. Larkin, of Alden, Minn.

Th. Thoresen graduated from the Christiania University, Norway. He located in Buffalo in the fall of 1914.

Carl L. Larsen was born in 1880. He graduated from the Minneapolis College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1904.

George C. Barton graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1880, and registered in Wright county, September 29, 1884.

Resolvo O. Cady was born in Dublin, Ireland, October 8, 1819. He came to the United States in 1827, was graduated from the Geneva Medical College, New York, in 1844, and came to Buffalo in 1862.

S. Eugene Dean graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1880, and registered his certificate in Wright county, December 31, 1883.

Stephane Dulude was licensed by the State Board of Minnesota, January 10, 1899.

Rudolph T. Germain was licensed by the State Board of Minnesota, July 16, 1898.

Edward Meyer graduated from the Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1887.

Charles Powell was licensed by the State Board of Minnesota, October 5, 1897.

G. M. F. Rogers was licensed by the State Board of Minnesota, April 11, 1899.

Edward A. Shannon graduated from the St. Paul Medical College, in 1886.

Arthur M. Wooster was licensed by the State Board of Minnesota, July 5, 1911.

CLEARWATER.

Gilbert H. Tollington graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, in 1885, and was licensed in Wright county, April 28, 1887.

Ira L. Edmunds graduated from the Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1882, and was registered in Wright county, November 24, 1883.

Fred Clayton Grover was licensed by the State Board of Minnesota, June 22, 1906.

Eugene Hubbell graduated from the Hahnemann Chicago Medical College in 1883, and registered in Wright county, February 18, 1884.

Leland H. Munger graduated in the Missouri Medical College in 1879, and registered in Wright county, December 28, 1883.

J. D. Wheelock was licensed by the State Board of Minnesota, November 28, 1883.

COKATO.

Joseph N. Lalonde graduated from the College of Medicine and Surgery, University of Minnesota, in 1899.

Victor N. Peterson graduated from the College of Medicine and Surgery, University of Minnesota, in 1906.

Benjamin F. Brainerd graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, in 1886.

K. E. Bergquist was licensed by the State Board of Minnesota, June 10, 1897.

G. W. Dahlquist was licensed by the State Board of Minnesota, April 7, 1893.

Francis Ilstrup was licensed by the State Board of Minnesota, July 10, 1894.

Ernest B. Jellison graduated from the Medical Department, University of Michigan, in 1883.

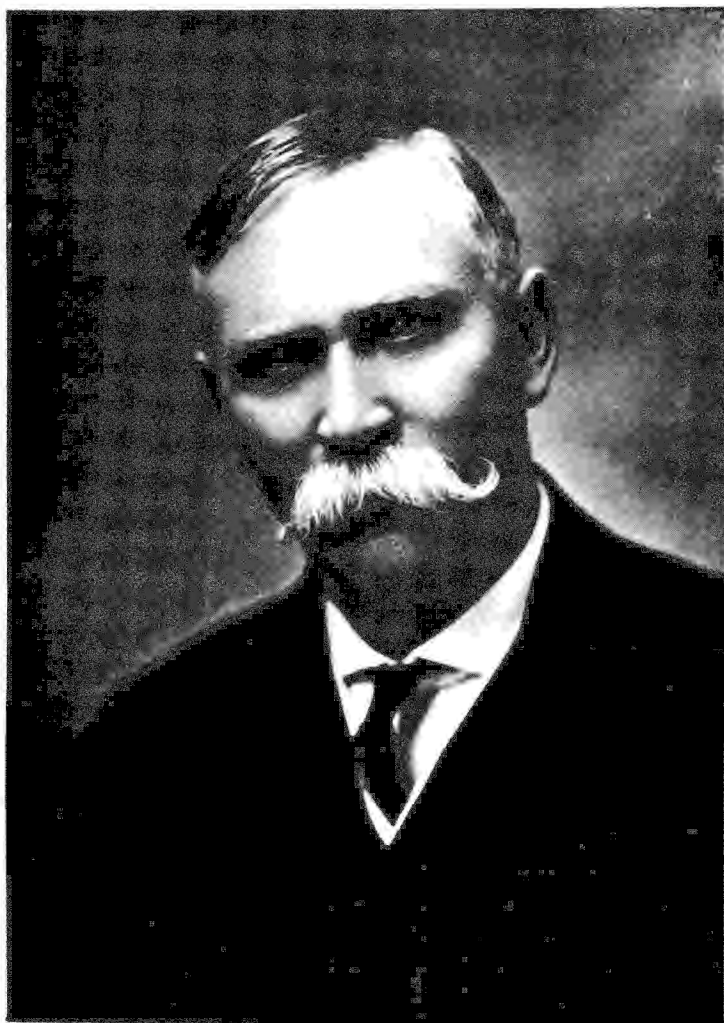
Martin Kranz was licensed by the State Board of Minnesota, June 17, 1905.

Olaus L. Peterson was licensed by the State Board of Minnesota, June 17, 1905.

S. J. Wooster graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, in 1882, and registered in Wright county, December 10, 1883.

DELANO.

Samuel Dexter Grant was born in Richmond, Maine, in August, 1832, and died in Franklin township, this county, September 24, 1874. He was graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1852, came to Minnesota in 1856, served as assistant surgeon in the army during the Civil war, and resided in Watertown, Carver county, after 1867.



ALBERT G. MOFFATT, M.D.

E. C. Dollard graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1899, and was licensed to practice in this state in 1908.

Joseph P. Kane was born in 1873, and was graduated in 1905 from the College of Medicine and Surgery, University of Minnesota.

B. V. Lares (Homeopath) graduated from the College of Medicine and Surgery, University of Minnesota, in 1900.

Theodore J. Catlin graduated from the Rush Medical College, Illinois, in 1874.

John J. Catlin, now of Buffalo, practiced for a time in Delano.

William Ray graduated from the Missouri Medical College in 1868.

John S. Shrader graduated from the Medical Department, University of Michigan, in 1885.

John Elford Soper graduated from the College of Medicine and Surgery, University of Minnesota, in 1896.

HANOVER.

Adolph E. Voges was born in 1878, and graduated from the College of Medicine and Surgery, University of Minnesota, in 1903.

HOWARD LAKE.

Albert G. Moffatt, M. D., a skilled and scholarly physician and surgeon of Howard Lake, was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, September 5, 1865, son of James and Caroline (Pratt) Moffatt, who brought their family from Canada and settled in Pembina county, North Dakota, in 1883. Albert G. Moffatt received his preliminary education in the common schools, and in 1892 entered the medical department of the University of Minnesota. He graduated with the class of 1895, and at once opened an office in Howard Lake. In 1907 he took a post graduate course in the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Ill. Dr. Moffatt's practice has been successful from the start. With technical mastery he combines a wide sympathy and understanding, and his name is held in the highest regard and affection in the hundreds of homes where he has ministered. His reputation, however, has not been confined to Howard Lake and vicinity. For several years he has sat as one of the Homeopathic members of the State Board of Medical Examiners. In the Minnesota State Homeopathic Society he has been vice president, director, and chairman of several important bureaus. Locally he has been president of the village council, influential member of the school board, and president of the Howard Lake Commercial Club. For a number of years has done good service as coroner of Wright county, a position he still retains. A recent publication has said:

"One of the ablest representatives of the medical fraternity of Wright county is Dr. A. G. Moffatt. A markedly successful physician of progressive ideas, and one well informed on the latest discoveries known to medical science, he has made a close study of the theories of the most advanced thinkers along material and psychological lines. Pleasant and genial in manner he makes many friends, and is popular both in social and professional circles."

Dr. Moffatt married Alice Hoffman, of Canada, the daughter of John and Jeanette (Frazier) Hoffman, of Irish-German blood. Mrs. Alice (Hoffman) Moffatt died in 1889 at the age of twenty-four, leaving two children, Eva Thankful, wife of W. T. Campbell, of Golden Valley, N. D., and Janie Alberta, a graduate nurse, now living in Napa, Calif. Later, Dr. Moffatt married Alice J. Dillon, born in the province of Ontario, daughter of Robert and Alice (Hutchinson) Dillon, who spent the span of their years in Canada. Dr. Moffatt, by this marriage, has two children, Albert G., Jr., and Ralph. Albert G., Jr., is a graduate of the Howard Lake High school. Mrs. Moffatt is a member of the Library Club.

The family history of the Moffatts is most interesting. James Moffatt was the son of Robert and Margaret (Graham) Moffatt, who were married in Ireland, and came to Canada. Here were born their five children, James, William, Thomas, Robert and Hugh. The wife of James Moffatt was Caroline Pratt, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Scott) Pratt, the former a native of northern Ireland and the latter of Scotland. The Pratts came to Canada and here were born their children, Mary Ann, Jane, Malissa, Emmaline and Caroline (twins), Sarah Ann, Jane, Margaret, Matilda, Henry, Abraham, Robert and Isaac. James Moffatt became town assessor of North Gooer township, County Carleton, Province of Ontario. In 1883 he brought his family to Pembina county, North Dakota. In business he was a machine and implement dealer. He died in February, 1893, at the age of fifty-four. His wife died in May, 1893, at the age of fifty-two. The family faith was that of the Methodist church. There were nine children, Albert G., Robert, William James, Isaac E., Sam F., Thomas E., Hugh A., Margaret Jane, and Susan Martha.

Edwin Young Chilton, M. D., now deceased, was for many years Howard Lake's beloved physician. For over three decades he labored throughout the countryside, bringing healing and sympathy and brightness to hundreds of families, and sanctifying his memory to thousands of patients. He was born, August 25, 1849, in Cumberland county, Kentucky. He received an Academy education, and began as a boy to read medicine with a prominent physician of his native county. Later he took a collegiate course in medicine and surgery in the Miami College, at



DR. AND MRS. TIMOTHY O'CONNOR

Cincinnati, O. His first office was at Albany, Ky. But he desired to seek his fortunes in a newer community, so about 1880 he came to Wright county and located in Howard Lake. His success was assured from the start and he soon became one of the leading physicians of the county. He kept well abreast of all the latest discoveries in the realms of medicine, philosophy and science, and in 1895, in order to further perfect himself, he took a post graduate course in the School of Surgery, in New York City. His thirty-four years in this village were ones of great usefulness. During thirty years of that time he was a leading member of the school board. In 1898 he was elected to the upper house of the Minnesota legislature, and did most efficient work as chairman of the committee on the State Hospital for the Insane. Possessed of a fraternal spirit, he was a popular member of the Masons, the Modern Woodmen, the Knights of Pythias and the United Workmen. He was likewise prominent in local affairs, and served on numerous committees and delegations.

Dr. Chilton died May 25, 1914, and his death was sincerely mourned. He was married to Laura J. Huttleston, a native of Kentucky, who died, leaving four children, Leo, Jessie, Alice, and Freeman. Later he married Grace Hayes Tromly, a native of Mt. Vernon, Jefferson county, Ill. Dr. and Mrs. Chilton had two children, Walter Hayes and Madge Elizabeth.

F. M. Ball was born in Pickaway, O., May 27, 1839, and studied medicine at New Albany, Ind., and at Marion County Medical School, Kentucky. He served in the army in 1861-64, and came to Minnesota and engaged in the practice of medicine at Jordan and Cokato. In 1880 he moved to Howard Lake.

Hugo William Wrightman was licensed by the Minnesota State Board, June 22, 1906.

MAPLE LAKE.

Timothy O'Connor, M. D., will always be remembered by Maple Lake and the surrounding country for the good he did during his thirteen years' practice here as a physician. A thorough master of his profession, a deep student of human nature, an honorable, upright man in all his dealings, he won hundreds of friends, and his untimely death was sincerely mourned throughout the entire countryside. Timothy O'Connor was born in Union City, O., October 24, 1854, and died in Denver, Colo., December 11, 1903. His parents were Timothy, Sr., and Margaret (O'Neil) O'Connor, farmers of French Lake township. Timothy O'Connor, the subject of this sketch, was brought to Wright county by his parents, and devoted his life to farming until about 1884. Then he took up the study of medicine with Dr. E. Y. Chilton, of Howard Lake. In 1887 he entered the med-

ical department of the University of Minnesota, and was graduated in 1890. For a year he practiced with Dr. James N. Dunn, of Minneapolis, and then returned to Howard Lake, and practiced for a time with his former preceptor, Dr. Chilton, for some six months. At that time, Maple Lake had no physician, and Dr. O'Connor was induced to take up his home there. In regard to his devoted work here, the Messenger says: "The doctor here began his professional career, conscientiously attending the wants and calls of his fellow-men until disease, brought about by overwork and exposure to all kinds of weather, demanded a halt. But even then he felt that he could not desert the field. Still hearing and seeing so many urgent calls among his friends for his services, he lingered and labored among his patients when he should have been taking treatment himself. Finally the strain was too great for his waning strength, and seeing that a change was inevitable he yielded to the advice of his physician, and on September 24, 1903, he and his dutiful wife bid farewell to home and friends for the more genial climate in Denver, Colo., where they remained up to the time of his death, December 11, 1903, when in a far distant land he closed his eyes to all things mortal. Dr. O'Connor was always an esteemed citizen, trying to do his duty in every respect. He held the position of mayor for several terms, and served in other positions of trust and honor." His body was brought back to this county and laid at rest in the French Lake Cemetery. The D. O. H., the C. O. F. and the A. O. U. W., as well as other organizations, passed resolutions of profound grief and respect. Dr. O'Connor was married February 7, 1893, to Julia B. Archambault, daughter of Joseph Archambault, an early settler.

Victor Rousseau graduated from the University of Minnesota, College of Medicine and Surgery, in 1905, and practiced in Annandale before moving to Maple Lake.

Charles E. Bryant was licensed by the Minnesota State Board, January 28, 1902.

William F. McCarthy, on December 31, 1883, filed with the clerk of court his license from the Minnesota State Board.

MONTICELLO.

S. R. Wakefield was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, April 18, 1822, and was graduated at Willoughby Medical College in 1846. During the Civil war he served as assistant surgeon in the Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and came to Minnesota in 1866, settling at Monticello.

Simon P. Starritt was born in Hopewell, N. B., October 9, 1847, and died in Anoka, Minn., January 3, 1883. He came to Monticello with his parents in 1856, served in Hatch's Battalion,

1862-65, was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1875 and from the Hahnemann Medical College in 1878, and settled in Anoka in 1880.

Elam S. Gibbs graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, Ohio (Charity Hospital Medical College, Cleveland), in 1869, and filed his license with the Wright county clerk of court, December 31, 1883.

Arthur L. Hill graduated from the College of Medicine and Surgery, University of Minnesota, in 1896.

Robert Fulton Lynch graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, in 1882.

James H. Metcalf graduated from the College of Medicine and Surgery, University of Minnesota, in 1906.

J. Woodbury Donnell graduated from the Minnesota College Hospital in 1884.

A. A. Noyes graduated from the University of Iowa Medical College, Keokuk, in 1850, and filed his license from the Minnesota State Board with the Wright county clerk of court, November 24, 1883.

Emma L. Scholz was licensed by the State Board of Minnesota, June 20, 1902.

MONTROSE.

Edward P. Hawkins, M. D., physician and surgeon of Montrose, is one of the most useful citizens in Wright county, and his general practice, his hospital and his training school, have done much to alleviate suffering, lengthen life, and promote sanitation. He was born in Carthage, Ill., August 9, 1863, son of William R. and Julia (Wright) Hawkins. He received his preparatory education in the schools of his native town. In 1887 he graduated from the Adventist College, at Battle Creek, Mich. With the class of 1897 he completed his course in the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. In the interim he had taught school for several years. In October, 1897, he located at Montrose, and opened an office. His success was assured from the start. His skill, his sympathy, his knowledge won him friends from many miles around, and his practice soon grew to large proportions. People from the country pleaded to be taken into his home for operations, and finally he established a hospital. As a natural outcome of this came the Incorporated Training School for Nurses, in which are six young ladies in training. Dr. Hawkins has a sightly residence, and a roomy hospital building. He is a skilled surgeon and is assisted in his operations by Dr. E. A. Warner, of Waverly. His head nurse is Christine Olson. Dr. Hawkins has traveled extensively, and has made wide research and deep studies. He has done good service as school officer and health officer of Montrose, and has also served

the village in other capacities. Dr. Hawkins was married January 15, 1889, to Vesta Miller, of Battle Creek, Mich., a classmate of his school days. They have an adopted daughter, Fern Leona.

A recent publication says of Dr. Hawkins: "With a deep love for his profession, and broad humanitarianism, Dr. Hawkins has devoted his life to a calling which may be regarded as the most important to which a man can direct his energies. In his practice in Melrose he has demonstrated his right to be classed with the foremost representatives of the medical profession in central Minnesota. That he has even had a deep interest in his chosen work, from a scientific standpoint, and that a helpful, generous spirit prompts his best efforts in behalf of the sick and suffering, is shown by the fact that he has erected an elegant structure which he uses as a hospital, where all is done for the patient that medical skill knows or kindness prompts. He has patients from the surrounding counties, including St. Paul and Minneapolis, which speaks well not only for his ability, but also for the institution which he conducts. He possesses a social, genial nature, and is also a man of literary taste, who has ever been a lover of good books. He is a broad reader, and spends many of his most pleasant hours in the companionship of the best writers of the past and present."

The Montrose Hospital, with Dr. E. P. Hawkins as chief surgeon, is beautifully located in the pretty village of Montrose, in the center of a rural community noted for its healthful climate. Velvety lawns surround the Hawkins buildings, and slightly trees give shade and comfort. The hospital itself is equipped with the most modern methods of heating, lighting, ventilation and sanitation, and fitted with the most recent of scientific appliances. The institution was opened in March, 1903, in response to an immediate need for a place in the community where surgical cases could be treated amid the best surroundings. There are now twelve beds and six nurses. Only prospective surgical cases are admitted. Although a private hospital it is open for use by other physicians. In connection with the Montrose Hospital, the Montrose Training School for Nurses is maintained. It was incorporated in 1914 with Dr. E. P. Hawkins as president; Dr. E. A. Warner as vice president, and Mrs. E. P. Hawkins as secretary. Christine Olson is the head nurse. A full, three-year course of training is given.

ROCKFORD.

Ulric Valiquet was born in 1881, and in 1906 was graduated from the Laval University, Medical Department, Quebec and Montreal. He has returned to Canada.

R. O. Fassett was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania, in 1840.



MONTROSE HOSPITAL



DR. T. W. WEUM



WEUM HOSPITAL

John H. Higgins was licensed by the State Board of Minnesota, June 19, 1903. He practiced in Rockford for three years and then moved to Minneapolis, where he now resides.

James H. Proudlock was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, in 1887.

ST. MICHAEL.

Clement A. Westholter was licensed by the State Board of Minnesota, April 14, 1896.

SOUTH HAVEN.

Thurston William Weum, S. B., M. D., chief surgeon of the Weum Hospital, and general practitioner of South Haven, was born in Norcross, Grant county, Minn., May 7, 1882, son of Mons T. and Gertrude (Hoidal) Weum. Mons T. Weum is a prominent merchant and banker of Moorhead, Minn. He was born March 20, 1857. His wife was born August 5, 1859, and died June 15, 1903. Thurston W. Weum passed through the graded schools and in 1900 graduated with honors from the Moorhead High school. After attending the University of Minnesota four and a half years, he entered the University of Chicago, from which he was graduated with the degree of S. B. in 1906. To complete his medical education he then entered the Northwestern University, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1908. His post graduate work was done as an interne for a year in St. Luke's Hospital in Denver. Thus equipped for the noble profession he had chosen for his life work, he opened an office in Duluth, November 1, 1909. He successfully practiced in that place for three years. It was on September 13, 1912, that he came to South Haven. The results that his work would achieve were evident from the start. Dr. Weum has been remarkably successful in his work, both surgical and in general practice, and the reputation he is gaining is proving a valuable asset, not only to himself, and to the splendid hospital that he has established, but also to the village of South Haven. Mr. Weum's standing in the medical world is shown by his affiliations. While studying for his science degree he was made a member of the Phi Gamma Delta, while his medical school fraternity was the Alpha Kappa Kappa. He belongs to the Wright County and Crow River Valley Medical Societies, and to the Minnesota State and American Medical Associations, as well as to the American Society of Railroad Surgeons and the "Soo" Railroad Surgical Society. Before various of these societies he has read papers of much value to the medical and surgical profession. He is likewise a member of the A. F. & A. M. and medical examiner of the W. M. A. and the A. O. U. M. The family faith is that of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Weum was married December 15, 1909,

to Evelyn Zoe Schaffnit, and they have one child, Marjorie Gertrude, born February 27, 1911. Evelyn Zoe Schaffnit was born in Central City, Colo., March 26, 1886, daughter of Leonard and Emily (Miller) Schaffnit. She graduated from the Denver High school, and then attended Wolfe Hall, a select Episcopal school for young ladies, also at Denver. In 1907 she graduated from the St. Luke's Hospital Training School, in the same city. Leonard Schaffnit was born April 29, 1848, and lives in Los Angeles. His wife was born April 5, 1858, and died February 15, 1900.

The Weum Hospital is one of the leading institutions of Wright county, and is spreading the fame of South Haven far beyond the confines of the state. The institution represents the embodiment of a dream cherished for many years by its founder, Dr. Thurston William Weum, a distinguished physician and surgeon. The hospital is constructed along the latest improved lines, and has the most modern equipment throughout. The building was started in the fall of 1912, completed February 1, 1913, and the first patient received February 3, 1913. The structure, 50 by 38 feet, is set in the midst of spacious grounds, 125 by 129 feet. It is of brick veneer, two full stories high with basement, and a double-deck front veranda, 10 by 46 feet, and screened. There are twenty-two rooms. Provisions have been made for twelve patients at the same time. There is also ample provision for offices and reception rooms, and living rooms for the family and the head nurse. The place is absolutely fire proof, with modern plumbing and septic tank, steam heat, electric lights, and complete scientific equipment. All cases except contagious ones, are received. Twenty-five cases were cared for the first eleven months. Sixty-three cases were attended the first twenty months. Seventy-five per cent of the cases were surgical. Clara Ruff, who has been the head nurse since the institution opened, is a graduate of St. Mary's Hospital, Minneapolis.

WAVERLY.

Patrick O'Hair graduated from the University of Iowa, College of Medicine, in 1880, and was licensed to practice in this state in 1883.

Charles L. Flannigan was born in Syracuse, N. Y., November 18, 1848, and came with his parents to Minnesota in 1860. He was graduated from the Medical Department of the State University of New York, in 1871; and in 1878 settled in Waverly, Wright county, where he practiced medicine and owned a drug store.

David Mignault graduated from the Medical Department of the University at Victoria, Canada, in 1872, filed his license from the Minnesota State Board with the clerk of court of Wright county, August 23, 1884.

George D. Murphy was licensed by the State Board of Minnesota, June 14, 1901. He practiced in Waverly but a few months.

John V. O'Connor was licensed by the State Board of Minnesota, April 11, 1895. He practiced in Waverly about four years and then moved to St. Paul.

MISCELLANEOUS.

August Anderson filed his license with the clerk of court, October 9, 1891.

Carle Edward Adams filed his license with the clerk of court, October 13, 1905.

Benjamin L. Brigham graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., in 1880.

Francis Xavier Baucher filed his license with the clerk of court, June 13, 1907.

George P. Connolly filed his license with the clerk of court, October 11, 1898.

William Welmerding Moir filed his license with the clerk of court, October 12, 1906.

Eugene W. McCord filed his license with the clerk of court, December 31, 1883.

Frederick M. Pieranuet graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis, Mo., in 1887.

Martin A. Nelson, of Minneapolis, and **William Davidson Rea**, of St. Paul, also recorded their licenses in this county.

Dr. P. Chance practiced in Wright county in the early seventies, as did also Dr. C. B. Ames.

(Note—The publishers are indebted to Dr. E. P. Hawkins, M. D., president of the Wright County Medical Society, for information furnished in connection with this article.)

CHAPTER XXXI.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS.

Story of the Active Interest Wright County Mothers, Sisters and Daughters Have Taken in Educational, Social and Uplift Movements, Told By Mrs. Elizabeth Knight.

Wright county was not only one of the foremost sections of the state in agriculture and the various enterprises that make for prosperity, due to the intelligence, energy and perseverance of the sterner sex, but her women, in addition to sharing the hardships and privations of the new land and doing their full share in the development of all resources, did not fail to see the need of something for mental and social recreation. Most of

them came from eastern homes, where they enjoyed the privileges that follow the march of civilization, and when the excitement and novelty of the situation wore off—when the clearing was made, the log cabin built and life in the wilderness fairly begun—when they looked into the dark woods which encircled them like a vast fortress, and in which, for all they knew, might lurk savage Indians and wild beasts, there must have been a period when a sense of loneliness and isolation almost overpowered them. But these brave pioneer women did not lose much time in vain regrets. There was no thought of going back—their bridges were practically burned. Henceforth they must create for themselves, out of such material as they possessed, their own recreations, both social and mental. Woman, no matter what her condition, is resourceful, and given health and half a chance will have the courage to meet and overcome difficulties that can not be avoided.

As soon as a number of families were in reach of each other, these women put their heads together and laid plans for mutual improvement and social enjoyment. Schools were soon established here and there and the schoolhouse became the "social center," as well as the seat of learning, the sanctuary for religious service and the hall of oratory for the political campaigner. No community was too small or too remote to establish a "debating society" or some sort of gathering for the exercise of the mental forces stored in the brains of these pioneers, many of whom were finely educated men.

Weighty questions of the day fearlessly discussed and decided to the satisfaction of those present. And who shall say that their decisions were not as wise, and would not have served as well had they been acted upon, as those of some of our trained statesmen, who have struggled over these same questions for half a century.

The women also took part in these meetings, reading selected articles and furnishing vocal music, in which the men took part, and were sometimes accompanied by a violin—for where was there ever a community without one man at least who had a violin and could play it?—and the children "spoke pieces."

As neighborhoods became villages and were still denied the daily papers, there being no railroads and the weekly paper sometimes nearly a week old before it reached them, the women in some places provided a paper, the product of their own brains, aided by selections from periodicals, any item of news or details of village affairs which would interest or amuse the citizens, and sometimes witticisms that would compare favorably with the funny page of the Sunday papers of today. A lady was chosen to arrange and read the paper at the next meeting of the gathering, which by this time was called the "Literary Society," and

the paper made its appearance once a month, and was greatly enjoyed by the listeners, who were ever loyal to "home talent."

As time went on and towns increased in size and in number and railroads were built in all directions, among other innovations women's clubs were organized and soon became very popular. Now there is hardly a village anywhere that has not a club or some sort of society, organized and maintained by women.

So far as we have any record Buffalo was the first town in Wright county to organize and develop women's clubs. In October, 1895, the Chautauqua Club was formed, and a week or two later the Historical Club, and both these organizations have continued their work up to the present time and have been very successful and greatly enjoyed by their members.

The Chautauqua Club. In the fall of 1895 several of the ladies of Buffalo desiring to form some society for literary improvement, decided to take the Chautauqua course, sent for the books and magazines to be used for the year and held their first meeting in October. Those who registered at the beginning were: Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Bunce, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Alley, Mr. and Mrs. S. Shimmin, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wendell, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Woolley, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Pidgeon, Mr. and Mrs. W. Culkin, Mrs. E. Dean, Miss M. Young, Miss G. Sherman, A. C. Heath and Mrs. Elizabeth Knight. Although the Chautauqua Club was organized as a woman's club, and joined the State Federation, the gentlemen were admitted as honorary members, with all privileges except holding office and voting. They were very helpful and we considered it a happy chance that we had secured their membership. Their experience in parliamentary usage, of which we knew very little, and the readiness with which they expressed their views, promptly and clearly (several of them being lawyers) gave us great confidence in their opinions. While we studied the lessons diligently and responded with a paper when called upon to discuss a given subject, we soon began to realize the inferiority of our method as compared with their offhand delivery; so after a time we composed and committed our discussions, and though we could not present them with the ease and grace that characterized those of our honorary members, I must say that we never, before nor since, received so much benefit from our studies, for we finally got back into the "paper habit"—which has become chronic.

After a year or two, when the political situation became exciting and each man felt the responsibility of doing his share in looking after affairs of state, the gentlemen of the club, most of them, grew careless in attendance, and finally fell off altogether. At least they did not attend our regular meetings, but were present at our social affairs, of which we had two or three in the year, and very cheerfully responded to the toasts we of-

ferred—both literary and otherwise. Our work in the club consisted of the lessons in the books assigned for the year, a discussion of current events, and a unique feature, which proved that we did not “despise the day of small things,” was the preparing by one lady of a list of 10 or 12 words which were frequently mispronounced, passing it to each member to pronounce aloud as she thought right. After it had gone around, the lady who prepared it gave the correct pronounciation. It furnished much amusement, and fixed the words in our minds so that they were not forgotten, and though some of the ladies were very well educated, and all of them reasonably so, it was seldom that anyone went through the list without any mistake. Our meetings were weekly and once a month some member was given a subject to discuss orally or on paper. Usually the subject was one suggested by our studies, or one of popular interest.

At the end of the four years' course, nine of our members graduated in the class of 1899. A few had removed to other localities. We are now widely separated, but I believe that every member of class of 1899 looks back with pleasure on those four years spent together in search of knowledge, and in social intercourse.

After finishing the Chautauqua course, the members of the club who remained in Buffalo took up other studies and continued to meet, though not oftener than once in two weeks, and in the afternoon. The first year they studied “American Cities,” two years “Modern Literature,” after that the “Bayview Course” for a year or two and then for several years they studied Shakespeare, and last year took up the Bayview course again. As residents have changed, so has the membership of the club, and at the present time only one of the original members is on the list. That is Mrs. J. J. Woolley.

The club, however, keeps up and has no idea of abandoning the work. This year they are studying the “War Zone,” which is very interesting; and last year it was South America and Mexico, which was not much less so. They have a banquet every winter and a picnic every summer. The roll of members fluctuates as people come and go. Their membership was limited to fifteen, and at present there are nine. By another year there may be more applicants than they can admit.

The Historical Club was organized in October, 1895, with a membership of eighteen ladies, the object of the club being study for self-improvement and social enjoyment. Its meetings are held at the homes of its members, on each alternate Wednesday afternoon, from October to June. History, with its wide range of topics, was selected by the ladies as the basis of their study at each meeting, the time being devoted to study, being followed by a period of social enjoyment.

Mrs. A. Y. Eaton was president of the club during the first two years of its existence, Mrs. Eaton and her sister, Mrs. Angus H. Grant, having been prominent leaders in its formation.

The Historical Club well fulfilled the purposes for which it was organized, and soon became recognized as a prominent factor in the literary and social life of Buffalo, and has continued to be such through the nineteen years of its existence to the present time. The ladies of the club were among the foremost in fostering the idea of a public library in Buffalo, some desiring to incorporate the club as a foundation for a library, but the idea of incorporation not being approved by all members of the club, it was not adopted. Later, when the public library materialized, through the combined effort of the citizens of Buffalo, the Historical Club was among the first to contribute its "mite" towards the equipment of the library. The Historical Club has always been characterized by the spirit of harmony, and the feeling of camaraderie among its members, loyalty and good fellowship being as the "breath of its lips."

The local W. C. T. U. of Buffalo was organized in 1887 with Mrs. M. E. Hover as president, and Mrs. A. D. Noel as secretary. The County W. C. T. U. was organized in 1888, Mrs. Hoover, president; Mrs. Stacy, of Monticello, secretary; Mrs. Ames, treasurer. In 1902, the County W. C. T. U. merged into the district organization and for a time the local Buffalo Union lapsed.

The W. C. T. U. of Buffalo was reorganized Jan. 12, 1905, and the following officers elected: President, Mrs. J. J. Johnson; vice-president, Mrs. Ella Dickinson; secretary, Mrs. F. M. Green; treasurer, Mrs. Josephine Varner. At the meeting it was decided to meet at the homes of the members once a month.

Eight departments of the work were taken up the first year. Mrs. Ella Dickinson was appointed superintendent of medical contest and trained six young people for a contest, which was held in the Presbyterian church Feb. 28, 1906, when Lloyd Marsh received the silver medal. Since that time eleven silver and three gold medal contests have been held by this union, besides a matrons' scripture contest held every year about Feb. 17, at which an offering was taken for the Frances Willard memorial fund.

The Department of Mothers' Meetings and Purity has been the most successful department of the Union, three or four meetings a year being held, with Mrs. S. Ames, Mrs. F. M. Green and Mrs. M. C. Woolley as superintendents.

At a meeting held on August 30, 1906, at the home of Mrs. F. Green, plans were discussed for starting a library which would be especially helpful to mothers and children, and a committee, Mrs. Malcombe Anderson and Mrs. J. H. Sellie, were appointed

to confer with other societies. The Historical and Chautauqua clubs were invited to join in the work and readily consented. A joint committee was appointed and a citizens' meeting called and held at the courthouse, where the Buffalo Library Association was organized, and the Buffalo Public Library was opened the first week in February, 1907.

In June, 1907, the district convention of the W. C. T. U. was held at Big Lake and one of our honorary members, J. J. Johnson, who owned the first, and at that time the only, automobile in Buffalo, took four delegates to the convention from the Buffalo Union. We have sent petitions to Congress and to the State Legislature, urging the passing of reform bills whenever our attention was called to such measures by our State and National superintendents.

At a meeting held in April, 1909, a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for a fund to provide a fountain, and in June, 1909, a drinking fountain was installed, which has since been donated to the village. Temperance blotters have been distributed in the public schools and temperance posters placed in conspicuous places and our cause—the cause of temperance—has been presented to the people by the best of our State and National speakers.

The Flower Mission department, superintended by Mrs. A. D. Noel, has done splendid work all these years, sending flowers to the sick and "shut-ins," and also at Christmas time remembering many families with Christmas boxes, flowers, Christmas cards and songs.

Other departments have been taken up at different times, such as school savings banks, scientific temperance instruction, anti-narcotic work for lumberman, soldiers and sailors, Sabbath observance, medical temperance, franchise and parliamentary usage.

The Buffalo Union entertained the district convention in 1906 and again in 1912, both being very successful. At the annual meeting in 1912, Mrs. Josephine Varner was elected president; Mrs. A. D. Noel, vice-president; Mrs. A. Y. Eaton, secretary; Mrs. M. C. Woolley, treasurer. At the present time, Mrs. A. D. Noel is president; Mrs. S. A. Ames, vice-president.

Though the results of our Union may seem small, we have done what we could, and we feel that our little share is a part of the whole structure of universal temperance.

The John W. Cochrane Woman's Relief Corps of Buffalo was organized in the G. A. R. Hall, May 28, 1896, by Marie Hazelwinkle, department president, assisted by Anna Carter. There were twenty-one charter members. Mrs. Mary H. Kendall was department secretary at that time. Mrs. Eliza Covart was the

first president. She served in that capacity for the remainder of that year and the year following. The G. A. R. and the W. R. C. have long since moved into the I. O. O. F. Hall. The aim and object of this society is to help the old soldiers and their dependent ones—socially and otherwise, in sickness, visiting the sick, furnishing whatever aid they need, also fruit, jellies and flowers, striving as best they can to cheer and comfort them. Then there are social times gotten up for the veterans and their families, where refreshments are served. In 1898, the G. A. R. and the W. R. C., assisted by the citizens of Buffalo, placed a monument on the G. A. R. lot in Lakeview cemetery, to the memory of the unknown dead. It cost \$600 at the factory—saving middlemen's profits. It is white bronze,—a large soldier at parade rest, mounted on a high, square pedestal. It is a very imposing figure.

The W. R. C. worked very hard, together with the G. A. R., to raise the money to pay for it. They gave entertainments, made a quilt and sold it by tickets, and give a big dinner in the hall when the monument was dedicated, and finally paid for it. At different times they have sent fruit jellies, cushions, stand-covers and bibs and other things that are needed at the Soldiers' Home at Minnehaha. When the Women's building was erected there, June 20, 1906, this corps, with Sedgwick Corps No. 17, of Monticello, furnished a room and have since furnished things for the use of it. June, 1907, this corps was presented with a beautiful silk flag by the State organization for gaining the greatest number of members during the year. Nov. 3, 1910, the corps bought a lot in Lakeview cemetery and had the bodies of those veterans, who had no one to take an interest in them, moved to the lot purchased for that purpose. Markers have been procured for the graves of all veterans, and flags placed in them, that all who go there may see where soldiers lie. Every year the corps presents some room in the school building with a flag. In October, 1908, this corps entertained the sixth district convention. Since the organization of this corps there have been ninety-two members enrolled. It has lost five members by death. Many have moved to other States and several to different parts of Minnesota. At the present time there are thirty-two good working members. The corps is in a prosperous condition.

Galilee Chapter No. 53, O. E. S., was instituted U. D. at Buffalo, Minnesota, Feb. 24, 1893, by Mrs. Mary C. Taylor, W. G. M. of Minnesota, very ably assisted in her work by Sisters L. H. Johnson and H. G. Myers, of Chapter No. 9, Minneapolis, a preliminary meeting having been held in Masonic Hall, Feb. 13, 1893, at which the required regulations for the organization of a chapter were complied with and application made to the Grand Chapter for a dispensation.

The charter members present at the institution of the chapter and who also were present at the preliminary meeting and voted for its organization were: Sisters Adelaide R. Wells, Beatrice N. Eaton, Albina L. Alley, Ellen A. Sturges, Anna B. Wendell, Elizabeth Knight, Helen B. Hellier, Jennie H. Griffing, Eliza Covart, Florence Bunce, Harriet Korb, Anna D. Noel, Elisabeth Williams, Emma J. Nugent, Caroline Putnam. Brothers S. R. Wells, J. H. Wendell, O. H. Bushnell, James Sturges, H. B. Griffing, Thomas Hellier, J. C. Nugent, E. E. Williams.

Of these, the following named were installed as officers: Adelaide R. Wells, W. M.; O. H. Bushnell, W. P.; Ellen A. Sturges, W. A. M.; Jennie H. Griffing, secretary; Beatrice N. Eaton, treasurer; Helen B. Hellier, conductor; Albina L. Alley, A. C.; Anna B. Wendell, Adah; Anna D. Noel, Ruth; Elizabeth Knight, Esther; Eliza Covart, Martha; Florence Bunce, Electa; Caroline Putnam, chaplain; Elisabeth Williams, warder; E. E. Williams, sentinel. From several names proposed, the name—Galilee—suggested by Sister Jennie H. Griffing was, by vote, adopted.

At the next annual meeting of the Grand Chapter, in the following May, a charter was granted to Galilee Chapter, and in June 6 the chapter received an official visit from the W. G. M. and was formally "constituted" under the new charter. Officers were elected and installed, the same officers continuing in their respective positions without change. The occasion was also made interesting by a visit of twenty-six members of the sister chapter of Monticello. So Galilee Chapter came to be one of the permanent institutions of Buffalo, the W. G. M. enjoining its members to fidelity to its principles of "Charity, Purity and Harmony."

Galilee Chapter was favored from its beginning with the most generous support of the Masonic brothers of Nelson Lodge, nearly all of those residing in the village entering as charter members, or following soon after, giving to the chapter a stability and dignity which it might not otherwise have possessed, and the sisters of Galilee have always realized that to the generous support of their brothers, their wise counsel and strong encouragement, they are largely indebted for whatever success their chapter may have attained. A sister of another chapter once said: "We gave the men to understand from the outset that this is a woman's lodge, and the women are going to run it." But no such spirit ever crept into Galilee Chapter; its sisters appreciated, not only the helpful participation in its affairs of their brothers, but also the high compliment of their making its affairs their own by becoming a part of it.

The meetings of the chapter were given an interesting feature by the addition of literary and social exercises to the more formal ritual proceedings—readings, recitations, essays,

speaking (by the brothers), music, story-telling, spelling matches—all contributed their charm to chapter meetings, the brothers not disdaining to display their talents, but seeming to enjoy a liberal share of such contributions to the "good of the order."

While still itself a novice in chapter work, Galilee had the honor and pleasure of assisting the W. G. M. in instituting the chapter of "Rockford, No. 64," at Rockford, and of "Myrtle, No. 68," of Annandale. Also, in its first year, Galilee twice experienced the misfortune of loss by fire. On the night of July 18, after a regular session of the chapter had been held, the hall used, but not owned, by Nelson Lodge was burned, with all its contents. Galilee, being but "in its young youth," had acquired but few possessions, but to Nelson Lodge the loss was a serious one. The I. O. O. F. showed great kindness in their prompt expression of sympathy and in tendering to both societies the use of their hall, which was accepted.

On the night of Nov. 7, Odd Fellows' Hall also was burned with all its contents. As before, Galilee had little to lose, but Nelson Lodge was a second time deprived of all of its paraphernalia, while to the I. O. O. F. the loss was severe, entailing the loss of both their hall and their belongings, and great sympathy was felt for them, both by Nelson Lodge, Galilee Chapter and by the community.

The chapter was organized with twenty-three members. Its enrollment up to the present time in 152. It has suffered the loss of some of its most highly-esteemed members by death, and of others by removal to distant homes. The fathers and mothers of the chapter have had the gratifying pleasure of seeing their children eager to receive membership in the chapter as soon as they reached the desired age; and the gratification is not theirs alone, these young members being most heartily welcomed and appreciated by all.

Galilee has many times been honored by having its matrons appointed to official position in the Grand Chapter and to represent the Grand Matron in official position as District Deputies, and has held two schools of instruction for the chapters of District No. 15. It has received many expressions of commendation from the Grand Chapter at various times and words of praise from various other sources, which have been received with modest pleasure and appreciation, but its sisters have experienced a pardonable pride when the brothers of their own chapter have expressed their gratification in what they have been pleased to call "the proficiency" of their sisters of Galilee.

The writer has been several times reminded, by remaining charter members, that this brief record of Galilee Chapter would be considered very incomplete without the personal mention of two of its brothers, who, in the early, formative years of the

chapter, rendered it such conspicuous and valuable service, both by the influence of their character and their untiring devotion to the welfare of the chapter, whose success they had so much at heart. These were Brother O. H. Bushnell, who held the position of Patron, from the formation of the chapter in 1893, until 1897, when he was succeeded by Brother H. B. Griffing, who held the same position until his death, in 1902.

While there were many others deserving of special mention for their devoted efforts in promoting the welfare of their chapter, the position held by these two, through so many years, gave them the opportunity, which they well improved, of holding Galilee Chapter up to a high appreciation of its privileges, its duties, and its responsibilities, and left their impress upon the chapter through the succeeding years.

The members trust that their chapter may have been, in some degree, successful in its efforts to promote the ideals of our order—"Charity, Purity and Harmony"—integrity of character and nobility of life, that it may have been, and may continue to be, an influence for good in the community in which it has been placed, having its "part" in the "one stupendous whole" of moral forces that "work for righteousness," though it be, but, "as the gentle dew from the Heaven," or as "the little candle" that "throws its beams"—who may tell—"how far": guiding to the pure light of home. "So may it ever be."

Autumn Leaf Rebekah Lodge No. 179, I. O. O. F. The Rebekah Degree of Odd Fellowship is represented in Buffalo by Autumn Leaf Lodge No. 179. The lodge was instituted Feb. 15, 1899, by past president of the Rebekah Assembly, Mrs. ——— Kelsey. The charter members were: Rebecca Shatter, John Shatter, Electa Knight, W. H. Cutting, S. J. Green, Daisy Lettord, W. H. Cochrane, John Girard, W. J. Ellis, Mary Ellis, H. Hammond and Edna Hammond. It has been a valued aid to Buffalo Lodge No. 141, I. O. O. F., and has had a healthy growth, its present membership being eighty members. The present officers are: Sarah Brooks, P. N. G.; Sadie Leeson, N. G.; Marie Tuttle, V. G.; Alice Moland, S., and Mary Jude, T.

Magazine Club. The first magazine club in Rockford was organized by Georgia Mounts, in 1886-87, magazines being passed from one member to another. The club consisted of the following: Georgia Mounts, president; Carrie Florida, secretary; C. M. Johnson, Chas. O'Mera, Geo. Perkins.

The second magazine club of boys and girls organized in 1892 by Mrs. G. L. Lucas and Carrie Florida. This club continued for several years, earning the money with which to subscribe for the best magazines and passing the magazines from one to another for reading. Many entertainments were given for this purpose, the most important being the operetta, "Pocahontas," acted and

sung by the club. The members were: Mamie Lucas, Vera Walters, Alice Wolford, Ida Thielke, Maude Drayne, Alice Ewing, Gertie Hill, Oel Tallman, Roy Miller, Rudolph Thielke, Will Walters, Arthur Cadwell, Will Clark, Fay Benner, John Murphy, Elwin Guptil.

History Class. A most interesting class for the study of American history, which is vividly remembered by its members, was conducted at Rockford for two years, beginning in 1897, by Dr. Lee Galloway, now professor of commerce and industry in the University of New York City. No pains was spared in obtaining material for this work, Dr. Galloway supplementing the text books now owned by the class by bringing every week from the State University the best authorities to be had for the study. The class was composed of the following: Mrs. G. L. Lucas, Hattie Beulah, May Waren, Alice Crawford, Lillian Walker, Carrie Florida, Jessie Florida, Esther Hocanzan.

The Holmes Club was a ladies' literary club organized by Mrs. Florian Benner, 1899-1900, for the study of the poets. Holmes was the first poet studied, the work being enjoyed by the club.

Current Event Club. Later, a Current Event Club was formed, with Mrs. E. E. Darrow as president, which continued for three years. Current events of the time and the study of American cities were taken up, also a number of Shakespeare's plays were read.

The Tuesday Club is a Rockford study club organized in 1909, with the following officers: Mrs. E. W. Johnson, president; Alice Crawford, vice-president; Bessie Howard, secretary; Hazel Thompson, treasurer. The club has continued to the present time, being now in its seventh year. The first three years were devoted to the study of Shakespeare's plays, with a study of the author's life and the English history of the period. The fourth year was given to "Italian cities," with Roman history and the history of the "Early Christian Church." The fifth year, "Holland," its history, cities and art. The sixth and seventh years have been spent on "France." This study has been made possible by the generosity of the State, the State Library Commission sending out from the capitol, each year, a library of the choicest books of reference on all these subjects for the use of the club. It has been the custom at the close of each year's work to give a reception or other entertainment for the members of the club and their friends. The Tuesday Club entered the Federation of Women's Clubs Oct. 18, 1910, and withdrew from it Nov. 29, 1911. The present officers of the club are: Georgia Mounts, president; Mrs. Vernon Thompson, vice-president; Alice Crawford, secretary; Belle Jacobs, treasurer; Carrie Florida, librarian.

Camera Club. In 1898-99, a Camera Club, organized by C. M. Johnson, did active research work in photography. Many photographic propositions, declared by experts to be impossible, were experimented on at the club meetings, with the result of proving their possibility. One of these was the taking of pictures by moonlight—the picture itself carrying the proof of the kind of light used. Another was the taking of a strong negative by flashlight at night out of doors. The club numbered the following: C. M. Johnson, Hugh McLean, Will Rutherford, Mrs. Rutherford, Miss Jacobs, Carrie Florida, Jessie Florida.

Rockford Episcopal Church—Ladies. The ladies of the Episcopal Mission and Church have done efficient work. It was at first under the charge of Rev. D. B. Knickerbocker, rector for many years of Gethsemane Church, Minneapolis. Services were held in the Presbyterian Church, the ladies preparing the church for service until more members were added to the Mission, then some one was hired to do that work. There was no regular organization of the ladies; they worked together raising money for current expenses, also did work for "St. Barnabas' Hospital" of Minneapolis, at that time called "Cottage Hospital." The following is an extract from a letter written to the "Ladies of Rockford": "Many thanks; the box could not have come at a more acceptable time. I wanted to fix a bed for Sister Sarah, from St. Luke's Hospital, but had not an article of clothing but that had been used for the sick. I told Dr. Knickerbocker half an hour before the box came our great need of sheets; the amount enclosed in your letter enabled him to send up a piece of sheeting. —Gratefully yours, —Sister Annette Relf, Sister in Charge of Hospital." The ladies made quilts, sent pillows and many other useful things, which at the present time seem very little for the needs of Barnabas Hospital. Rockford was at this time a Mission of Gethsemane Church.

The first regular organization of the ladies for church work was under the rectorship of Rev. F. R. Millspaugh, of St. Paul's Church, Minneapolis. He reorganized the Mission here and was instrumental in having "Breck Memorial Chapel" built. The officers of this Guild were Mrs. Aaron Ames, president and treasurer; Mrs. Wm. Darrow, secretary. This was in the year 1889. For a number of years the Guild flourished and did successful work.

July, 1894, with Rev. F. T. Webb, rector of St. Paul's Church, Minneapolis, in charge of the Mission here, was organized the society of the Daughters of the King, with the following officers: President, Georgia P. Mounts; secretary, Lillian Walker; treasurer, Polly Ames; Edith Ames and Mary Warner comprising the membership. They made a fine linen surplice and black silk stole for the chapel, did some furnishing for the robing-room, put an

insurance on the church, and when Elmer J. Lofstrom, a student, was in charge, repainted the chapel, with his assistance in putting on the paint; also sent pillows to St. Barnabas Hospital, doing various little things to assist in the services. In 1900, the "Daughters of the King" disbanded, as its members were being scattered.

Under the Rev. C. E. Hixon, the present Guild was organized January, 1907, with Mrs. George O. Evandall, president; Mrs. C. C. Willcutt, secretary. Mrs. George Frederick is the present president and Ione Frederick, secretary.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church was organized in 1890, or thereabouts, with Mrs. Jas. Stoddard its first president. Later, in 1908, at the suggestion of the pastor, Rev. J. H. Sellie, the ladies of the congregation of this church formed a society called "The Circle," with Mrs. Phoebe Harvey as president, and Mrs. Carson Bucklin, secretary. The present officers of this society are Mrs. Lee Frederick, president; Mrs. E. W. Johnson, secretary and treasurer. For many years previous to organization, the ladies of the Presbyterian Church had met informally, doing good work and raising funds for improvements when needed.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized Feb. 22, 1908, with Mrs. B. Lewis and Mrs. Wm. Foust, president and secretary, respectively. Present president and secretary are Mrs. Wm. Foust and Mrs. F. G. Omera.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Lutheran Church is unorganized, all of the official business being done by the pastor, Rev. F. Zarling.

The Rockford W. C. T. U. was organized in 1887, in the late summer. The first president was Mrs. F. A. Baker, and the first secretary, Mrs. Harris. The new society, full of enthusiasm, grew rapidly, and within two months there were between forty and fifty members. For the first two years, meetings were held every Saturday afternoon. Meetings are now held on alternate Friday afternoons. For a great many years, Mrs. Mary Perkins was the Union's well-loved president. Present officers: President, Mrs. Ida Foust; secretary, Alice Crawford. For many years the Union has maintained a public library.

Arthur Douglas Corps, W. R. C., was organized in 1888, with twelve charter members. Mrs. H. Kate Frederick was the first president, and is now president, although she has not been presiding officer continuously. The secretary is Mrs. A. A. Crawford.

Rockford Chapter, O. E. S. On Feb. 1, 1893, a dispensation was granted Rockford, under which the new chapter was to work until a charter could be obtained. Feb. 2, 1894, the charter members were initiated under the direction of W. G. M. Mary C.

Taylor. The chapters from Buffalo and Monticello assisted in the work. The first officers under U. D. were: Josephine Farnham Bucklin, W. M.; D. R. Thompson, V. P.; Marie Irving, W. A. M.; Dora D. Ames, secretary; Emma Frederick, treasurer; Kittie B. Thompson, conductor; May Millar, A. C.; May Farnham, Ruth; Nellie Jacobs, Esther; Emma Sexaene, Martha; H. Kate Frederick, Electa; Martha Barnes, warden; Wm. H. Guptil, sentinel; Matilda Jacobs, chaplain; Geo. Irving, marshal. On June 16, 1894, the charter was obtained and the chapter instituted under the directions of Mary C. Taylor, assisted by Loraine J. Pitkins, R. W. G. secretary. The officers were installed and the chapter has always been in working order. At present there are sixty members.

North Rockford. The Needlecraft Club of North Rockford was organized Jan. 30, 1913. Its object was to make it possible for the ladies of the immediate neighborhood to meet for social intercourse more often than they were in the habit of doing, for insomuch as each one of them had the responsibilities of a farm home, they had little time to spare for visiting their neighbors. One of them, living farther away than the rest, had expressed her longing for communion with her neighbors and a desire to meet them oftener, and Mrs. Geo. Frederick, to whom she was speaking, conceived the idea of having a general visiting day, when each of the ladies could meet all the rest without losing more than one afternoon from her duties, so she invited them all to her home, telling them to bring their needlework and spend the afternoon. They came, and then and there organized the society which has been a complete success. A president and secretary were chosen, and it was decided to meet once in two weeks, at the homes of the members, spend the afternoon in conversation and needlework and serve light refreshments. While the club decided not to take up a course of study, it has been beneficial to all its members in promoting a feeling of sympathy and social interest in the community and has been practically a "Bureau of Information, Advice and Instruction," not only in various kinds of fancy work, but also cooking, canning and the art of housekeeping in general (for good housekeeping is an art) and how to rear a family. Later on, the women decided that the men should have some diversion from constant work. Therefore, each member of the club was requested to entertain not only the other members and their husbands, but the entire family of each. These social functions are given during the winter months, as there is not so much work on a farm at this time of year. These evening gatherings have afforded much pleasure and the ladies feel well repaid for their kindly labor. The influence of the club in promoting sociability and kindly feeling has extended to adjoining neighborhoods, who have noted how much enjoyment our society

has brought to our district, and some of them have organized similar societies.

Howard Lake. The Library and Improvement Club was organized on April 13, 1905, with a membership of fifteen. The objects of the club were to supply the community with good reading and to try and beautify waste land. It was decided to charge an annual membership fee of fifty cents and to arrange socials, etc., to raise money for these purposes. From the very start the club has been successful, as most enterprises are when accompanied by plenty of energy, hard work and tact.

When the library was first opened, there had been purchased eighty volumes; these, with gifts of a few volumes, comprised the whole. Now there are over 1,200 volumes, an average of sixty-five being loaned weekly. The council has become interested and gives the club eighty-five dollars each year that it may purchase new books and improve the town.

The "improvement" part of the club deserves especial credit. They have succeeded in making one of the prettiest little parks in the county. They were given permission to utilize waste land around the railway station (which was waste, indeed) and today the village has well-kept lawns, flower beds, ornamental vases of plants and a fountain of running water. The club employs a man every summer to keep the lawns cut and do the rougher work, while the women themselves go round and plant flowers, weed, paint the seats when necessary and generally keep things orderly. Also they offer prizes each year to the school children for the best kept gardens, and keep the school supplied with good magazines.

Today the club has a membership of forty-nine; is a member of the State Federation; takes an active interest in local and state conditions; has a recently organized "Sunshine Committee," to take care of needy cases, either at home or away, and a study club. Altogether, the Library and Improvement Club is a live factor in the community, recognized by the men as well as women.

Clearwater. The Congregational Church of Clearwater has a Ladies' Aid Society, which is active in all social and financial work of the church. Another organization of the Congregational Church is the Christian Culture Club, the object of which is to promote the social life of the church and provide a study club for those who wish to attend. It has about forty members and holds its meetings on the third Thursday of each month. There are also aid societies in the Methodist Episcopal and Catholic Churches, whose work is along the same lines as other aid societies.

Charles Gibbs Circle No. 11, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, was organized in Clearwater June 29, 1895, with eighteen charter members. Its membership is now about thirty.

The society has been active along many lines of public service, though its main object has been to aid the G. A. R.s, and to relieve all sick or needy comrades or their dependent ones. The first officers were: President, Mrs. Anna Boutwell; senior vice-president, Mrs. Elmina Baxter; junior vice-president, Mrs. Matilda Howard; secretary, Mrs. Anna M. Murray; treasurer, Mrs. M. E. Collins; chaplain, Mrs. Lucy C. Webster; conductor, Josie Boutwell; guard, Mrs. Phedora Powers. The present officers are: President, Mrs. M. E. Collins; senior vice-president, Mrs. M. M. Whittemore; junior vice-president, Mrs. Lucy C. Webster; secretary, Miss Jenette M. Sanborn; treasurer, Mrs. Jennie B. Laughlin; chaplain, Mrs. Margaret Marvin; conductor, Mrs. Anna Wilson; assistant conductor, Jennie Phillips; guard, Mrs. Laura Storms; assistant guard, Mrs. Agnes La Valley; patriotic instructor, Mrs. Eunice Shannon. The "Circle" has made several donations to the "Home" at Anoka, besides aiding the Post.

The Mothers' Club of Maple Lake was organized March 5, 1914, with twelve charter members. The officers elected: Mrs. Blanch Madigen, president; Mrs. Agnus Westrup, vice-president; Mrs. Judge Gorman, secretary; Mrs. Mary Jude, treasurer. Meetings are held the first Wednesday of each month in the High School auditorium. This club is affiliated with the National Congress of Mothers and Parent Teachers' Association at Washington. The aims and purposes of this club are: To promote child welfare; to raise the standard of home life; to bring in to closer relation the home and the school, and to carry out civic work in its broadest and highest sense. To raise funds to carry on this work the club gave a home talent play, flower show, two dances, a bazaar and a card party. The work already accomplished: A rest room open to the public; a public library established; two community tennis courts equipped; public parks improved and flowers planted; prizes given for the home and school gardens and for cut flowers at the flower show; provided the public school with paper towels, liquid soap container, emergency drawer, and set aside a liberal sum of money to help purchase a new piano for the high school. The membership has increased to fifty.

Waverly. The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church of Waverly was organized Dec. 1, 1910, and its purpose has been to help the needy, and by making rugs, quilts, aprons, etc., to raise money for church work. A Sunshine Society, called the Waverly Sunshine Society, formed by two members of the Aid—Mrs. D. W. Flannigan and Mrs. John Noltby—has been very helpful, receiving clothing, books and other articles and sending them to the Sunshine Society of Minneapolis, to be distributed where needed. More than twenty barrels of such articles have been sent, the Aid assisting with money for expenses, etc. The officers of the Aid are: President, Mrs. E. H. Learned; vice-presi-

dent, Mrs. Myra Keen; treasurer, Mrs. Linda Snodgrass; secretary, Mrs. Kate Lozenger.

The Catholic ladies of Waverly also have an Aid Society and a Girls' Society, which are doing splendid work.

Cokato. A Priscilla Club is the only woman's club reported from Cokato.

[Note by the Publishers: In preparing this article, to which she has devoted time extending over a period of more than a year, Mrs. Knight has solicited information from every woman's organization in the county. Those who are not here represented are those who have failed to send in the requested information.]

CHAPTER XXXII.

INCIDENTS AND EVENTS.

The Dustin Massacre—Storms—Village Plats—Population—A True Bear Story—Township and Village Officers—Wright County Sunday School Association—The Holland Settlement—McGannon Killed.

The Dustin Massacre. The general story of the Dustin massacre has already been related. D. C. Kreidler, who lives near Montrose, was one of the first men to learn of the horrible affair. He has made a statement for this history. He says: "The Dustin family started with a yoke of oxen and a wagon for Cokato, where they planned to take a homestead. The cattle, without the wagon, were seen returning toward their former home. Nathan Dustin came after me to go with him and find out what had become of the family and the wagon. While we were on our way to investigate, others joined us. At the home of A. E. Cochran we found Mrs. Amos Dustin, and were shown the wound where Charles Cochran had drawn an arrow from her back. We heard her story. After the massacre she had concealed herself and her two children in the marsh. She sent her little boy to different places for water and help and he came back and said that he could find no one at home. Then she exclaimed, "My God! We will have to die for lack of a drink." Charles Cochran and his father found them and took them to the Cochran home. After hearing her story, we traveled on and came to the wagon, where we found the murdered victims. Amos Dustin and the oldest boy were shot while in the wagon and their bodies had protected the little boy who was under them, and thus escaped death. The Indians had cut off Mrs. Dustin's (the grandmother) fingers, and then cut off both hands at the wrist. They had cut her lips clear around to the back teeth. Then they broke in her teeth. I found

the very stick they had done it with. As a climax, they shot her through with an arrow. After we had made the investigation, the friends took charge of the bodies, and I returned home."

Storms of 1871-72. Storms did severe damage in 1871-1872. Claims were presented to the county commissioners and a number of the claims were allowed. In the following list, the amount of the claim is given after the name, while the amount allowed is enclosed in parentheses:

George Eagy, \$65 (\$40); J. O. Molstersteigen, \$367 (\$50); Louis Meisel, \$31 (\$31); Lydia Sutherland, \$50 (\$40); J. D. Coy, \$20 (\$15); John Cavinaugh, \$50 (\$30); Irvine Porter, \$35 (\$25); D. M. Jenks, \$45; J. P. Martin, \$40; H. J. Holland, \$31; J. H. Holland, \$170 (\$40); Elias Corlblom, \$97.50; Peter Wanha, \$33; Peter Olson, \$27.50; John Asteman, \$111.50 (\$30); Peter Tryckmaan, \$78.20 (\$20); Eliza Johnson, \$90 (\$20); John Muller, \$90; Lars Molstrom, \$10; Peter Gunniari, \$12.50; Martin Heneie, \$73; Moses Dubry, \$37.50; Erick Paulson, \$22.50; Jacob Keranen, \$12.50; John Carlson, \$30; Nils Johnson, \$10.50; Magnus Swanberg, \$48; Olaf Johnson, \$12; Paul Johnson, \$30; Olle Grossy, \$33.71; Andrew Lankki, \$15; Lars Larson, \$25; Abraham Tryki, \$50; Mary Anderson, \$15 (\$10); Sigrid Johnson, \$188.50 (\$40); Andrew Taks, \$110 (\$30); John Anderson, \$70 (\$20); A. L. Russta, \$112 (\$35); Olaf Nugree, \$40; C. G. Peterson, \$30; Henry Petterson, \$25; Hans Ammondson, \$80 (\$40); William Lee, \$75; A. A. Jenks, \$35; Herman Blume, \$40 (\$15); Andrew Johnson, \$35; Hiram Brooks, \$41; Nils Lants, \$100 (\$25); Erick Trykstom, \$97 (\$20); Mary Palonieme, \$9.75 (\$9); Andrew Carlson, \$120 (\$30); Mark Trasley, \$55 (\$30); Lars Johnson, \$20; Swan Carlson, \$80 (\$15); K. O. Molstersteigen, \$120; A. J. Junson, \$117.50; J. A. Christopher, \$25; John Bergstrom, \$10; Peter Paulson, \$10; Olof Swanson, \$90 (\$15); Charles Johnson, \$22; J. G. Corlbloin, \$90; Guy C. Perkins, \$80; E. J. Haggburg, \$573 (\$25); Peter Nelson, \$18 (\$10); Matts Castren, \$38.75; Henry Siverson, \$15; Ole Wasderberg, \$5; Lands Bergstrom, \$16.50; Carl Sundberg, \$100; Jonas Johnson, \$75 (\$20); P. Bjorklund, \$26; Matts Juopperi, \$10; O. H. Holland, \$45; Adam Johnson, \$5; Isaac Podas, \$75; Nils Peterson, \$36.50; Andrew Carlin, \$89; J. Lanstrum, \$55 (\$20); J. W. Hammerlund, \$36; A. F. Johnson, \$74.50; Mark Asplun, \$27; Olof Olosen, \$62.50 (\$30); Marcus Johnson, \$15; Gust Sunduell, \$60 (\$30); Margaret O'Shea, \$33.50 (\$20); Edward Cavanaugh, \$40 (\$30); Thomas Hofferty, \$76 (\$40).

Storm of 1873. Wright County was visited by a severe storm Jan. 7, 8 and 9, 1873. George Eagy gives the following account of it: "The seventh of January was mild and the snow was very soft. At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon it commenced to turn cold and to snow, and in about one hour it was impossible to see five rods ahead. The storm continued for three days and nights.

Many persons were lost and froze to death. It was the worst storm that most of us had ever seen in our lives."

Village Plats. The years 1856 and 1857 were eventful ones in the history of the Wright County pioneers. Until 1856 very few settlements had been made, except along the prairies on the Mississippi river. At this time claim hunters became numerous and the timberland was swarming with anxious seekers for new homes. Very many were looking for town sites and locations for cities. In these eventful years many new towns were laid out. Their names and locations and their splendid maps, with their much-advertised advantages, have, for the most part, passed away, but some of them still live in the memories of the first settlers and in crumbling plats filed at the courthouse. Among them may be mentioned Hassan, on the Crow river. The surveyed and platted city, as presented by Wilcox, Bigelow & Norton, was partly in Wright County. The map showed the splendid water power, with mill, public squares, parks, railroads, and everything beautiful and sightly, and lots and town shares sold very readily. Hassan became the great central city of the Northwest, but only on paper and in the imagination of its promoters. There is not a building on the original townsite and never has been. Marysville, another much-advertised city, was located on the north fork of Crow river, on Section 21, near the center of the present town of Marysville. Mr. Plouder and Mr. Roberts laid out the city and sold shares and lots and advertised that they had purchased a fifty-horsepower engine and would have a saw-mill and grist-mill running in the fall of 1856, but the mill never went into operation, and after selling many lots and giving Marysville a splendid reputation, the proprietors were forced to let the town die. Old Waverly, another city in the present town of Marysville, also had an excellent reputation. Messrs. Duffy & Cornell attracted considerable attention to Old Waverly in 1856, and shares and lots sold briskly. A splendid waterpower and prospects of obtaining the county seat made the city an attractive place for speculators to invest their funds. But the financial crash of 1857 killed Waverly, as it did hundreds of other embryo villages.

Cokato, located on Section 14, in the township of the same name, on what was then known as Mooers' prairie, at the outlet of Cokato lake, was also a widely advertised town. The glowing description of the advantages of this then-called "Gem City of the West," brought many dollars into the pockets of the shrewd original owners, but it was many decades before Cokato began to grow into the prosperous and thriving village that it now is, several miles from its original namesake.

Northwood, the then-called "Great Emporium of the Northwest," was located on the Mississippi river, above the mouth of

the Crow river, on Sections 26 and 36, in the town of Otsego. O. H. Kelley was the original owner and the town became widely known. A large hotel, store and freight house were built in 1857, so that the village was really something more than a paper city. But in a short time the hotel was empty, the store closed, and in a few years more Northwood was only a memory. The buildings decayed and went to destruction.

Manhattan, another prospective city, was situated about two miles below Monticello, on the Mississippi river. It was short-lived, and soon passed into oblivion.

The history of these cities, with their glowing prospectuses, elaborate plats, high-priced lots and early failure is repeated many times in the story of numerous localities in the county. Among such cities may be mentioned El Dorado, Freemont, Albion, Maple Lake, Wright City, Frankford-on-the-Crow and others. Some of them were candidates for county seat honors. They are mentioned in detail in the histories of the several towns which appear in this work. At least one of them, Maple Lake, received new life in modern times, and is now a thriving village, located some two miles from the original site.

Population. The story of the growth in population in Wright County is a most interesting one. In 1855, when the first census was taken, there were but 598 people living within the limits of the county. In 1860, in spite of grasshoppers, and the fact that many left because they could not pay for the land when it was put on the market, the population had increased to 3,729. In 1865, after the depopulation, caused by the Civil war and the Indian scare, there had been an increase to 5,028. In 1870, the population was 9,457; in 1875, it was 13,775; in 1880, it was 18,104; in 1885, it was 22,790. In 1890, it had grown to 24,164. In 1895, it was 27,653. In 1900, it had increased to 29,157. In 1910, it was 28,082.

The United States census report for 1910 gives the following information regarding the population of Wright County: Population, 28,082. Land area, 691 square miles. Population, per square mile, 1910, 40.6. Rural population per square mile, 1910, 40.6.

Negroes, 18; Japs, 2; native white, native parentage, 8,448; number in 1900, 7,594. Native white, foreign or mixed parentage, 13,484; number in 1900, 13,785. Native white, foreign parentage, 9,326. Native white, mixed parentage, 4,158. Foreign born white, 6,130; number in 1900, 7,776. Per cent of total population: Native white, native parentage, 30.1; per cent in 1900, 26.0; native white, foreign or mixed parentage, 48.0; per cent in 1900, 47.3; foreign born white, 21.8; per cent in 1900, 26.7.

Foreign born white: Born in Austria, 135; Belgium, 21; Canada (French), 161; Canada (other), 308; Denmark, 35; England,

92; Finland, 477; France, 22; Germany, 1,895; Greece, 6; Holland, 91; Hungary, 27; Ireland, 171; Italy, 1; Norway, 276; Roumania, 2; Russia 21; Scotland, 7; Sweden, 2,287; Switzerland, 28; other foreign countries, 67.

Native white—Both parents born in: Austria, 212; Canada (France), 359; Canada (other), 213; Denmark, 29; England, 67; France, 26; Germany, 3,472; Holland, 93; Hungary, 42; Ireland, 387; Norway, 262; Russia, 11; Scotland, 19; Sweden, 2,684; Switzerland, 32; Wales, 1; all others of foreign parentage, 1,417.

Sex. Male, 16,929. Female, 16,469. White, male, 16,912; female, 16,462. Negro, male, 15; female, 7. Males of voting age, 7,442; number in 1900, 7,461. Native white, native parentage, 1,436; number in 1900, 1,560. Native white, foreign or mixed parentage, 2,824; number in 1900, 2,048. Native white, foreign parentage, 2,317. Native white, mixed parentage, 507. Foreign born white, 3,175. Number in 1900, 3,852. Negroes, 6; number in 1900, 1. Japanese, 1. Per cent of total—Native white, native parentage, 21.3; native white, foreign or mixed parentage, 37.9; foreign born white, 42.7. Citizenship of foreign born, white—Naturalized, 2,378; having first papers, 162; alien, 207; unknown, 428. Illiteracy—Males of voting age, 306; per cent illiterate, 4; per cent in 1900, 8.4; native white, number illiterate, 86; per cent illiterate, 2; foreign born white, number illiterate, 220; per cent illiterate, 6.9.

Persons 10 years old and over. Total number, 21,411. Number of illiterate, 721; per cent illiterate, 3.4. Native white, number, 15,316; number illiterate, 159; per cent illiterate, 1.0; foreign born white, 6,079; illiterate, 562; per cent illiterate, 9.2. Negro number, 15.

Persons 10 to 20 years, inclusive. Total number, 7,214. Number illiterate, 15; per cent illiterate, .02.

School age and attendance. Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive, 9,940; number attending school, 7,262; per cent attending school, 73.1. Number 6 to 9 years, 2,726; number attending school, 2,153. Number 10 to 14 years, 3,507; number attending school, 3,433. Number 15 to 17 years, 2,048; number attending school, 1,355. Number 18 to 20 years, 1,659; number attending school, 321. Persons 6 to 14 years, inclusive, total number, 6,233. Number attending school, 5,586; per cent attending school, 89.6. Native white, native parentage, number, 2,455; number attending school, 2,188; per cent attending school, 89.1. Native white, foreign or mixed parentage, number, 3,683; number attending school, 3,315; per cent attending school, 90.0. Foreign born white, number, 92; number attending school, 81. Negro, number, 3; number attending school, 2.

Dwellings and families. Dwellings, number, 5,765; number of families, 5,868.

A True Bear Story. Away back in early days when the country was wild, and new and the people were brave and free from the corroding cares that now dwarf and consume them and after the Indian war was over and peace and safety were assured, we, in company with many others, again moved onto our homestead near Cokato and again began the arduous labor necessary in opening up a new country and in establishing a home in a new land. In those early days there were many pleasures, not the least of which was the pursuit and capture of wild game, such as deer, bear and wolves. Bears in particular were numerous and aggressive and did not hesitate to come into the settlements in search of a living. During the season of 1867 bears killed nineteen hogs within a radius of four miles of where we lived and their incursions were numerous and destructive. In the month of October of that year, a neighbor went out one morning to look for a deer, it being the custom in those early days to replenish the larder from the forest, and was soon lucky enough to bag a fine deer. In the afternoon father thought he would try his luck, so taking his gun and one of the best hunting dogs in the neighborhood sallied out in quest of the denizens of the forest. Before he had gone a mile the dog scented a trail and started on the scent. After going some distance he came to the place where the deer had been killed in the morning, and passed onto the narrow neck of a marsh, where there was a passage way for game animals. Having reached this spot, the dog stopped and stood in an eager and expectant position, with one foot raised as if to say: "Get ready, the game is here." Just then the brush crackled and out walked a large bear and its cub. Father raised his gun and fired and the old bear dropped. The dog's barking scared the cub up a tree. Father again reloaded his rifle and walked up to where the bear lay only to find that instead of killing he had only stunned the old bruin and again taking careful aim pulled the trigger, but, to his dismay, found that in the excitement he had poured the powder onto the ground instead of into the gun. By this time the old bear had so far recovered from the shock as to be on its feet. The young bear was screaming for its mother and the situation was full of danger. Realizing that the gun was useless, father threw it to one side and drew his hunting knife ready for the deadly fray, and as the bear made a leap towards him he struck the knife, to the hilt, into her side. She caught the knife with one hind foot and sent it flying through the air, rolled over and died. Some powder put into the tube and a new cap discharged the bullet that had been put in without any powder; the gun was then reloaded and one shot brought down the cub. Father returned that evening about 10 o'clock. Result of the chase: an exciting time, two bears, from which was obtained ten gallons of "hair" oil and a plentiful

supply of tender steak. This is a true bear story and happened many years ago near Cokato village.

Township and Village Officers. The township and village officers of Wright county, as reported to the county auditor for the year 1915, are as follows: Annandale—President, W. L. Haggerty; councilmen, W. W. Ponsford, E. N. Brandon, George W. Rackliff; recorder, L. A. Warden; treasurer, G. G. Sawyer; assessor, J. J. Rennie. Buffalo—President, C. A. Farel; councilmen, Peter Marsh, John Swenson, W. J. Ellis; recorder, E. O. McGaffey; treasurer, Bernard A. Bonstrom; assessor, A. E. Sturges. Clearwater—President, G. W. Stokes; councilmen, Carl Philips, O. W. Ostenberg, J. C. Miller; recorder, W. B. Piner; treasurer, C. D. Whittemore. Cokato—President Menser Johnson; councilmen, Emil Larson, A. B. Ernst, William Ekstrand; recorder, N. E. Berg; treasurer, F. B. Carlblom; assessor, Aug Sahlberg. Delano—President, L. B. Bartlett; councilmen, Frank Leiter, John Schaust, A. J. Schilling; recorder, Fred Brandes; treasurer, Charles J. Lohmiller, assessor, Enos R. Eppel. Hanover—President, William Weinand; councilmen, William L. Haefer, Edward Schendel, Richard Kehn; recorder, Max Saenger; treasurer, Albert Kramer; assessor, Jacob Holzman. Howard Lake—President, D. M. Bowers; councilmen, Ed. H. Heuer, Charles Moore, Alva May; recorder, George Boxell; treasurer, G. G. Luhman; assessor, J. A. Klaumrar. Maple Lake—President, James J. Gorman; recorder, E. P. Scanlon; treasurer, Thomas Madigan; assessor, Matt. Geary. Monticello—President, F. M. Andrews; recorder F. D. Bradford; treasurer, Gustav Eggena; assessor, Andrew M. Comach. Montrose—President, Louis F. Miller; recorder, H. G. Wright; treasurer, E. W. Swanson; assessor, H. H. Knoll. Rockford—President, Sam Thompson; recorder, O. W. Crawford; treasurer, C. M. Johnson; assessor, Lee E. Frederick. St. Michael—President, H. W. Dick; councilmen, M. F. Eicher, Joseph Duerr, Max Zahler; recorder, A. W. Brixius; treasurer, G. Wachter. Albertville—President, J. H. Vonderhaar; councilmen, E. M. Duerr, Theodore Aydt, D. J. Coleman; recorder, P. F. Heckelman; treasurer, N. D. Thelen. South Haven—President, A. J. Forsberg; recorder, Gust. Werner; treasurer, Aug Bragg; assessor, Henry Stueck. Waverly—President, John H. Kennedy; councilmen, H. J. Perra, Edward Roberge, W. E. Nolan; recorder, J. P. McDonnell; treasurer, William H. Boland; assessor, F. J. Dostal.

Albion—Supervisors, William H. Bullock (one year, chairman), Andrew Hillman (three years), Adolph Herold (two years); clerk, Patrick Doherty; treasurer, Conrad Heaton; assessor, J. W. Ryte. Buffalo—Supervisors, Andrew N. Larson (two years, chairman), Thomas Ryan (three years), Oscar Schmidt (one year); clerk, Michael Ryan; treasurer, William

Torrner; assessor, Edward Kobbe. Chatham—Supervisors, Hjalmar Borgstrom (one year, chairman), John Marquett (three years); clerk, H. J. Elsenpeter; treasurer, J. F. Berthiaume; assessor, A. J. Demarais. Clearwater—Supervisors, Philip Rice (one year, chairman), Charles A. Benson (three years), W. W. Wiegand (two years); clerk, John Evans; treasurer, C. W. Whittemore; assessor, R. C. Smith. Cokato—Supervisors, Alex Onkka (one year, chairman), Edward Samulson (three years), John Werness (two years); clerk, G. F. Anderson; treasurer, John Ojanpera; assessor, L. L. Wanha. Corinna—Supervisors, Joseph V. Segner (one year, chairman), Fred Shadduck (two years), Walter J. Planer (three years); clerk, Henry Ransom; treasurer, O. Longworth; assessor, Elvie Sykas. Frankfort—Supervisors, Peter Walesah (three years, chairman), Frank A. Berker (two years), Nish Eull (three years); clerk, John Goeb; treasurer, Mathias Barthel; assessor, Fred Borngesser. Franklin—Supervisors, William Sturman (three years), F. L. Addicks (two years), W. J. Leiter (one year, chairman); clerk, Carl Schroeder; treasurer, Charles Schaut; assessor, Ernest Otto. French Lake—Supervisors, L. C. Thompson (two years, chairman), N. N. Dokkin (one year), N. O. Nilson (three years); clerk, P. B. Laughlin; treasurer, C. N. Anderson; assessor, Aug. Palmquist. Maple Lake—Supervisors, F. J. Kaiser (three years), Albert Pavlik (two years), J. A. Elsenpeter (one year, chairman); clerk, Thomas Mooney; treasurer, Thomas Hudek; assessor, H. J. Rettki. Marysville—Supervisors, Fred Boehlke (three years), J. M. Peterson (two years), James Padden (one year, chairman); clerk, G. E. Doerfler; treasurer, John Bodin; assessor, F. J. Dahlin. Middleville—Supervisors, A. E. Ziedler (one year, chairman), H. F. Greenhagen (two years), Fred Main (three years); clerk, F. T. Prohe; treasurer, E. Y. Shaver; assessor, H. D. Gorman. Monticello—Supervisors, F. J. Sheirts (three years, chairman), E. Oby (two years), J. C. Peterson (one year); clerk, A. J. Hoar; treasurer, Victor Kingsbury; assessor, Nick Sheirts. Otsego—Supervisors, Peter Greirunger (one year, chairman), Jerry Banley (two years), O. L. Davis (three years); clerk, F. H. Brown; treasurer, R. E. Pepim; assessor, Conrad E. Nelles. Rockford—Supervisors, Peter Olson (three years, chairman), A. E. Darrow (one year), Henry Steinhilber (two years); clerk, W. O. Esterly; treasurer, William Leerssen; assessor, O. O. Susag. Silver Creek—Supervisors, George Goetz (three years, chairman), S. A. Soderstrom (two years), Hugo Johnson (one year, chairman); clerk, C. P. Weston; treasurer, R. E. Nord; assessor, H. A. Johnson. Southside—Supervisors, John C. Anderson (two years, chairman), C. E. Nelson (one year), Frank Hoffman (three years); clerk, Emil Mauer; treasurer, Andrew Elfstrand; assessor, Jerome Bartlett. Stockholm—Supervisors, Anton J.

Moody (two years, chairman), John A. Ekstrand (three years), E. P. Burkstrand (one year); clerk, Anton P. Moody; treasurer, Gustav Peterson; assessor, Geoffrey Hohner. Victor—Supervisors, Henry Campbell (two years, chairman), F. H. Dagers (one year), David M. Custer (three years); clerk, H. C. Kuhlman; treasurer, Albert Diers; assessor, Herman Goetz. Woodland—Supervisors, Dan O'Connell (two years, chairman), Henry Doe-ring (three years), Joseph Kopple (one year); clerk, J. S. Johnson; treasurer, Adolph Kinkor; assessor, Conrad Neustel.

The Wright County Sunday School Association was organized at Buffalo in 1900. The first annual convention was held at Buffalo in 1901, under the auspices of A. M. Locker. Mrs. Jean V. Hobart and John Orchard were also present. Mrs. Hobart spoke on primary work and Mr. Orchard delivered an intensely interesting address on missionary work in the Sunday school. The following officers were elected at this convention, viz: President, A. M. Perkins, Monticello; vice president, Mrs. C. Dickinson, Rockford; secretary, Mrs. D. Y. Hoblitt, Monticello; treasurer, A. B. Morse, Waverly. The second annual convention was held at Rockford, October 6-7, 1902. A copy of the program is still on record. The third convention was held at Buffalo in 1903 with Mrs. Hobart. Mrs. John Orchard and Mrs. Hobart were to be the principal speakers, but owing to a railroad accident Mr. Orchard was prevented from coming, and only one day's session was held. The fourth convention was held at Clearwater in 1904. At this time Mr. Perkins declined to hold office any longer on account of lack of time. Heretofore, he had given a great deal of his time to planning conventions. There is no record of another convention until 1908, when a convention was held at Monticello with Mr. Locker in charge. The next convention of which there is a record was held at Annandale, November 19-20, 1910. At this convention Mr. Locker appointed Pinneo, of Clearwater, a committee of one to divide the county into three districts. Also at this time a complete set of officers were elected, including president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, superintendent of elementary division, advanced division, adult division, home department, and temperance. In 1911, a convention was held at Monticello, December 9-10, with Mr. Locker in charge. On account of the inclement weather there was a very small attendance.

On October 26-27, 1912, there was a convention held at Annandale. At this time, department superintendents were elected with the following change: The missionary department was added to the temperance and department of teacher training was added to the list.

On October 4-5, 1913, the convention was held at Buffalo. In 1914 it was also held at Buffalo, in October.

The following is the list of officers at present: President, Rev.

W. J. Barr, Buffalo; vice president, Fred Green, Buffalo; secretary, Celia Thompson, Monticello; treasurer, W. B. Pinneo, Clearwater; elementary superintendent, Mrs. Charles Bradford, Monticello; advanced superintendent, Paul Meyer, Buffalo; adult superintendent, Mrs. T. S. Ellison, Monticello; teachers training superintendent, Rev. Molloy, Howard Lake; home department superintendent, Julia Plummer, Montrose; missionary and temperance, Mary Smith, Clearwater.

Under the efficient management of Rev. W. J. Barr, as president, for the past year, the association has advanced along all lines, and this year for the first time has all three districts organized, and has gained the honor of being a blue ribbon county, having gained all points of the county standard. W. B. Pinneo, of Clearwater, has shown a great interest in the work, and has had more or less to do with it ever since it was organized, always doing his work faithfully.

Wright County Holland Colony. On the fourth of June, 1867, thirty-one persons, fresh from Amsterdam, arrived at the farm of J. Price, one-fourth mile east of Silver Creek Mills. Their names were: P. Meyst and family of ten, A. De Leeuw and family of seven, G. Daubanton and family of four, A. H. Braat and family of six, Gerrit Vandyke, Dr. Kamhout, F. and Charles Vanhekeren, sons of a baron. I could write a book about these city-bred pioneers, whose parents had done all to cultivate their minds, but nothing to develop their muscles. We were greeted by wood-ticks, gray mosquitoes, deer flies and ants in summer; and in winter, the wolves howled, the lynx and wildcats shrieked and the bears growled at us, their welcome.

Eighty acres were purchased, a mile and a half south of Silver Creek Mills; and as we were afraid in this strange land, a Noah's ark, with the aid of American carpenters, was erected of some seventy feet long and fifty feet wide. I have no space in this book to relate how we farmed, but it would make a ten-year-old farmer's boy laugh to listen to all the blunders we made. We were told that it was too late for wheat, so we sowed corn, and after it was four inches high we transplanted it in rows artistically curved; for a few hours.

P. Meyst had brought an organ, and on the Sabbath day and evenings its sweet strains, combined with some of our trained vocal music, kept us from despair, even though it brought memories of better days and more luxuriant homes. In September, P. Meyst and family removed to Clearwater, Dr. Kamhout took up his abode in Monticello, where also M. Meyst accepted a position in Mealey's store; and De Leeuw and family made St. Cloud their home. Two years later G. Daubanton joined the Clearwater Hollanders with his family, leaving A. H. Braat and Vanhekeren brothers as a nucleus for the present colony.

In May 1873 four Vandergon brothers, distantly related to the Braat family, arrived from Vlaardingen, Holland, buying, the following winter, what was then known as the "Jake Colvin farm," in section 18, and the young men, whose mother in the old country always kept two hired girls, did their own housework. April, 1874, T. Schermer from Hoorn, Holland, came and bought the "Nat Drew farm," section 8, still owned and occupied by his son, Nicholas. H. Nyland, who arrived the same time from Netherland, bought the "Edmond Lambert farm," and the "Warren Walker place," in section 7. In November, 1875, D. D. Vandergon married Mr. Nyland's daughter, Jenny, and made a home on part of the "Colvin place," where he and his children still reside, his wife having died in 1914.

J. J. Vandergon married Mr. Braat's daughter, Marie, in 1876, and after living a few years in section 8, moved his family in the neighborhood of his three brothers, D. D., N. D., who married Mr. Braat's daughter, Gertrude, in 1880, and H. A., who married Maggie Knibbe, of St. Cloud, both brothers settling on the old homestead, living in a double house. P. Schermer married and built himself a home on the "John McKenzie farm," where he and his family still live, serving us as members of our consistory since 1893. George Meintsma and family, from Minneapolis, joined our colony in 1902, and is still with us, building our homes. In 1887 H. Vandenhoek married Catherine Knibbe and settled in the Vandegon neighborhood. He also served us as deacon since 1894.

Rev. P. Lepeltak and Rev. Dangremond organized our Dutch Reformed church in 1894, taking in some fifteen members, and baptizing twenty children. Rev. Te Paske came to us in 1895 as theological student, preaching in the houses of the members, or in schoolhouse 119, during the summer months. Collections for 1896 were \$59. Rev. Te Paske was ordained in 1897 and served us as pastor until 1899. In 1901 times were less hard, and our church collection amounted to \$147, with a subscription of \$330 towards the salary of Rev. Braak, whom we called, but he declined. In 1903, T. Schermer, Sr., started the contribution list for a church building with \$300. With financial help from the other members and the church building fund our church was completed in 1894. In 1905 our parsonage was completed and Rev. Gruys installed as our minister, who added greatly to the growth of our church and colony. Rev. Gruys left us in 1909 and in April, 1910, Rev. Dragt came to lead us in our spiritual way until October, 1913. In June, 1914, Rev. B. W. Lammers took his place. He is the present pastor. Our colony has forty-five families, and the church has over one hundred members and twenty-five adherers. At Christmas time, 1914, the Sunday school had 107 enrolled. The collections in 1909 were \$1,180; in 1914, \$1,537.

Following are some of the other members of the colony, with

the date they came: G. Dalman and family, 1902, from Sandstone, Minn.; E. Kok and family, 1910, from Sandstone; H. Plag-german and family, 1911, from Standstone; W. Posthumus and family, 1902, from Chicago; W. Kooistra and family, 1914, from Chicago; Theo. Hoekstra and family, 1904, from Chicago; M. Horjus and family, 1913, from Chicago; John Doorneweerd, 1904, from Netherland; P. Hamel, 1913, from Netherland; M. A. Vanden Oever, 1913, from Netherland; H. Dykhuizen, 1907, from Netherland; P. Hoffman, 1905, from Netherland; A. Naaktgeboren and family, 1906, Pella, Iowa; Ben. Vanden Rosenberg and family, 1907, from Pella; Jelle Rosenberg, 1914, from Iowa; Will De Kraai, 1914, Iowa; L. Rotier, 1914, from Hamel, Minn.; S. and H. Gruys, 1896, Hero Balster, 1912, from Iowa; Ralph Dalman, 1902; Jake Dalman, 1900; John Dalman, 1902. L. and C. Mol came in 1902 with their families, C. Mol settling in Corinna and L. Mol in section 17 of this township. Both brothers have been of great service to our colony, especially L. Mol, who has spared neither money nor time to promote its growth. W. Schut and John Schut came in 1896 and 1898, and both married daughters of L. Mol and settled in Corinna. D. Ritsema, financier, came to Maple Lake in 1911. S. Bierema came to Maple Lake in 1910, keeping a grocery store in the village until 1915, when he bought the "Hulleman farm," on which he now lives with his family. I. Vlug came from Netherland in 1897 and bought a farm in Corinna. John Camfferman came in 1898 and built a home in Corinna township. The Maple Lake Flour Mill, with a capacity of 75 barrels, is owned by A. Dirkzwager and P. L. Vandergon. (Written by Gertrude A. Braat Vandergon.)

McGannon Killed. James McGannon, who lived in the Forest City district, was killed by the Indians on July 1, 1863, at a point in the southeast corner of section 30, in Southside township. His body was discovered by a Mr. Leavitt, the mail carrier. It was buried at that point, and laid there many years. Patriotic people later removed the body to the Fair Haven cemetery where it now rests. He was undoubtedly killed by a small band (three or more), led by a son-in-law of Little Crow. This son-in-law is named in all published histories as Hi-uka, but it is averred by Major R. I. Holcomb, of St. Paul, that the name properly is Hink-pa. When Little Crow was killed at Hutchinson on July 3, (two days later) he had on McGannon's coat. His son, Wo-wi-napa (the appearing one) says Hi-uka (or Hink-pa), gave this coat to his father, Little Crow. McGannon had returned to his home for some purpose and was going back to St. Cloud on this Kingston-St. Cloud road when killed. This event is mentioned in Bryant's History, page 490; Kandiyohi county History, page 32; and the History of Minnesota Valley, page 256. (By M. P. Satterlee.)

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN WRIGHT COUNTY.

Story of the Earnest Endeavors Since the Earliest Days to Maintain Piety, Devotion and Education in This Portion of the North Star State—Wright County Under Catholic Monarchs—Traversed by Catholic Explorers—First Settler a Devout Catholic—Catholic Pioneers—History of the Individual Parishes—By the Rev. Mathias Sava.

Catholic monarchs exercised at least a nominal sway over Wright county for centuries. The monarchs of Spain claimed North America by virtue of the discoveries of Columbus and others, and this claim was confirmed by the Papal grant of Alexander VI, May 4, 1493. Thus Wright county was once included in the domains of Their Catholic Majesties (a title conferred on Spanish rulers since the expulsion of heathen Arabs, 1492) Ferdinand and Isabella.

With the beginning of French explorations of the Northwest, however, Wright county was included in the realms of His Most Christian Majesty (title of French kings since the latter part of the reign of Charles V) King Louis XIII, who in turn was followed as monarch of France and French possessions by His Most Christian Majesty King Louis XIV.

In the meantime Catholic influences were approaching Wright county. In June, 1680, Father Louis Hennepin, accompanied by two other Frenchmen, Michael Accault and Anthony Auguelle, all unwilling prisoners of Dakotah Indians, camped with the Indians on a buffalo hunting expedition at the present site of Anoka. No doubt they all made an excursion to the opposite shore of the Mississippi, the county of Wright. Father Hennepin was a monk and member of the Recollect Franciscans. DuLuth, the intrepid coureur de bois, passed through or near this county on July 25, 1680, while visiting Hennepin and his companions. LeSueur and Charleville, both Catholics, were of the first white men who have left a record of having passed this county. Many other early explorers were also of the Catholic faith.

From the time of Hennepin and DuLuth explorations to the reduction of Canada by the English in 1760, France claimed to rule over the Upper Mississippi territory. However, formal assertion of sovereignty was not made until 1689.

February 10, 1763, under Louis XV, the French claims to lands west of the Mississippi were acknowledged by Great Britain, and in accordance with a previous secret treaty with Spain, France turned over to Spain all her North American possessions.

While under the second era of Spanish dominions, Wright county was ruled by Their Catholic Majesties Charles III and Charles IV of Spain.

March 13, 1801, Spain ceded the land west of the Mississippi to France, then governed by Napoleon Bonaparte, first consul, who made no effort to rule over his new possessions. March 10, 1804, there was a formal transfer at St. Louis, Mo., from Spain to France and from France to the United States of America.

Wright county in olden times was known under the telling name of the Big Woods country. As such it did not look inviting to the settlers before 1850. It was the undisputed hunting ground of the red man.

Edmund Brissett, the first white man to establish himself within the limits of Wright county, was a Catholic, a man of education far above that of the other pioneers. It is said, that he had been educated by priests in Canada, and his services as a scribe were often employed by other traders. It was he who gave the present site of St. Paul the poetic name of Pig's Eye, which it bore for several years, before the present name was adopted in honor of the Chapel of St. Paul, which the pious Catholics had erected there. In 1850 Brissett came to Wright county from Hennepin county, where he was then located, and established a trading post at the west end of Lake Pulaski. In 1851 he and his associates cut a road, the first in Wright county, through the woods from Lake Harriet and Lake Calhoun in Hennepin county to the present site of Buffalo, and thence to Lake Pulaski, where his post was located.

The first Catholic settlers in Wright county began to arrive in 1855. They followed the rivers Mississippi and Crow. Most of them were of the German and French descent. Railroads, as they were built, brought mixed nationalities on their wake and spread them west.

The first priest visiting Catholics in this county was Father Francis X. Pierz (properly Pirc), the famous missionary of Stearns county. He traveled on the Mississippi and Crow rivers to find scattered bands of Indians, then living in Wright county. In the winter of 1854-55 he visited a band of them camping on Indian Point of Fountain Lake, five miles west of Delano. It came to his knowledge, that his red children obtained a casquet of fire water from white traders, and he was bound to get it away from them. Arguing with their chief, he insisted, that fire water was the greatest enemy of the red man and a product of hell, and as such, though seemingly water, would burn, like everything else in hell. The Indians allowed him to prove it by an actual experiment. Whereupon Father Pirc opened the bunk and applied a match to it, and fire water went up in flames. The Indians

believed and thanked the good black robe for destroying their unknown but dangerous enemy.

Regular visits to Catholic settlers were made by the Benedictine Fathers from St. Paul and later from St. Johns, Collegeville. They also followed the flow of the Crow river. Well known are the names of Benedictines: Demetrius de Marogna, Clemens Staub, Bruno Riss, Cornelius Wittmann, Ansgar Frauensdorfer, Eberhart Gahr, George Scherer, Magnus Maria Mayer. The settlers remember them just by their first names, as Father Demetrius, Father Clemens, etc.

The extent of the Benedictine Fathers' work may be seen from the following inscription I find in annotations of Rev. Magnus Maria Mayer, then pastor of St. Michael, Frankfort township, near Crow river, in 1863:

"To this mission are attached the following stations: St. Isidor, Dayton, Hennepin county; Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Osseo, Hennepin county; St. Walburga, Corcoran town, Hennepin county; St. Thomas, Corcoran town, Hennepin county; Pelican Lake, Wright county; Maple Lake, Wright county; French Lake, Wright county; Greenwood, Wright county; Waverly, Marysville, Wright county; Patnodes settlement, Hennepin county; Sieglake, Beck settlement, Hennepin county; Forest City, Meeker county; Bear Island, Monticello, Wright county and Benton county; Rockford, Wright county"—in all fourteen stations to be looked after from the mission of St. Michael.

With the completion of the St. Paul and Pacific railroad (Great Northern) through the southern townships of Wright county in 1868, and the "Soo" line running through the middle townships of the county in 1886-87, Catholics came in in larger numbers, some to see the Big Wood country, others as working men of the two roads. Seeing the excellent soil they at once decided to take up land and stay, cheerfully expecting and hoping a bright prosperous future for all kinds of farming on such a rich, virginal soil.

German Catholics settled mostly on and near the Crow river: St. Michael, Pelican Lake, Delano. Somewhat later we find them in smaller numbers interspersed at Buffalo, Waverly Mills and sporadic families along both railroad lines.

French Catholics took up farming, especially in Marysville and Chatham townships.

Polish Catholics settled down in a rather compact mass in the western part of Franklin township and Woodland township. The Catholic church in Czenstochowa is about in the midst of the "Polish settlement."

Bohemian Catholics (Czechs) were few and are even now on

the place of their first choice of New Bohemia, Woodland township.

Irish and English-speaking Catholics had no special choice of townships. We find them in predominant numbers in and near Buffalo, Waverly, Maple Lake and Annandale.

Of course, at present Catholics of all nationalities are much intermixed both by contact and intermarriage, so that specific lines between them cannot be traced any more. The English language is generally spoken by all.

The organization of Catholic newcomers into parishes was the work of years after 1855. Benedictine pioneer Father-missionaries were in time succeeded by secular pioneer priests of Minnesota, who visited the scattered Catholics in Wright county. Among them I name Revs. Gregory Koering, Joseph Schaller, Augustine Ravoux, M. McDermott, John Ireland.

A very interesting incident of early Catholic days is related by Archbishop Ireland, then a common missionary Father Ireland. He happened to be on the road from Waverly Mills to Watertown and got lost on crosspaths and trails of the Big Wood country. Going on and really not knowing where, he began to feel rather perplexed and stood still in the midst of a cool, shady wood. Wiping his brows and trying to find his bearings, he thought he heard the tune of a church song. He listens and listens, not daring to breathe, so as not to lose the strain of the distant sweet sounds. Why, are angels singing psalms and canticles of praise in the deep of Minnesota forests? It comes from the air, through the thickets; it fills the woods, it is real French church psalmody, well known to him from his years of study in France. Music never sounded sweeter to his ears, it never magnetized him more. Eagerly he steps through the woods, led by the angelic sounds, and soon stands before a newly erected church. Wondering in joyful anticipation he listens at the church door. Yes, there was a Catholic congregation gathered together without a priest, praying and singing psalms. It was the Feast of Corpus Christi in 1866, and the French Catholics near the present Delano celebrated it like in the old country in Elsatia and Bavaria. The archbishop enters, a surprise to the congregation, stays with them for a while, preaches to them and conducts the services to the end.

Organized Catholic parishes with resident priests are today as follows: Albertville, Otsego township; Annandale, Corinna township; Buffalo, Buffalo township; Delano, Franklin township (two churches and two resident priests); Maple Lake, Maple Lake township; Monticello, Monticello township; Waverly, on line of Woodland and Marysville townships. The following stations are attached as missions: Chatham to Maple Lake; Clearwater to Monticello; Czenstochowa to St. Joseph's parish of De-

lano. Catholic parishes in Wright county belong to the jurisdiction of Most Rev. John Ireland, archbishop of the archdiocese of St. Paul, Minn.

Education of the youth always received the most tender and conscientious care of the Catholic church. To have a well-instructed, educated membership in the church was and is the constant solicitude of the Catholic clergy. The ideal, of course, is to impart to the child in school both the secular and religious education, so as to educate mind and heart, the whole man, not only intellectually but also morally. Wherever this ideal cannot be obtained, the next best has to be provided for by private instruction and private schools. Following the later plan in this country, the Catholic church gives individual private instruction in religion and morals in organized Sunday schools, and still more efficiently in parochial schools.

Catholics in Wright county have parochial schools in Albertville, St. Michael, Delano and Waverly.

St. Peter's parochial school in Delano, besides being a very efficient eight grade school, gives a special opportunity to all pupils in its newly added music department. The eighth grade and high school at Waverly is just now the peerless leader of schools in Wright county, having an excellent teaching staff headed by Father Moore, a well-known experienced man in school matters, a former member of the teaching staff in St. Thomas College. The addition of a commercial department to the usual grade subjects is a further credit to the wide-awake Catholics of Waverly.

Social organization within the parish is another efficient means for mutual benefit and help. In every parish there are some strictly church societies organized for spiritual benefits to its members and also for promoting special work for the benefit of the local church. Beside these there are branches of Catholic social and mutual insurance societies, affiliated to state or national organizations. I mention the council of the Knights of Columbus (over two hundred members strong) in Waverly; Catholic Order of Foresters courts in Delano, Waverly, St. Michael, Albertville and Maple Lake. The German Catholic Benevolent Association of Minnesota has branches at Delano, St. Michael, Albertville and Maple Lake. The Polish Union of America has a branch at Delano.

In politics Catholics as a body do not belong to any party; they are perfectly at liberty to choose for themselves according to their own conscience and liking candidates of any political party.

Delano—St. Peter's Church. In early fifties the site of Delano and its neighborhood were but a wild, virginal forest pervaded and inhabited by numbers of wild birds and animals, and en-

livened by occasional traveling Indian braves chasing the game. White settlers were few and scattered far apart.

Near Fountain Lake, as one of the very first, we find Joseph Leiter and his wife, Catherine, with two or three white neighbors a few miles away. Mr. Leiter could tell me yet personally how he used to admire the enduring energy of the red aborigine trailing the deer, running after it, gliding like a shadow between brush and stream, leaping over a creek and rivulet, ultimately bringing it down with his never failing arrow. More exciting were the stories of his wife, who was every now and then frightened by the sight of a red face skulking around the log house, curiously looking through the windows, if perchance there should be something desirable within easy reach to take. Once she actually had to pack her things and a child and run with her husband to Shakopee to escape the blood-thirsty red man, made the wilder for tasting the blood in the massacre at Howard Lake. Both Joseph and Catherine are now sleeping the sleep of the just, and even their old home, on the southwest shore of Fountain Lake, was removed a few years ago.

In 1856 Joseph Matter and some of his brothers and countrymen arrived and settled on the land between one and three miles west of Delano. He could never tire telling how he and his brothers and his old friend Mathias Schaust used to cut the stoutest oaks, elms and maples, roll them on a pile and burn them, so that for weeks and months a smoky, hazy atmosphere enveloped the old thick woods, prophesying to them their ultimate destruction. But in the midst of all this fire and smoke these hardy settlers felt contented and happy, looking hopefully into future, knowing that they selected a rich country for their home.

In 1864 the two-year-old baby, Joseph, son of Joseph Matter, died. The father did not like to take him to Chaska or Minneapolis for burial, so he decided to bury him on an elevated knoll in his wheat field, and thus, not knowing, started the present cemetery of this congregation.

Joseph Matter and his neighbors were in the Civil war. Returning in 1865 they made up their minds to build a church. These pioneers were men of word and acts, not losing much time with plans and style of architecture. Joseph Matter, with his brothers, Louis, Philipp, John and Anthony, and Mathias Schaust, Joseph Baumann, Andrew Oehrlein, John Kuchenmeister, John Muckenhirn, Joseph Stolz and Mike Brenner, started with the work and erected the first Catholic church building on our cemetery. In 1869 they bought a bell, paying \$200 for it.

I was filled with sentimental thoughts when in 1901 I had to tear down the old venerable structure and so to obliterate a monument of the early religious zeal of our pioneers. But I could not prevail against myself to remove the belfry with its sweet-sound-

ing bell. So, let it stay there. Let the old bell welcome with its old tune the few remaining pioneers; let it bid them to rest the weary wanderers, its old friends, and let it lull them to sleep, there to await in peace the sounding trumpet for resurrection on the last judgment day.

The first Catholics in this district were taken care of by the Benedictine Fathers Eberhard Gahr, Anthony Capser, Magnus Maria Mayer and others; then by Revs. Gregory Koering and J. Schaller, of St. Michael, and Rev. Father Steinacker, of Watertown. They held services in the houses of Mathias Schaut, Joseph Matter and in Val. Eppel's (the old Bruggeman corner) in Delano, and later in the cemetery church, completed in 1865. A frequent visitor to them was also Rev. John Ireland, now the archbishop of St. Paul.

In 1868 the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Co. (Great Northern) began to lay tracks through Wright county and had something of a headquarter on the eastern shore of Crow river. Naturally, general stores and other business undertakings essential to early settlements sprung up, and thus the present village of Delano came to stay. John Borsch and Val. Eppel had general merchandise stores, John Haffner engaged in hardware business.

In 1874 Catholics of Delano began to think how to build a new church in the village and not have to walk to "the country" to hear mass. On March 1, 1874, a meeting was called in the store of Val. Eppel in the town of Delano for the purpose to organize and build a church. The meeting elected James Finegan for president, Val. Eppel for treasurer, Fred. Brandes for secretary, adding to them Charles Eppel, William Dunn, Charles Stein, John Borsch, Joseph Craemer and John Kuchenmeister as a building committee. A committee of three (Joseph Kuban, Charles Eppel, Fred. Brandes) was appointed to see and confer with Bishop Thomas L. Grace, of St. Paul, and obtain from him the permission to build a Catholic church in the town of Delano. They were also to see the proprietors of the land selected and secure a deed to it. Of course, the original erectors of the church in the cemetery did not like the idea of a new church near by and did all they could to prevent it. Bishop Grace though was in favor of the town church and sent Rev. Father Steinacker, of Watertown, to announce this official decision at a meeting held on April 6, 1874. Lots for church purposes were obtained from Mr. Breed; he also donated all logs and stones necessary for the church. The work was started at once.

Among the persons rendering the first help in breaking the grounds I find a generous willingness in persons of all creeds and nationalities then existing in Delano. Alive as yet and able to tell us all about it are: James Finegan, Fred. Brandes, Charles

Stein, Mitchael Brenner, Joseph Nitzel, Charles Eppel, John Marsollek and Val. Kuchenmeister.

The cornerstone of the church of St. Peter of Delano, Minn., was laid on June 15, 1874. The ceremonies were performed by Rev. Father Steinacker, of Watertown, assisted by Rev. J. Schaller, of St. Michael. Among the first pew holders I find the following, still living and belonging to this congregation: Charles Eppel, Fred. Brandes, John Otto, George P. Schaffer, Val. Kuchenmeister, Peter Theisen, Michael Brenner, Charles Stein.

Catholics were enthusiastic in their success. Their congregation was growing fast. All "French" Catholics (from the old church on cemetery) joined it, laudably submitting to Bishop Grace's decision. Besides the village all German and Polish Catholics residing in townships of Franklin and Rockford, many from Woodland and Hollywood, also from Greenwood and Independence, Hennepin county, joined in. The church had to be enlarged. It was done at a cost of over \$1,000 by the addition of a gallery and belfry. The church with all its contents represented a total expenditure of \$7,500.

In 1884 a spirit of separation began to brew in this congregation and caused the Polish church of St. Mary, of Franklin township to be built—today, Czenstochowa. Some fifty Polish Catholic families joined the new-formed congregation; they erected a church at the cost of \$3,000.

The first parochial school of this congregation was built by Rev. D. Socha in 1876. It was a one-room, frame-hall building. The elementary branches and catechism were taught by Josephine Michaels. It soon became too small and was replaced by a real school building in 1888, the present St. Peter's school. The school sisters of the order of St. Francis, from Rochester, Minn., were summoned, and a regular and efficient schooling began. At present there are four teachers employed, teaching the usual eight grade subjects. A department of music is added, with a special Sister teacher in charge of it to give specific training both in instrumental and vocal music. The school building and contents called for an expenditure of over \$7,000. The present parochial residence was built in 1891 at an expense of \$2,500. In 1896 two lots south of the church on River street were bought for \$130 and added to the church property.

On June 25, 1902, Archbishop Ireland confirmed at Delano 244 persons. For some years it was an acknowledged fact, that a new church must be built, because there was no possible accommodation for 1,181 members belonging to the congregation, and the church having a seating capacity of but 225. The archbishop, after a thorough deliberation, decided that a new church for Polish Catholics in Delano should be erected. He charged the

pastor, Rev. M. Savs, to start with the work at once. It was so done. On July 5, 1903, Rev. M. Savs blessed and laid the cornerstone for the new Catholic church of St. Joseph for Catholic Poles of Delano and vicinity. He addressed a vast multitude of people in English and Polish, setting forth the meaning and purpose of the new church. January 1, 1904, Polish Catholics were formally and practically separated from the old mother parish of St. Peter, and on May 1, 1904, the church being completed at a cost of \$14,000 and ready for services, Rev. Joseph Smiech arrived to take charge of the Polish parish, while the writer of these lines remained at his old post in the parish of St. Peter. Some sixty families and twenty-seven bachelors, old maids, widows and widowers—in all 376 members—joined the new Polish parish, leaving in the old St. Peter's parish 102 German and English families and 17 single men and ladies of age and self-support; in all 805 members.

Ever since the organization of new St. Joseph's parish in Delano the question of a representative Catholic church for St. Peter's parish was much discussed. Finally on February 25, 1906, at an open meeting in the church the congregation unanimously decided that "it is the will of the parish of St. Peter of Delano, Minn., to build a new church within ten years from date." A committee of fourteen members was elected, who, with the pastor in charge presiding, should organize and start business towards erection of the desired church. Articles of incorporation of "The Building Association of the Church of St. Peter of Delano, Minn.," were drawn up and recorded in the county seat on June 4, 1906. The incorporators are: Rev. M. Savs, president; John E. Borsch, vice president; Simon Weldele, treasurer; Ernest Otto, secretary; L. P. Probst and George P. Schaffer.

Generosity and good will of the congregation made it possible that the cornerstone for the new church was blessed and laid on June 15, 1912, by Rev. John Seliskar, Ph.D., and professor of philosophy and biology in St. Paul's Seminary. Same church was dedicated for divine service on November 9, 1913, by Bishop J. J. Lawler, of St. Paul, Minn.

The new church of St. Peter's congregation is a brick and stone building with a full concrete basement, twelve feet high. The dimensions of the church are 158 by 71 feet in transept, eight feet less for main longitudinal wall, and inside 36 feet high. Six hundred seating capacity. Style of architecture, new classic; severe but proportionate on outside, strictly Roman classic on inside above pillars below pillars all ornamentation is in Renaissance. An artistic gem in the church are the altars and the windows. On the day of dedication the church was pronounced by the Bishop and visiting clergy as "the nicest and most artistic they have ever seen." Since then many finishing touches have been added.

The new church as it stands today costs in cash \$45,800, not including a great deal of labor performed and donated by members of the congregation.

On April 7, 1915, the old church of St. Peter, of Delano, was damaged by fire. It was at once remodeled into "Columbus Hall," and as such it is now used for meeting of church societies and school entertainments.

The first priest attending the spiritual needs of St. Peter's congregation was Father Steinacker, of Watertown, and a few times Rev. A. Capser, of St. Paul. In August, 1875, Rev. Damasus Socha arrived and remained here until 1884. He was the last one to say Mass in the old cemetery church. Rev. John Rynda was his successor for eighteen months and was succeeded by Rev. J. B. Wenning who was somewhat sickly, retired soon and gave place to my predecessor, Rev. Lawrence Zawadzki. He took charge of the parish in September, 1887, and did not leave it until called away by his long and troublesome sickness (Bright's disease), from the effects of which he died November 7, 1896, in St. Mary's Hospital, Minneapolis. His resting place is in our cemetery in the midst of his spiritual children. His successor, the writer of these lines, was sent straight from the school bench of the seminary to attend the needs of this parish. Having arrived at the place of my duty on April 16, 1906, I fell so much in love with it and the people that I am still acting in this my first and only charge, and the end of my stay here is not as yet in sight.

The first trustees of this congregation were Fred. Brandes and Val. Eppel. Mr. Eppel soon resigned and John Haffner took his place. On Father Damasus' suggestion three new ones were chosen, one from each nationality: William Dunn, Barth. Fautz, George P. Schaffer. Changes were in quick succession; it is my opinion, that at times there were no trustees at all. I find names of trustees: Mat Schaust and B. Fautz, after them again George P. Schaffer and Ign. Gutzwiller, then Hermann Otto and Mat. Schaust. During Father Lawrence's administration George P. Schaffer, treasurer, and Louis P. Probst, secretary, were elected trustees, and have been regularly re-elected up to the present time.

St. Peter's congregation is at present 127 families strong, not counting single old gentlemen and ladies also with us. Strictly church societies are: Holy Rosary Society, 102 members; Young Ladies' Sodality, 62 members; Sacred Heart League, 82 members; III Order of St. Francis, 12 members. Catholic Benevolent and Insurance Societies: St. Anthonius Verein, 96 members; St. Anna's Verein, 39 members; Catholic Order of Foresters, 124 members; Knights of Columbus, 18 members. In the parochial school we have an enrollment of 182 pupils in the eight grades and 38 in the department of music.

St. Peter's congregation owns church property in a well rounded up quadrangular piece of land, consisting of lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10—all in block 3, Riverside addition No. 2, having a frontage of 275 feet on River street, 320 feet on Rockford street, 255 feet on Second street—20 feet south of lot 10 were deeded to the village of Delano for road purposes in lieu of the alley closed. The church also owns south 8 feet of lot 10, block 2, Riverside addition No. 2, and school lots 1, 2, block 1, and lot 1, 4, block 2, Lyles' addition. (By Rev. M. Savs, pastor.)

Delano—St. Joseph's Church. The Catholic Church of St. Joseph of Delano, Minn., historically branched off St. Peter's congregation on June 25, 1902, when Rev. M. Savs, pastor of St. Peter's church, was charged by the Archbishop Ireland to build a separate church for Polish Catholics of Delano and vicinity. The cornerstone for the new church was blessed and laid by Rev. M. Savs on July 5, 1903. As a separate parish they began practically when, at the completion of the church on May 1, 1904, they obtained a resident pastor in the person of Rev. Joseph Smiech. He built the pastoral residence at an expense of \$3,200, and started in 1906 the parochial school with one teacher. Father Smiech was succeeded on September 3, 1907, by Rev. A. Szezukowski, and he in turn by the present pastor, Rev. Stephen Zdechlik. The church building is a brick edifice trimmed with Bedford stone, and has a seating capacity of 450. The main altar is a beautiful Renaissance carving in hard quarter oak. All windows are in stained glass with pictures and emblems. The value of all church property, lots, buildings and contents is not below \$25,000. At present 480 members of Polish nationality belong to St. Joseph's parish, or in all 76 families. The parochial school has an enrollment of 65 pupils. Strictly church societies are: Rosary Society, 140 members; Young Ladies' Sodality, 31 members; III Order of St. Francis, 30 members; Sacred Heart League, 42 members. Catholic Benevolent and Insurance societies: Catholic Order of Foresters, 45 members; St. Michael's Society, 62 members; St. Hedwig's Society, 29 members. Present trustees: Frank Kittock and James Gabriel.

The Church of St. Mary of Franklin, a mission, is attached to St. Joseph's Church of Delano. This mission church is known under the name **Czenstochowa**. It started a separate organization in 1884, branching off the parish of St. Peter, of Delano. Polish Catholics of the western part of Franklin township and eastern Woodland belong to it. It has no chance for a resident pastor, therefore it is intimately connected at present with St. Joseph's parish, of Delano, whose pastor is also the administrator of Czenstochowa.

In 1913, on June 19, the first frame church was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. Rev. S. Zdechlik at once

took steps to rebuild it. He succeeded admirably, considering the few families contributing towards the support of Czenstochowa. He built for them a brick church trimmed with Bedford sandstone and a full concrete basement. As it stands it costs over \$18,000 and is certainly a credit to the pastor's zeal and a magnificent monument of the living faith of the 45 families belonging to the congregation. Cornerstone for this new church was blessed and laid on June 21, 1914; church ready for services and first mass said in it on January 17, 1915. Seating capacity, 300. Present trustees: Frank Gallus, John Nalewaja.

St. Michael—The Church of St. Michael. St. Michael's parish is really the mother church of all Catholic parishes in Wright county. Its missionaries and pastors extended their fatherly care to the Catholics of the whole county and even beyond its limits.

The first Catholic settlers at and near the present St. Michael came from St. Louis, Mo., from McHenry, Ill., and from points of Wisconsin. They were all of the German nationality. At once steps were taken towards organization and building a church. Active in the project were especially Peter Scheyrich, John Zachmann, Edward Aydt, John Dehmer, Felix and Xavier Reyling. In 1856 a log edifice, 18 by 32 feet, was erected on twenty acres at Berning's mill, near the bank of the Crow river, in the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18, township 120, range 23. It soon proved to be too small and was replaced by a frame church, which, in the fall of 1866, was moved two miles west, near the location of the present church. From this church the community, the postoffice and later the village took their name of St. Michael.

The first priests attending the spiritual needs of this settlement were Benedictine Fathers from St. John's Abbey. Traveling through here to St. Anthony and St. Paul they stopped, as needed, and held services more or less regularly. They were as follows: Rev. Fathers Demetrius de Marogna in 1856-57-58-59; Clemens Staub, in 1857 and 1862; Bruno Reiss and Cornelius Wittmann, in 1858; Ansgar Frauensdorfer, in 1859, 1861-62; Eberhard Gahr, in 1859-60; George Scherer, in 1860-61; Benedict Mainal, in 1861-62.

In the latter part of 1862 Rev. Magnus Maria Mayer arrived as the first resident pastor and remained until 1865. On November 6, 1865, Rev. Gregory Koering became the resident pastor. It was in his time that the southwest corner of section 12, township 120, range 24, was selected for a permanent location of the church. Father Koering remained until November 9, 1869, and was succeeded by Rev. P. Maurer (then pastor at Dayton) until July, 1871. From July, 1871-October, 1877, Rev. J. Schaller administered St. Michael very successfully.

Under him the parochial school had its beginning. Father

Schaller headed a committee, consisting of Anthony Berning, F. T. Aydt, John Zachmann and Ign. Gutzwiller, Jr., which was to solicit funds. Not much encouragement was met with, and most of the money was furnished by the members of the committee. A brick-veneered building, 34 by 48 feet, and two and a half stories high, was erected during the spring and summer of 1876. On September 12, 1876, three sisters of Notre Dame arrived from the mother-house at Milwaukee. School was opened on September 29, 1876, with an attendance of fifteen pupils, and by the end of the year 158 pupils were enrolled. The first parochial school building was also used for Sisters' residence until 1897, when the present new brick and stone school was built, and the old school entirely turned over to Sisters for their residence. In 1904 a separate new Sisters' residence of solid brick was erected, and the old first school building removed from the grounds. There are at this time seven Sisters on the teaching staff, teaching in eight grades the usual grade subjects, and besides German and catechism. Two hundred and ten pupils are under their immediate care and instruction.

Father Schaller was succeeded in October, 1877, by Rev. T. A. Schroeder, who remained in this place until November, 1889. He erected a new frame parsonage, the first one having been sold to Z. Barbeln, who still uses it on his property. Rev. Rud. Deustermann became pastor of St. Michael in November, 1889, and stayed until March, 1904. Two magnificent monuments of his zeal and energy are the result of his exceedingly successful pastorate: the grand new parochial school and the majestic gothic church. He completed the new church in 1890; it was dedicated to divine service by the Rt. Rev. Bishop James McGolrick on St. Michael's day, 1890. The imposing, well-proportioned and balanced front of this structure is a very pleasing feature, while the purity of style in the interior practically forces you to kneel down and pray in this house of God. The seating capacity is 600.

In the month of April, 1904, Rev. William H. Blum was a temporary pastor, succeeded in May, 1904, by the present pastor, Rev. Anthony Miks. The mutual confidence and affection between Father Miks and the people of his parish already had its sweet fruits in an entire renovating of the interior of the church in 1906 for the occasion of the golden jubilee of St. Michael's parish. He also built the new Sisters' residence and chapel in 1904, and a new pastor's residence in 1913, each a solid brick structure trimmed with stone. The parsonage is undoubtedly the most modern and up-to-date building of its kind in the diocese of St. Paul, and a great credit to the co-operative spirit of the generous parishioners of St. Michael. Father Miks is also the dean of St. Michael's deanery.

The cemetery of the parish is right at the church on the north

side. It was started here in 1867 with the church. Some are still buried at Crow River on the site of the first church.

St. Michael's parish is famous for vocations to religious life: eleven priests and nearly 60 sisters call St. Michael their home.

The first baptism recorded is: Theresia Ackermann, born February 27, 1857, of Charles Ackermann and his wife, Julia (Ayd) ; baptized on May 17, 1857, by Father Demetrius. First marriage: 1857, August 24, Henry Aydt married to Anna Maria Marx. Witnesses: Felix Reyling, George Hackenmuller. Marriage solemnized by Father Demetrius. First funeral: Andreas Marx, 22 years old, killed by his enemy, John Brenner; buried May 2, 1857. First confirmation: 1864, June 26, on the sixth Sunday after Pentecost, 5 p. m., Bishop Thomas L. Grace confirmed 24 males and 23 females.

Still alive and present at the golden jubilee of the parish in 1906, were the following pioneers: John B. Marx, Simon Kasper, Henry Aydt, John Igel, Thomas Zachmann, Anthony Durr.

Church Societies. Christian mothers—for married ladies, III Order of St. Francis, for men and women; Young Ladies' Sodality for girls. Catholic Benevolent societies: St. Joseph's, for men; Catholic Order of Foresters, St. Michael's court for men; St. Mary's for ladies; St. Joseph's for boys.

Albertville—The Church of St. Albert. The Church of St. Albert had its beginning early in the year 1902. The location for the church was pointed out to the assembled Catholics by the Very Rev. John N. Stariha, vicar general of the archdiocese of St. Paul, and the preparatory work began at once. The tract of land for the new church was donated by John Zachmann, of St. Michael. On April 15, 1903, Rev. William H. Blum was appointed pastor of Fletcher and also put in charge of the Catholics of St. Michael's station, now called Albertville. He finished the foundation and basement for the church at an expense of \$1,100. In September, 1903, the church of St. Albert was legally incorporated.

Some of the first, more active members are: J. P. Eull, John Roden, Adam Roden, Peter Jaeb, Theo. Aydt, P. F. Heckelmann, Peter Zimmer, Thad. Martin, Fr. Marx, Theo. Schirmers, Joseph Dulac, Steve Roden, James Tiernan, Ign. Vetsch, Ign. Thelen, Nic. Mayer, Joseph Jacob, Andr. Milan, M. J. Schiertz, Mike Niesen, L. Vetsch, Mike Bloberger, F. H. Herman, L. E. DeMars, Severe Deshaul, Nic. Valerius, George DeMars, N. H. Tylen, Math. Psyek, Tom. Trunt, S. File, Jac. Redmann, John Servaty, Bernard Duffy, Ed. Bukowski, Mike Jaeb, H. Dick, Mike Spielmann, A. W. Praught. Before the church was completed mass was celebrated in the store of J. P. Eull—the first time on November 1, 1903. On same day Mary Bloberger was baptized.

Father Blum was pastor for two years. After him Rev. A.

Miks took care of Albertville up to July 12, 1906, when Rev. Joseph Jagermann was appointed pastor. He took residence in a house, owned by the Farmers' Lumber Co., rented by the parish. In 1908 a new suitable parsonage was built, on which over \$3,000 was spent. On October 20, 1908, Rev. M. J. Duhr, the present pastor, arrived to continue the spiritual work in the parish. He was quite active right from the start in encouraging the parishioners to build a parochial school, the real foundation and hope for a healthy development and increase in the parish. His effort was crowned with success, when in 1912 a beautiful structure, costing \$15,000, was dedicated for parochial school purposes of the parish of Albertville. Up to now lay teachers were in charge of the ten grades. Beginning the next school year, in fall of 1915, the school shall be in charge of the school sisters of Notre Dame, of Mankato, Minn. Enrollment, 105 pupils. There are at present 110 families in the parish. One-half mile east of the church the parish owns a cemetery of three acres.

Besides the usual church societies, there are also two Catholic benevolent insurance societies: a branch of the German Catholic Association of Minnesota and a court of the Catholic Order of Foresters.

Monticello—The Church of St. Henry. In records of Rev. Magnus Maria Mayer, pastor of St. Michael's church, near Crow river, in 1863, I find that he also attended Bear Island, Monticello, Wright county. I cannot say that it was on site of the present village of Monticello.

We are on sure grounds from spring 1903, when Rev. William H. Blum, pastor of Fletcher, was also looking after the spiritual welfare of the few Catholic families in and near Monticello. The first Mass though was said by Rev. Joseph F. Busch (at this time bishop of St. Cloud) in the house of Mrs. Arthur Cook. There were twelve Catholic families at Monticello in 1903. Father Blum was appointed pastor to Buffalo in April, 1904, and had Monticello attached to his new place as a mission, driving over once a month on a week day, and holding services at the residence of John McEachern. On one of these visits Mr. McEachern discovered that there was no bell. He quickly solved the difficulty by going to his stable and cutting one of the bells from the harness used in sleigh riding. It did serve the purpose, and was used by the altar boy during the celebration of the Mass. This bell is treasured by Mr. McEachern as a relic of the pioneer days of Catholicism in Monticello.

Father Blum had charge of Monticello until July 12, 1906, and was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Jagermann, pastor of Albertville. Father Jagermann attended this mission once a month on Sunday and used also to come and say Mass on some week days. For the first three Sundays he celebrated Mass in the opera house, later

again in John McEachern's house. It was Father Jagermann who bought an old school building for \$300, remodeled it for services and moved on a property of three lots, bought for \$700. Archbishop Ireland donated \$200 towards the first church. Rev. M. J. Duhr, who succeeded Father Jagermann at Albertville, attended Monticello as his mission until June 16, 1909, when Rev. Stephen P. Kinkead was appointed first resident pastor at Monticello. To this place from now on Clearwater was attached as a mission, which hitherto was a mission to Annandale. For a while the pastor stayed at the hotel, later a house at the east end of town was rented for him. Mass was celebrated every Sunday both at Monticello and Clearwater.

On the second Sunday of July, 1909, the parishioners decided to name their congregation and church "St. Henry," as a sign of special esteem for their former spiritual guide, Rev. William Henry Blum. The parish was then incorporated under this name. The treasurer was John McEachern; secretary, John Roche.

Father Kinkead stayed in Monticello for two years, and in the meantime bought a parsonage. On June 21, 1912, Rev. Thomas Minogue was appointed pastor of this place and Clearwater mission. He in turn was succeeded on July 12, 1914, by the present pastor, Rev. J. P. Holland.

The tasty structure of the present St. Henry's church is the result of the successful pastorate of Father Minogue. St. Henry's parish at this date numbers upwards of forty Catholic families.

Clearwater—The Church of St. Luke. This place was first attended by Rev. Wm. H. Blum from Fletcher. On account of the distance it was detached from Fletcher and added to Annandale as a mission. From there Rev. Chas. Cavanaugh paid regular pastoral visits to Clearwater, organized the Catholics in a regular organization and succeeded in building a nice brick church for them. This was in the years 1905 and 1906. In 1909 Clearwater was attached as a mission to Monticello, from which place it is administered to this date. Clearwater parish gives every hope for a prosperous future. About forty families belong to the Church of St. Luke of Clearwater.

† **Annandale: The Church of St. Ignatius.**—Benedictine Fathers from St. John's Abbey held services at the home of Mrs. Hannah O'Laughlin in the days of the early settlement. In 1863 Rev. Magnus Maria Mayer, stationed at St. Michael, had French Lake as a mission attached to his place. In 1873, the Church of St. Ignatius was organized, and Rev. I. Schaller of St. Michael held services at stated times. Land was purchased from Charles Chevalier in the southeast quarter of section 13, French Lake, and a building was commenced in 1874 and completed in 1875. Father Schaller remained in charge of the parish until 1881 and was followed by Father C. Robert.

The parish was incorporated in October, 1898, Rev. Joseph Darche being the first resident pastor. Under his administration the parsonage was erected in the village of Annandale. On October 11, 1899, Rev. T. G. Plante succeeded Father Darche, and a chapel was erected at Annandale, which is now the vestry and sanctuary of the present church. The corner stone of the church was laid on July 12, 1901, and on Sunday, December 1, 1901, the first Mass was offered, in the new church, which was completed in May, 1902. In October, 1903, Rev. Charles Cavanaugh succeeded Father Plante and his pastorate lasted till July, 1906. In November of the same year, Rev. Wm. Rhatigan succeeded Father Cavanaugh. Following him were Fathers John Byrne, Denis Sullivan and John C. Laventure. Rev. John C. Laventure was appointed pastor November 11, 1908, and came to Annandale the twentieth of the same month. Under his administration the church was decorated and the house remodeled. He left in 1915 and was succeeded for a short time by Rev. D. Domestici and then by the present pastor, Rev. F. J. T. McEwan. The parish of St. Ignatius has about sixty families.

Buffalo: The Church of St. Francis.—Edmund Brissett, the first white settler in Wright County, was a Catholic. He settled on the west end of Lake Pulaski as early as 1850. Not many Catholics followed him thither. It is only after 1861 that we find records of visits of the Benedictine Fathers. The center of Catholicity within the present limits of St. Francis parish was rather Pelican Lake, where even today a neat brick church with its small congregation unwillingly bows to its happier successor at Buffalo.

Catholics in Buffalo in early days attended Mass at surrounding missions. It was attached to East Maple Lake. In 1888 there were not more than eight Catholic families living here. Mass was said by Father Welch in Dudley's Hall. Among the early Catholics were J. C. Fogarty, John C. Nugent, Wm. Gorman, Len Dedrick, John Elsenpeter and a few others. Rev. F. J. Swift of East Maple Lake, and Rev. T. Savey of Chatham, looked after them in 1887, 1888, and early in 1889. Both held services on week days only in the O'Connor's Building. A small church about 40 by 40 feet was built in 1890. Father Raquin, the first resident pastor of Buffalo, came in September, 1892, and as there was no special residence for him, lived for one year with J. C. Fogarty. In May, 1893, through efforts of J. C. Fogarty and James Desmond the Brewster house, right behind the church, was bought and furnished for a priest's residence. In November, 1893, Rev. T. G. Plante was appointed pastor. Under his administration the church was enlarged to twice its size in 1894. Father Plante left in February, 1896, was succeeded by Rev. G. Andre to August, 1897, Father Plante returning again in October, 1899, followed

by Rev. J. Gmeiner in 1901 and Rev. A. Vanden Heuvel in 1903 to April, 1904. These quick changes did not work for the benefit of St. Francis Parish. A turn for the better is noticeable, when in April, 1904, Rev. Wm. H. Blum arrived and stayed to July, 1912. He succeeded in paying off all indebtedness on church property and even thought of starting to build a new church, which was indeed badly needed. To that purpose he bought a very desirable property (Junken property) on Court House Avenue for \$1,800. Again, to insure a steady development to Catholics at Buffalo, he persuaded the Catholic settlers at Pelican Lake to join with Buffalo, and with them to build up a self-supporting parish, then numbering about 100 families. His foresight is appreciated by his successor, the present pastor, Rev. Jos. A. Heinz, who is at this very moment busy building the new church, which is to cost \$30,000.

The parish at present numbers about 150 families and has every reason to expect a prosperous future.

The Catholic settlement and **Church at Pelican Lake** dates back to 1862. The church was built in 1869, the place regularly attended by missionaries and pastors from St. Michael's. But, because Pelican Lake did not favor being incorporated into St. Michael's Parish at the time, when the grand new church was finished, Rev. Rud. Deustermann, the pastor, stopped going to hold services in the little church at Pelican Lake. Ultimately arrangements were made with Rev. T. G. Plante of Buffalo to have Pelican Lake attached as a mission to St. Francis of Buffalo. If it would not be for the nice church they have, Pelican Lake would even now be absorbed in its entirety by a neighboring parish. As it is though, this unavoidable ultimate fate cannot be postponed very long.

The Catholic settlement at Pelican Lake numbers about twelve families. They are given services once a week, on a week day, by the pastor of St. Francis Parish of Buffalo.

Maple Lake: St. Timothy's Church.—The first services of the Parish of St. Timothy, section 5, East Maple Lake, were held about the year 1862 in the residence of Patrick Connole and were conducted by Rev. Magnus Maria Mayer, from St. Michael's. Next came Father Gregory Koering, from St. Michael's, who conducted services at the residence of Patrick Butler, in the same neighborhood. Then Father Maurer, of Dayton, came and conducted services at the residence of Timothy Desmond. In about the year 1868, the parish was organized and the first church built. It was called St. Timothy, partly in honor of Timothy Desmond. Patrick Butler was most instrumental in building the church. About this time Father Cawley, from Anoka, attended the parish, and then Father J. M. McDermott, also of Anoka.

About 1872 a parish was organized in the township of **Chatham** called the **Parish of St. Charles**. In 1877, Father Ign. Schaller came from St. Michael's, and held services at Timothy Daily's. He also stopped at John Moore's. From 1877 to 1880 Father Schaller served the parish of East Maple Lake as a mission to Chatham. In 1880 Father C. Robert was appointed pastor of Chatham, and served Maple Lake for about a year. In 1882 Father Thomas Briody came to Maple Lake and resided at the home of Patrick Butler.

In 1885, Father M. Ryan came and built the first parsonage in East Maple Lake and remained until 1887. In 1888, Father F. J. Swift was appointed pastor and remained until 1880. Then East Maple Lake became once more a mission of Chatham under Father F. Savey, who came to Chatham in 1886. In 1890, the East Maple Lake church was abandoned and the church started in the present village of Maple Lake. In the meantime the "Soo" line had been built (winter of 1886-87) and a village had been started. In 1892, the present church was built, and Father Savey moved into the village, making Chatham a mission to Maple Lake, as it still remains. Father Savey was pastor until October, 1903, when Father L. Simon was appointed pastor and remained until July, 1904. On July 2, 1904, the present pastor, Father F. C. O'Brien, was appointed and assumed charge. The parish and mission have prospered in every way under his charge and a fine new church is contemplated for the near future.

There are the usual church societies in the parish and two Catholic benevolent societies; Catholic Order of Foresters and a German Catholic society.

The Parish of St. Timothy is over two hundred families strong, the Mission of Chatham about seventy families.

Waverly: The Church of Immaculate Conception of Waverly is the ultimate result of two earlier little churches built in two different places in Marysville Township. The first one was built by a few German Catholics on the north shore of the Little Waverly Lake—the Doerfler farm today—in 1861. In 1863 we find them attached as a regular mission to St. Michael's. They were taken care of by the Benedictine Fathers of St. John's Abbey, especially those giving regular services at St. Michael's: Rev. Magnus Maria Mayer and Rev. Eberhard Gahr. On Rev. Gregory Koering's suggestion, the church, now in venerable ruins, was built in 1866. Services were held there regularly until 1872. A small burial ground was laid out in the yard of the church.

French Catholics built a church for themselves on Section 10 in 1868. A neatly kept cemetery is even today kept there as a reminder of Catholic pioneer days in Marysville Township. Rev. C. Robert attended to these countrymen of his native country.

To both these early churches Rev. John Ireland, now Archbishop of St. Paul, paid regular visits, at times walking from St. Paul to Watertown, thence to Waverly Mills (German Catholic church on Doerfler's farm) and to "French Settlement," the old church on Section 10.

With the advent of the railroad in 1868, a new settlement was formed on the south shore of Waverly Lake, about a mile and a half southeast of Waverly Mills. However, nearly five years elapsed between the coming of the railroad and the erection of a church in the new town. Mgr. Ravoux, Vicar General of the St. Paul Diocese, the pioneer French missionary in the Northwest, selected the site. The highest spot in the village was chosen, and the land bought, part from the railroad company, part from Mrs. Schultz.

While the church was being erected Mass was celebrated by Rev. Thos. Cahill and Rev. A. Hurley in the home of Patrick Falihee. By eleven years the founding of St. Mary's Church preceded the incorporation of the village. As the community increased in numbers the necessity for more attention became apparent. In 1874, during the pastorate of Rev. John McDermott, the parochial residence was erected. For two years Rev. Wm. McGolrick assumed the responsibilities of temporary pastor. After him were Rev. Patrick Kenny in 1880 and 1881, John Swift in 1882, P. S. Dagnault in 1883 and 1884. Thus far Waverly was a mission to Watertown. On August 10, 1884, Rev. Jos. Guillot was appointed resident pastor and remained to June 19, 1896.

For twelve years Father Guillot labored zealously and effectively in Waverly. It was during this time that the greatest progress was made in the parish. The parochial school was blessed on November 10, 1887, having been in use for nearly two years before. Sisters' residence is connected with the school building. In 1890 the cornerstone for the present church was placed in position, and on August 15, 1892, Bishop James McGolrick of Duluth dedicated it to divine service. This new St. Mary's Church is one of the handsomest church edifices in Minnesota. It is 138 by 54 feet, construction of solid brick trimmed with sandstone and an artistic front. Its two spires, 136 and 98 feet high, are surmounted with crosses which are visible for miles. Seating capacity, 650. A new cemetery ground was also acquired by Father Guillot. It is the picturesque shore of the southwest corner of Waverly Lake. Having thus laid the material, intellectual and moral foundations for a successive happy development of his parish, Father Guillot retired to France in 1896.

Waverly was then pastored in rather a too rapid succession. First came Rev. C. Genis, and later Rev. C. Casey (assisted by Revs. A. Andrzejewski and F. Roemer) in 1897. He had plans drawn for a new parsonage. Another successful administrator

and pastor of Waverly was Rev. J. P. Lucey, who for twelve years labored unremittingly for the welfare of the parish. He is to be credited with the work for the splendid appearance of the whole church property; he also completed the new parsonage and removed the old one; he renovated the interior of the church and the sanctuary. In 1910 he was transferred to DeGraff, Minn., and appointed dean.

Rev. T. Moore, the present pastor, arrived in 1910. His exceptional ability in all matters pertaining to education make him an enviable asset to St. Mary's Parochial School. No wonder then that the school has made such progress within the last few years, and there is every indication that even more proficiency is in store for his beloved local establishment of learning. It is now an eight grade and high school with a commercial department. Enrollment in grades over 200, in commercial department 19.

The St. Mary's Parish is about 180 families strong. Church societies: The Holy Name Society, the St. Aloysius Cadet Society, Rosary and Altar Society, Young Ladies' Sodality, Children of Mary, the Ladies' Aid Society. Catholic benevolent societies: Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Order of Foresters.

Watertown and Winsted.—There are about 135 Catholics in Wright County belonging to Watertown, in Carver County, and about 250 belonging to Winsted, in McLeod County.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

Nearly Fifty Years Old—Started in the Early Days of the County—Successive Places of Meeting—Plans for Publication of a History—List of Officers—Membership Roll—Edited by George W. Florida.

The Old Settlers' Association of Wright County dates from January 7, 1868. At the time of its formation, the oldest permanent settler had lived here less than fourteen years, the state was not quite ten years old, the last soldiers had returned from the war less than three years before, and it was less than five years since the settlers had fled from the Big Woods terrified by the Indian massacre. With the coming of prosperity and settled peace, and the arrival of so many newcomers, those who had lived through the stirring times of pioneer endeavor felt themselves drawn closer together by the ties of memory, and it was therefore decided to form an association of old settlers who could meet once a year, feast together, renew old friendships, and talk of the days gone past.

On January, 1868, a meeting was held at the residence of W. V. B. Moore, at Monticello. It was decided that membership be confined to residents of the county prior to January 1, 1858. A committee consisting of T. R. Briggs, J. E. Warren and George A. J. Overton was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws. Temporary officers were elected as follows: President, D. R. Farnham; secretary, George A. J. Overton; treasurer, W. V. B. Moore. Each was represented by a vice president as follows: Robert S. Holmes, Albion; Amasa Ackley, Buffalo; B. Ambler, Chatham; Charles Gordon, Corinna; T. C. Porter, Clearwater; Jacob Bingenheimer, Frankfort; J. P. Lyle, Franklin; A. D. Kingsley, Marysville; S. E. Adams, Monticello; A. McDonald, French Lake; J. L. King, Middleville; Sam. Allen, Mooers Prairie; W. G. McCrory, Maple Lake; John McDonald, Otsego; William Sleight, Rockford; J. S. Locke, Silver Creek; Edward Brewster, Victor; Ezra Stacy, Woodland.

February 22, 1868, the first regular meeting was held at the Jackson Taylor Hotel, Buffalo, with a large attendance. The constitution and by-laws presented by George A. J. Overton, previously selected as chairman of the committee, were duly accepted. The officers elected were: President, Jackson Taylor; vice president, William Sleight; secretary, George A. J. Overton; treasurer, J. M. Keeler. Speeches were made, a picnic lunch was served, and a dance was held. According to the minutes, the whole meeting was a grand and joyful success.

The meeting for 1869 was held at the courthouse at Buffalo, February 22. These officers were chosen: President, S. H. Dean; vice president, G. A. Ruckoldt; secretary, G. A. J. Overton; treasurer, Amasa Ackley. The committee on arrangements consisted of: S. E. Adams, Monticello; Benjamin Ambler, Chatham; W. W. Webster, Clearwater; W. H. Roberts, Rockford; J. M. Keeler, Buffalo; Mrs. Mary L. Hagar, Monticello; Mrs. Sarah E. Irvine, Monticello; Mrs. Henrietta Dean, Rockford; Mrs. Rachel A. Keeler, Buffalo; Mrs. Mary Ackley, Buffalo.

At the meeting of 1879, a committee consisting of D. R. Farnham, J. N. Stacy and S. A. Putnam was appointed to compile the records of the association, to make a record of the names of all the old settlers, and to present at the next meeting suggestions which would lead to the preparation of a history of the first settlement of the county.

This committee proposed that a society be formed to be known as the Wright County Historical Society. This society was to publish a complete and well bound history of the county, and to gather for future preservation all the documents, books, letters and that like that could be gathered regarding the early days of the county. People not members of the Old Settlers' Association were eligible to membership, but were to pay more than the mem-

bers of the Old Settlers' Association. The history was to be compiled from records, documents and statements of the early settlers by the secretary. Agents were to be appointed to take subscriptions in each township, the agents to receive a percentage. Subscribers not members of the Historical Society were to pay for the work on delivery. Members of the society were to be special subscribers, and were to obtain the work at a lower price, but were to pay in advance. The special subscribers were each to be entitled to one copy of the history, and were also entitled to have one page printed in the history, giving their family record, history or biography as they might wish.

When the committee reported at a meeting of the Old Settlers' Association, it was decided to postpone the matter indefinitely. In the meantime, I. Gutzwiller, Jr., had published in his Delano "Eagle," 192 pages of an excellent History of Wright County, by D. R. Farnham, and a History of the Upper Mississippi Valley had been published, containing a history of this county.

It was in 1880 that the constitution of the Old Settlers' Association was amended to extend the membership privilege to all who had resided in the county prior to the year 1860.

In 1900 the association paid for the removal of the body of an old settler, Ex-Treasurer Alexander Ambler, to the new cemetery in Buffalo.

In 1906 a committee consisting of J. H. Wendell, George W. Florida and Will McDonald was appointed to consider the matter of erecting a monument in memory of the Wright county victims of the Indian Massacre.

The meetings of the Association have been held at Buffalo with the following exceptions: 1867, Monticello; 1874, Monticello; 1875, Clearwater; 1877, Delano; 1878, Rockford. The first meeting was held January 7. Then all the meetings were held February 22, until 1882. In 1882 and 1883 the meetings were held June 17, but were poorly attended, so that in 1884 the former date, February 22, was resumed. This continued until 1893. Since then the meetings have been held on June 17, with the exception of the 1901 meeting, which was held June 25, in order that Governor Samuel R. Van Sant might be present.

The membership roll of the Wright County Old Settlers' Association contains the following names:

D. R. Farnham, William Sleight, Maria Careis, M. J. Farnham, B. A. Keeler, T. Barrington, R. Ward, H. A. Smithson, Joanna Fuller, Mary Prime, Mrs. William Roberts, Jane Hart, Thomas Smithson, Orn. Harvey, Ch. Harvey, Martha Fuller, Emma Fuller, William Irvine, Sarah E. Irvine, J. F. Lewis, William H. Hoar, Abigail Lyle, James P. Lyle, Peter Samsell, Mary Samsell, Joseph Van Eman, Mary Van Eman, John Haffener, Louise Haffener, Kasper Bernic, Thaddeus Keri, Amanda Keri, George A. J. Over-

ton, A. Prime, P. I. Barrington, F. H. Widstrand, William Covart, Thomas R. Briggs, James Sturges, J. M. Keeler, S. D. Fuller, Edwin Brewster, George Davies, Benjamin Ward, John W. Moounts, William H. Roberts, Jackson Taylor, Samuel E. Adams, Augusta I. Adams, S. H. Dean, Henrietta Dean, Isaac Hager, Henry Kreis, Augustus Mitchell, Emeline L. Mitchell, I. P. Harvey, E. Harvey, C. Swartout, J. E. Jenks, I. Taylor, L. C. Ilstrup, John E. Hussey, J. M. Powers, M. A. Denney, Miner Ball, Jonas Johnson, Wallin D. Leonard, George R. Covart, Harriet Silliman, J. W. Silliman, S. Hatch, Hannah Hatch, James E. Cochran, W. W. Brasie, John A. Brasie, Row Brasie, Mrs. S. A. Cady, Mrs. Ellen Sturges, Mrs. Ruth A. Young, J. F. Powers, W. H. Frederick, Charles A. Brasie, Ella Hall, George M. Wright, A. B. Bucklin, John Hinman, Kate P. Ball, Chester M. Johnson, Hannah E. Leonard, Eliza B. Covart, Abel C. Northrop, Elizabeth Northrop, William Covart, Amasa Ackley, A. G. Sexton, W. W. Washburn, John C. Nugent, R. O. Cady, James Sturges, A. W. Haynes, James D. Young, Sarah A. Powers, A. H. Bertram, Mrs. Clara Bertram, Calvin Stewart, Dennis Murphy, William Peters, Mary J. Hinman, W. L. Van Eman, Hattie Van Eman, William McKinley, Ruth McKinley, Conrad Marth, Louis Kespohl, Mine Kespohl, Joseph Marther, H. C. Parslow, J. Benner, M. Benner, N. Angell, J. W. Dow, Matilda Dow, C. H. Ball, Carrie G. Ball, George W. Kriedler, W. W. Hale, Martin Conzet, Luther Walter, James Quinn, Jesse Prestidge, C. E. Hainez, E. P. Hainez, D. N. McCarter, John Knights, J. D. Young, A. Grant, Charlotte Swartout, Julia Swartout, H. M. Swartout, K. E. Dyer, Virginia M. Wren, Cora M. Gilbert, Sarah Ames (1856), Catherine Florida (1856), Mary H. A. George (1856), Carrie L. Florida, George W. Florida (1856), C. E. Oakley, Mrs. C. E. Oakley, Sarah E. Hoblit, Mrs. John Miller, A. Mack, A. H. Grant, Mrs. A. H. Grant, H. B. Cady, Mrs. H. B. Cady, Narcissa B. Eaton, Ann B. Walker, Henry T. Walker, Mrs. J. M. Powers (1856), Mrs. M. J. Jacobs (1856), Robert Wren (1857), J. M. Powers (1855), Mrs. M. B. Hoffman (1867), Mr. and Mrs. Camel Dodd (1858), E. T. Sexton (1859), George F. Ames (1855), Joel Florida (1855), G. D. George (1855), Joseph Ball (1856), Sarah Ball (1856), Mrs. Jenney Roberts (1856), Mrs. Clark Angel (1856), Mrs. Sarah Comstock (1856), S. L. Cronk (1861), William Ponsford (1861), Julia Haynes (1856), Mary H. Ferrell (1856), C. H. Ferrell (1865), H. T. Walker (1856), Ann B. Walker (1856), Harriet Cronk (1858), William Thompson (1862), Mrs. E. Jacobs, Elizabeth Knight (1859), G. B. Wedgewood (1856), Mary Wedgewood, Mrs. Ellen Thompson (1866), Lillian Walker, Stella M. Heath, George P. Dodd (1864), Anna L. Dodd (1865), George W. Darrow (1866), George H. Covart (1860), A. E. Sturges (1862), W. S. Cady (1862), Le Roy Cady (1879), Angus McEachern (1856), George McEachern, Kate Derney, Addie Sturges Covart, J. T. Allen

(1865), T. B. Crook (1866), John Robarge (1865), Mrs. John Robarge (1865), Mrs. C. H. Vorse, George Eagy.

The first president of the association was D. R. Farnham, who served from January 7 to February 22, 1868. Then Jackson Taylor and S. H. Dean each served a year. William Sleight took office February 22, 1869, and served until his death, December 7, 1884. His successor, J. N. Stacy, served from February 22, 1885, to February 22, 1892. Then George W. Florida served until June 7, 1898. He was followed by Henry Krier, who served a year. On June 17, 1899, Mr. Florida was again elected and served two years. June 25, 1901, D. R. Farnham, the first president, was again elected and served two years. J. D. Young served from June 17, 1903, to June 17, 1907. Since then the presidents have been: 1907, J. H. Wendell; 1908, R. G. Wedgewood; 1909-1910, C. E. Oakley; 1911, Charles S. Hawker; 1912-1913, J. T. Alley; 1914, William Green.

At the opening meeting a vice-president was chosen for each township. February 22, 1868, William Sleight was chosen as vice-president. Since then the vice-presidents have been: 1869, G. A. Ruckholdt; 1870, Henry Kreis; 1871, S. E. Adams; 1872-75, John C. Nugent; 1876, J. N. Stacy; 1877, J. D. Young; 1878-79, J. N. Stacy; 1880, J. D. Young; 1881-84, J. N. Stacy; 1885, John C. Nugent; 1886-88, George W. Florida; 1889-93, J. D. Young; 1894, J. C. Nugent; 1895-96, J. D. Young; 1897, J. C. Nugent; 1898, James Sturges; 1899-1900, J. D. Young; 1901, James Sturges; 1902, J. D. Young; 1903, none elected; 1904, James Sturges; 1905, C. E. Oakley; 1906, A. H. Grant; 1907-08, C. E. Oakley; 1909-10, Charles S. Hawker; 1911-14, C. E. Oakley.

The first secretary, G. A. J. Overton, served from January 7, 1867, to February 22, 1870. Then D. R. Farnham served until June 25, 1901, with the exception of the period from February 22, 1877, to February 22, 1879, when I. Gutzwiller, Jr., served. George W. Florida has been secretary since June 25, 1901.

The first treasurer was W. V. B. Moore. He was followed February 22, 1868, by J. M. Keeler. Since then the treasurers have been: 1869, Amassa Ackley, 1870; J. M. Keeler; 1871, J. D. Young; 1872-1875, James Sturges; 1876, J. D. Young; 1877, J. M. Powers; 1878-79, J. D. Young; 1880, James Sturges; 1881-82, J. H. Wendell; 1883-85, James Sturges; 1886-87, J. M. Powers; 1889-90, James Sturges; 1891, J. M. Powers; 1892-95, James Sturges; 1896-98, J. M. Powers; 1899-1900, James Sturges; 1901-04, J. M. Powers; 1905-1914, James Sturges.

D. R. Farnham is authority for the statement that Benjamin Ambler, of Chatfield, was president and I. Gutzwiller secretary in 1879. He states that James Sturges was treasurer for the term beginning in February, 1881. He also declared that the vice-presidents for 1881 were as follows: Charles Judson, Albion;

James Sturges, Buffalo; Benjamin Ambler, Chatham; T. C. Porter, Clearwater; A. P. Mooers, Cokato; S. A. Gordon, Corinna; I. Gutzwiller, Frankfort; J. P. Lyle, Franklyn; S. B. Hutchins, French Lake; Charles McCarthy, Maple Lake; T. S. Gunn, Marysville; A. E. Cochran, Middleville; A. C. Riggs, Monticello; John McDonald, Otsego; J. M. Powers, Rockford; J. N. Locke, Silver Creek; Andrew Barron, Southside; Carl Carlson, Stockholm; A. D. Pinkerton, Victor; Cramer Swartout, Woodland. The officers year by year as given earlier in this article are taken from the records, and are doubtless correct.

CHAPTER XXXV.

BIOGRAPHICAL REVIEW.

Pioneers and Later Comers Whose Industry Has Built Up the County—Early Experiences in an Unsettled Country—Leaders in Rural and Village Life—Family Histories of Well Known Men.

Rev. Abiel H. Abbott. The history of Wright county would be incomplete without a reference to the life and work of Rev. Abiel H. Abbott, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, who spent many years here. He was the son of Abiel and Eunice (Townsend) Abbott and was born at Sydney, Maine, November 28, 1828. The family has always been a noted one in the literary and theological annals of New England, including among its more distinguished members, Ezra Abbott, the well known Biblical scholar; the historian, J. S. C. Abbott; the author, Jacob Abbott; Benjamin V. and Austin Abbott, lawyers and writers; Dr. Lyman Abbott, of New York; Bishop Lawrence, of Boston; Abbott L. Lowell, president of Harvard University; ex-President U. S. Grant, and Oliver Ellsworth, the third chief justice of the United States Supreme Court. The subject of this sketch was educated at Kents Hill, Maine, entered the ministry in 1854, was at Readfield, Maine, during 1855 and joined the Minnesota conference in 1856. He married, in Monticello, Minn., February 28, 1858, Mary E. Strickland, who was born in Wysox, Pa. His second parish in this state was at Otsego, and from this settlement he carried on a pioneer evangelical work throughout the entire eastern half of the county. The first religious services at Buffalo and many other points were held by him while connected with this parish. He walked and rode many miles in his work, and to attend the sick and dying. No conditions were too unfavorable to prevent his immediate response to the call of the afflicted. He and his family suffered all the privations of the early settler not with any expectation or hope of future material success, but alone for the

good of the community. During his ministry he was stationed at Mankato, Farmington, St. Peter, St. Cloud, Willmar and Princeton, all in this state, and Howard Lake, Clearwater, Delano and Rockford, in Wright county. He was living at St. Peter during the Sioux massacre of 1862 and narrowly escaped with his family at that time, the house in which they were, one night being surrounded by a band of Indians, as he afterwards learned from one of the band, and who for some unaccountable reason decided not to kill them. While living at Princeton, 1867-69, he was appointed by Governor Marshall, county superintendent of public schools in Mille Lac county, and performed the duties of that office for two years, in addition to his ministerial labors. He was a forceful, earnest and eloquent preacher, speaking without notes, and his religious work was everywhere marked with great success. He was especially noted for the number of churches built through his efforts and the conversions made at his revival services. His life here was spent in doing good with no care for himself, and he died March 2, 1904, at Rockford, happy in the thought of what he accomplished for the religious and moral advancement of the state in which he had so long and faithfully labored. His wife, Mary E. Abbott, now living at Rockford, shared in all of his privations and labors. She was a woman of distinguished family, of remarkable character and accomplishments, and to her example, training and inspiration is due in a large measure the marked success in life of their four children. Surely they can rise up and call her blessed.

The eldest, Mary Ellen, born in 1861, taught school in the county for several years, and was married in 1882 to Judge William Lochren, of Minneapolis, a lawyer and jurist of national reputation. He was a pioneer in the state, a Democrat of the old school and a leader for many years. So favorably was he known that he came at one time within one vote of being elected United States senator by a legislature with a large Republican majority. He was for a long time one of the judges of the Fourth Judicial District, including Minneapolis; later he was appointed, in 1893, by President Grover Cleveland, as Commissioner of Pensions at Washington, D. C., and then from 1897 until near his death, in 1912, he served as the United States District Judge for Minnesota. He was a member of Company E, of the famous First Minnesota Regiment of Volunteers in the Civil war. His widow now resides at the old home in Minneapolis, with her one child, William Abbott Lochren. Mrs. Lochren is a woman of fine character and large capabilities, and performed her part during the career of her distinguished husband with brilliant success, whether at Washington or elsewhere.

Howard Strickland Abbott, the oldest son, born in 1863, taught school at Cochrane's Mills when fifteen, graduated from the State

University in 1885, and was admitted to the bar in 1887. He was assistant general counsel of the "Soo" and Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Companies from 1887 to 1889; secretary of the Wisconsin, Minnesota & Pacific Railway Company, 1888-9; attorney for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company from 1889 to 1897, and special master in chancery of the Union Pacific Railway Company receiverships from 1897 to 1901. This railway receivership was the largest and most involved in the railroad history of the United States. The office held by Mr. Abbott was the equivalent of the presidency of the road and the duties were performed by him with marked ability and success. Of late years he has been the standing master in chancery of the United States court for Minnesota, and is also a lecturer of the law school at the university on the law of corporations. He has written many treatises on legal subjects and has a national reputation as a scholarly and polished writer of law books. Among the more important of these may be mentioned "Abbott on Municipal Corporations" in three volumes, "Abbott on Public Securities," "Abbott's Elliott on Private Corporations," and "Abbott on Public Corporations," works of one volume each. He is a forceful speaker and has addressed many conventions on railroad and financial topics. He married, in 1898, Mary L. Johnson, daughter of a wealthy lumberman of Wisconsin, and lives in Minneapolis. They have two children, Emily L. and Howard J. Abbott.

The second daughter, Birdie Abbott, attended the State University and in 1894 married at Washington, D. C., Hon. David H. Mercer, a prominent statesman and lawyer of the Omaha district, who was during most of the congressional life, chairman of the committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. They have one child, Janet, and now reside in Washington, D. C., where Mr. Mercer is a practicing lawyer. Mrs. Mercer is a musician of great ability and an artist of marked talent, especially in the painting of miniatures. Her beauty and accomplishments have resulted in a brilliant career in the social and official life at the nation's capital.

The youngest son, Manley Clarke Abbott, the able proprietor of the widely-known Abbottdale Stock Farm, joining the village of Rockford on the north, in Rockford township, was born in Atwater, Minn., December 2, 1874. He passed through the Rockford schools as a boy, and received splendid training in the Curtis Business College at Minneapolis. Thus equipped with a business education, he took up farming on the place where his father in later life had settled in Rockford township. His energetic purpose has been crowned with success and he is now the owner of 550 acres of rich land, well improved in every way. He does general farming on a large scale, and makes a specialty



MR. AND MRS. JOHN B. WALKER AND DAUGHTER

of pure-blooded Shorthorn cattle and Chester White Swine, as well as of good grade driving horses. He is a thorough believer in co-operation and in the future progress of the rural communities of the Northwest. For eight or nine years he has been treasurer of the Rockford Co-operative Creamery, and for some time past he has been president of the Mutual Live Stock Shipping Association of Rockford, of which he was one of the organizers. In 1900 he took the United States census in Rockford village and township.

John B. Walker was born November 13, 1849, in County Roscommon, Ireland, came to the United States with his parents when he was two years old, to Minnesota April 16, 1856, and in August, 1856, to Rockford, where he resided continuously for forty-four years on the farm his father opened up in the wilderness, on the banks of "Lake Walker." He was the son of Thomas Walker and Marion Beirn Walker. They were the parents of six children: John B. Walker, now of Minneapolis; William Walker, who died in 1866; Sarah J., now Mrs. A. P. Praught, of Albertville, Minn.; Thomas, Jr., now of Minneapolis; Mary T., now Mrs. A. W. Praught, of Albertville; and James Walker, who died in 1863. Thomas Walker, Sr., was identified with the settlement and development of the new country and the welfare of the early settlers. During the organization period he took an active part in all public affairs, and held many public offices, particularly on the board of supervisors and school boards. John B. Walker attended the public school (the "Little Log Schoolhouse" in District 44), although he received the better part of his education from his parents, both of whom were particularly well educated, long before School District 44 was organized or the "Little Log Schoolhouse" was built, and afterwards became instrumental in supplanting the "Little Log Schoolhouse" with a stately and substantial frame structure. Long before he was old enough to be a man he took an active part in public affairs and public improvements, and especially in improving roads and bridges, and while serving as chairman of the town board inaugurated graveling the roads, the first in that part of Wright county. Also, he was one of the leading farmers and stock raisers of Rockford township. John B. Walker was married to Margaret L. Moore, of Fountain, Fillmore county, Minnesota, February 8, 1893. They have one daughter, Marie E. Walker, now of Minneapolis, Minn. In November, 1899, Mr. Walker moved to Minneapolis, Minn., and embarked in the real estate business in Room 404 Century (now Tribune Annex) Building, and at this writing still continues in that business in the same offices. He well remembers many of the hardships and privations encountered by the pioneers; also, the historical events, such as the "Jackson Lynching," the "Wright County War," "Minnesota's

Entrance into Statehood," the "Outbreak of the Civil War," the "Indian Wars of 1862 and 1863," and particularly the "Massacre of the Dustin Family" near Waverly, and the consequent "Indian Scare" that caused the settlers to flee for safety, some to Rockford and some to the island in "Lake Beebee."

William Walker, a pioneer of Rockford township, was born in Ireland. About 1852 he embarked for America, reaching California by a tedious voyage around the Golden Horn. Later he came eastward from California, and upon reaching Minnesota settled on a piece of land on the shore of Lake Martha, in Rockford township, where a claim had been selected for him by his brother Thomas. The tract was wild and covered with woods. He erected a log cabin, and with the assistance of a yoke of oxen started clearing the land. When the Civil war broke out, he went to St. Paul with the purpose of enlisting, but the examiners rejected him on account of his health. Accordingly he returned to his farm. Little by little he developed it, until he had an excellent place in every particular. Mr. Walker was an unusually hard-working man, and took great pride in the result of his labor. He was quiet and unassuming, very fond of home, and mingled little in public or social affairs. After a useful life, he died March 20, 1899. Mr. Walker married Elizabeth Thompson, who was born in Ohio, September 15, 1843, and died September 7, 1911. They were the parents of nine children: Dora, Lucy, Lillian, Letty, Estella (deceased), Elizabeth, Robert, John and Ralph. The family faith is that of the Episcopal church.

John T. Walker, a well-known farmer of Rockford township, was born on the old homestead in section 5, on March 20, 1880. He was reared on the home farm, and attended the district schools. He also thoroughly mastered the art of telegraphy, but has abandoned that occupation for the pursuits of agriculture. He is a successful man, and is highly regarded by all who know him. When his mother died he came in possession of the old homestead of ninety-one acres. Mr. Walker married Effie Marsh, daughter of Peter Marsh, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work.

Andrew Dixon, an extensive agriculturist and leading citizen of Frankfort township, was born on the old homestead, November 7, 1874, son of James Dixon, the pioneer. He attended the district schools and has always remained at home. He began on his own responsibility with 113 acres. He bought out the other heirs to his father's estate, and now owns 340 acres of good land and rents 160 acres more, thus making 500 acres in all, on which he conducts scientific diversified farming. He raises the usual crops on an extensive scale, and makes a specialty of raising Durham cattle and Duroc-Jersey swine. Probably no farm in the county has so fine a collection of buildings. These splendid

structures cover over five acres and the large buildings number eighteen, aside from the smaller sheds. Looking at this great farm, with its rolling fields of rich crops, its large number of animals, and its large array of implements and machinery, one can hardly realize that James Dixon came here with but \$1, or that sixty rods west of the present sightly house once stood the old log cabin in which the family resided for many years, and through the roof of which the mother watched the stars and listened to the howlings of the wolves. The oldest building on the place at the present time is the granary, 18 by 26 feet. A log structure, 20 by 30 feet, erected some forty years ago, is also still standing. Great barns have been erected for the housing of stock, crops and machinery. A barn has been built along the latest approved lines for the housing of the swine. The dairy is a model of sanitation and utility. A large ice house carries a goodly supply throughout the summer and well into the fall. Tool sheds shelter the implements, and a blacksmith shop contains machinery of various kinds for all repairs. With all his busy life, Mr. Dixon takes a deep interest in public affairs, and is an earnest advocate of progress in the rural communities. He is a stockholder in the Rockford Co-Operative Creamery and in the Farmers' Co-Operative Insurance Company. He is also clerk of School District 44. Mr. Dixon was married, May 5, 1902, to Ruth Pitt, daughter of Frank Pitt, and a native of Buffalo township, this county. They have seven children: William Henry, Thomas Franklin, George, Arnold, Benjamin, Ella Harriett and Irene Sarah.

Thomas Dixon, a prominent man and extensive land owner of Rockford township, was born in Frankfort township, March 14, 1860, a son of James Dixon, the pioneer. He was reared to farm pursuits, and remained at home with his parents until twenty-seven years of age. Then he went to Minneapolis, where he received a practical business experience which has since stood him in good stead. In 1889 he and his brother, William J. Dixon, formed a partnership and started farming on a tract of 291 acres in Rockford township. The partnership proved a most admirable one, the two men worked early and late, and by shrewd management and industry they were able to increase their holdings to 700 acres of as good land as is to be found in the county. In 1910, Thomas located on his present site, where he had erected a splendid modern home and spacious barns. In 1912 the brothers felt that the business was assuming such proportions as to be better operated if divided, so the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent. Thomas Dixon now owns 308 acres of fertile land, divided by the railroad. He carries on general farming and raises good graded stock. His farm is equipped with all the latest machinery, his home is furnished with modern comforts,

and he is a splendid type of the modern successful farmer, a most estimable and useful citizen in every way. Thomas Dixon married Minnie Furtney, daughter of Aaron Furtney and widow of Robert Dixon. They have one son, John. By her previous marriage, Mrs. Dixon has four children, Dewey, Aaron, Martha and Robert.

Robert Dixon, a representative farmer, who spent the span of his years in Rockford township, was born in that township October 26, 1869, the son of James Dixon, the pioneer. He was educated in the schools of his neighborhood and learned farming from his father. After arriving at adult years he acquired a farm next to the family homestead. He was in the prime of his activities when he died, June 1, 1910, as the result of being thrown from his team while making a business trip to Minneapolis. He was survived by his wife (Minnie Furtney) and four children. Mr. Dixon was one of the strong, substantial men of the community, and his untimely death was widely mourned.

Joseph Thomas, an influential farmer of Rockford township, was born in Wales, May 18, 1846, son of Hugh and Anna (Davis) Thomas, and grandson of Joseph and Jane Davis. Hugh Thomas was a miner. He came to the United States in 1853, bringing his wife and his children, Hugh, Jr., Joseph, Anna, Ellen, Mary and Elizabeth, and located in Oneida county, New York, where he worked in the cotton factories. In 1857 he came to La Crosse, Wis., and took up farming near that city. Anna (Davis) Thomas died at La Crosse at the age of sixty-one. Hugh Thomas then took his daughter Ellen and made a trip to Wales. She died at Troy, N. Y., on their return. Then he returned to Wisconsin and made his home with his daughter, Anna, until he died in 1891 at the age of eighty-eight. One of the sons, Hugh Thomas, Jr., was a veteran of the Civil War, having served in the 26th New York Volunteer Infantry. Joseph Thomas received his education in Wisconsin, and at the age of fourteen started out for himself. When he was twenty-five, he and his wife located in Olmsted county, Minnesota, where they farmed until 1880, with the exception of about a year and a half spent in Lyon county, this state. It was in April, 1880, that they came to Wright county and located in Rockford village. For sixteen years he was a finisher in the Rockford Woolen Mills. In 1894 he traded his village property for eighty acres in section 22, Rockford township. He has made many improvements, and later bought eighty acres more. Ever since coming here he has taken a leading part in the affairs of this vicinity. He has been a member of the village council of Rockford four years and president of that body one year, as well as supervisor of Rockford township for four years. He is a stockholder in the Dickinson Co-Operative Creamery at Dickinson, Minn. Mr. Thomas was married De-



JOSEPH THOMAS AND FAMILY

cember 16, 1865, to Sarah Josephine Allen, who was born in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, August 27, 1853, daughter of Martin and Jane Allen, pioneer farmers of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas had two children, Jennie and Frank. Jennie is the wife of Levi Thompson, and they have three children, Joseph, Ansel and Ethel. Frank farms on an adjoining farm to his father. He married Bertha Darrow and has four children, Roy, Vernon, Gladys and Kenneth. The family are members of the Advent Christian church.

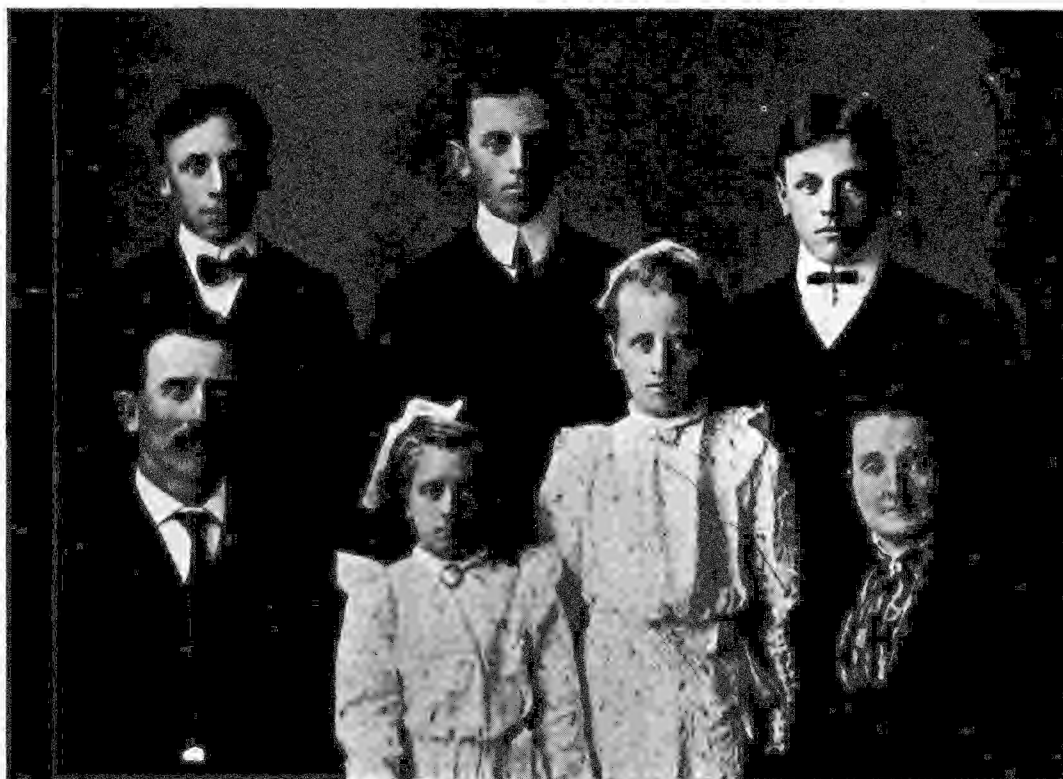
John C. Murphy, general merchant and farm implement dealer of Dickinson, Rockford township, was born in Greenwood township, Hennepin county, this state, April 16, 1881, son of David and Rebekah Ann (Tigner) Murphy. David Murphy was a native of Kentucky and his wife of West Virginia. He was reared in Kentucky, and there grew to manhood. When the Civil War broke out he cast his fortunes with the Confederacy and enlisted in the Southern army. After the close of the war, in 1866, he came North with his wife and his two children, Henry D. and Sarah. They came up the Mississippi river to St. Paul, and from there came to Franklin township, Wright county, where he erected a log building and did some breaking. Later he secured a farm on the present site of the village of Greenwood, in Hennepin county, a part of which he laid out on his premises. After the family came to Minnesota, five more children, Kate, Florence, Mary, Nellie and John C. were born. After a useful life, David Murphy died in 1882, at the age of forty-four. His wife died February 4, 1897, at the age of fifty-two. John C. Murphy received his education in the school at Rockford, and was reared on the home farm. After attaining young manhood he farmed for a while on the home farm near Rockford, and then became a well driller. He had a full equipment for deep well boring, and for fifteen years did a good business in this line, sinking a large number of wells in this part of the country. In 1907 he went to American Falls, Idaho, where he proved up on a claim. After three years, however, he sold out, and returned. In October, 1913, he opened his present place of business in Dickinson, being the second merchant to open on the new townsite. The trade that he has received has justified his trust in the village as a business center. Mr. Murphy was married June 26, 1912, to Geneva Darrow, born at Buffalo, Minn., June 26, 1891, daughter of F. W. and Delia (Hinman) Darrow. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy have one son, Woodrow J., born May 27, 1913.

John Hinman, a worthy pioneer of Rockford township, was born in Oneida county, New York, November 25, 1833, and was but eight years old when he lost his father. His mother married again, and young John was cast on his own resources. For

a time he received but thirty-five cents a day for his labors, and out of that had to pay for his board and helped to care for his sister Annettie. As he grew to manhood he determined to try his fortunes in the new country of the Northwest. He was over thirty, however, before he was enabled to gratify this desire. May 1, 1865, he came to Wright county, and secured a homestead of eighty acres in section 10, Rockford township. He erected a log cabin and a log barn, and in these the family resided for a number of years. Later frame buildings were erected, and the farm was well improved. Mr. Hinman was school director and treasurer for many years, and made a most admirable officer. He died March 26, 1908. Mr. Hinman was married at Sturgis, Michigan, October 4, 1860, to Mary Jane Fish, born June 21, 1844, of German descent. They had two children: Clementine Annettie, born April 30, 1863; Delia, born May 6, 1866. Clementine married Frank Rogers. She died April 4, 1885. June 4, 1885, Delia married Fred W. Darrow. Mrs. John Hinman died September 15, 1896.

Fred W. Darrow, a prosperous farmer of Rockford township, was born in Ohio, July 14, 1864, son of Peter Darrow, Jr., and Delia (Pelham) Darrow, and grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Darrow, Sr., and of Mr. and Mrs. John Pelham. Peter Darrow, Sr., was born in New York state, and brought the family to Ohio. Peter Darrow, Jr., was reared, educated and married in Ohio. When his son, Fred W., was six months old he came to Wright county and located in Rockford. When Fred W. Darrow was seventeen years of age, he went to live with his grandmother, Mrs. John Pelham, on section 10, Rockford township. After his marriage he continued to live on the place. After this he lived for three years in Buffalo village, and four years near Rockford village, subsequent to which he lived another five years on his grandmother's farm. On account of the death of Mary Jane, wife of John Hinman, in 1897, Fred W. Darrow and family moved to the old Hinman homestead in sections 9 and 10, and have since resided there. Mr. Darrow was married June 4, 1885, to Delia Hinman, daughter of John and Mary Jane (Fish) Hinman. Mr. and Mrs. Darrow have four children. Leona was born December 1, 1888, married Walter Landeck and has two children, Leona and Lester. Geneva was born June 26, 1891, and married John C. Murphy. Louzerne J., was born May 1, 1897, and Florence was born February 28, 1900. The two youngest are at home.

James Anderson, a leading farmer of section 6, Rockford township, was born in Sweden, September 25, 1856, son of Nels and Carrie (Johnson) Anderson, the pioneers. Nels Anderson was born in Sweden, was there married, and there his children were born. Andrew died in Sweden. April 14, 1866, the family,



JAMES ANDERSON AND FAMILY

consisting of Nels Anderson, his wife, and three children, James, Carrie and Christine, started for America aboard the sailing vessel, "Superior." After a voyage of seven weeks, they landed, and in due time reached Wright county. They came as far as the end of the railroad at Big Lake, and were there met by Cornelius Anderson, who brought the family into the county in a cart. For a time they lived with Nebone Johnson. Then they secured a tract of eighty acres in section 6, Rockford township. The tract was covered with woods, and the family moved into a log cabin which the father had erected, and started with almost nothing. No roads led to the place, and supplies were hard to obtain. The first corn and potatoes were planted among the stumps with a "grub" hoe. The father worked at Watertown for less than a dollar a day to buy wheat which cost \$2.75 a bushel. This he had ground, and then carried it on his back to his family in the woods. They bought a small pig, but the pig died. They succeeded, however, in getting a cow, and thus secured milk for the children. At one time when the family was out of flour they went to Rockford and were unable to obtain any, so for over a week they lived on milk mixed with coarse bran. Finally they bought two calves, and as they grew, they were yoked together and used in clearing the land. After years of hard work, and privation, the family became successful, a good house and modern barns were erected, and an additional tract of eighty acres on Lake Tamarack was purchased. This tract was also wild, and had to be cleared. When the Lutheran church was organized in 1868, Nels Anderson was one of the first trustees, and his family were among the prominent members. Nels Anderson is still living on the homestead. His wife died in 1898 at the age of sixty-eight. James Anderson was a lad of about ten years when his parents came to Wright county. He underwent the period of privation with the family, and assisted his father in clearing the land and in getting in the crops. He remains on the home place, has a good house and barns, raises excellent stock, and occupies a high place in the community. For some time past he has done good service as a member of the school board. James Anderson was married in 1881 to Marie Larson, born in Sweden, in the same neighborhood that he was born in, October 29, 1866, daughter of Lars and Ingoberd Larson, who came to Wright county in 1880, and settled in Rockford township. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have three children, Anton, Richard and Ruth. Leonard, Olgot and Hilda are dead. Anton lives in Minneapolis. He married Ellen Magnuson. Ruth married Herman Swanson, a farmer of Marysville township.

Leonard K. Torrison, a prosperous farmer of section 4, Rockford township, was born on the homestead where he now resides, May 8, 1873, son of Thomas and Mary (Gilbert) Torrison, natives

of Norway, who, about the time of their marriage, located on eighty acres in section 4, Rockford township. They underwent the usual rigorous experiences of pioneer life, but in the end attained comfort and success. Thomas Torrison was treasurer of the township and a member of the school board, and was also active in the Swedish Lutheran church. He is still living, hale and hearty at a ripe age. His wife died in 1904 at the age of forty-nine.

Leonard K. Torrison was reared on the home place and has spent his life here. He purchased the homestead of eighty acres in 1909. He also added forty acres more, which he later sold. He has a well cultivated place, raises good stock and swine. The family makes a specialty of Barred Plymouth Rock chickens. Mr. Torrison is a stockholder in the Buffalo Co-operative Creamery Co. He was married June 11, 1908, to Mebel Wharton, a native of this state, a daughter of H. F. Wharton, of Minneapolis. Before her marriage she taught school in the school of district 118, Rockford township. Mr. and Mrs. Torrison have two bright children, Leslie, born June 1, 1909, and Donald, born August 21, 1913.

Henry Steinhilber, a prosperous farmer of Rockford township, was born on the family homestead in section 18, Rockford township, October 27, 1863, son of George and Mary (Schuler) Steinhilber, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. George Steinhilber came to the United States with his first wife in 1856, and secured work in the East at his trade as a tailor. About 1860 he came to Minneapolis, where he lived about a year and a half. Then he located on a farm near Hanover, where he likewise lived about a year and a half. Then he settled on the place in Rockford township which has since been the family home. A small clearing had been made, but no buildings had been erected on the tract. He erected a log house and with an ox team started to develop the land. At once he took an interest in the affairs of the neighborhood. He helped to establish the Methodist Episcopal church of that vicinity, and was a progressive man in every respect. Often in the pioneer days he walked to Minneapolis, sometimes working for a time at his trade there, and always bringing on his return, provisions for the little cabin in the woods. He had cleared twelve acres and was well on the road to prosperity, when in the spring of 1869, he died at the age of fifty-six. His wife, Mary Schuler, came to the United States with a brother, Andrew Schuler, at the age of thirty. They lived in Detroit for a while, went from there to Quebec, Canada, and from Canada came to Minneapolis, where she was married. The children of George and Mary Steinhilber were: Emma, George, Henry, Mary and Louisa, all living. After the death of George Steinhilber, his widow married John Dircks, a native of Hanover, Germany. He

came to America in 1850, and located in Texas. In 1856 he located in St. Paul. From there he came to Delano, in the same year, and after working about for a while, he secured a homestead of 160 acres in section 3, Franklin township. This tract was wild land, and he set at work clearing and developing it, and erecting a log cabin. In 1863 he enlisted in Company B, Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and served about a year and a half. He died about 1902. He was born in 1826. His wife, the widow of George Steinhilber, was born in 1826 and died in 1899. Henry Steinhilber was reared on the home place, attended the district schools, and in time took charge of the farm. He has remodeled the buildings and made many improvements. Like his father before him he has taken his part in the development of the community. His services as supervisor of the town have been highly regarded, and in other ways as well he has been a useful citizen. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W. and the Maccabees. Mr. Steinhilber was married July 2, 1896, to Minnie Knoll, daughter of Charles Knoll, of this county. They have three children, LaRue, Mildred and George.

Samuel Cronk, a prominent farmer and contractor, now residing on the homestead of his grandfather, Jacob Samsel, in Rockford township, was born on the homestead of his father in the same township, May 26, 1859, his parents being William A. and Caroline (Samsel) Cronk. He was reared on his father's place and attended the district schools. It was in 1892 that he moved onto his grandfather's original homestead. Of the eight acres, only twenty had been cleared. He cleared the remainder of the land, erected new buildings, and by hard work and industrious attention to business increased his holdings until he now owns 160 acres. He carries on general farming and raises good crops and some splendid cattle. Of the latter industry he has made a specialty, and being a thorough advocate of co-operation among the farmers he has served on the boards of the creameries at Montrose and Dickinson. Aside from his agricultural operations he has been especially active in county ditching. At the present time he has a \$7,000 contract for work in this line. Mr. Cronk has not participated to any extent in fraternal affairs, but being of a patriotic spirit, and reverencing the record made by his father in the Civil War, he has joined the Sons of Veterans. He married Lillian Diamond, a native of Wisconsin. They have had fifteen children, of whom eight are living. They are: George (deceased), Dolly (deceased), Frank, John, Kittie, Ai, unnamed twins (deceased), Hattie, Etta, Littie, Albert (deceased), Gladys and Goldie (twins) and Lucy. Goldie is dead.

George Ruppelius, Sr., one of the sturdy pioneers, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, January 12, 1834, son of Fred W. and Katherine (Eve) Ruppelius. They had one other child, Anna.

Anna married Andrew Bomgesser, who in 1856 brought her to America and settled in Wright county. In 1857 George Ruppelius came to America and located at Milwaukee. In June, 1858, he came to Wright county, and visited his brother-in-law, Andrew Bomgesser, in Rockford township. Then he went to Minneapolis and became interested in the meat business. In 1865 he came to Rockford township and located permanently. He secured 134 acres in section 3, range 24, on the Little Crow river, and there started his pioneer experiences. The locality is a picturesque one and his location was most admirably chosen. Only a small patch of ground had been cleared. He erected a log cabin, and began to develop the place, beginning with an ox team. In time the family prospered, and the farm became both fertile and profitable. Mr. Ruppelius early took a prominent part in the affairs of the neighborhood. For twenty years he was one of the supervisors of the township, and for a long time he was an officer of school district No. 62, which he assisted in organizing. His worth is fully appreciated and his advice is often sought on important matters. Mr. Ruppelius was married in Milwaukee, to Elizabeth Eberhardt, the daughter of Jacob and Eliza Eberhardt, who were from the same village as the Ruppelius family. Mrs. Ruppelius died in 1900 at the age of sixty-six. The children in the family are Fred W., George, Anna, Kate and Emma.

Charles Roloff, a pioneer of Rockford township, now deceased, was born in Germany, and spent his boyhood in that country. Like so many other German youths of his period he came to the United States seeking his fortune, and found his way to the West. After reaching Wright county he married Minnie Bevans, who was born in South Carolina, September 13, 1854, daughter of William and Johanna Bevans. William Bevans had died in the South, his widow had married William Walbrush, and he, in 1856, had brought the family to Wright county and located in Frankfort township. In 1874, Charles Roloff and his wife located on 160 acres in section 3, range 24, Rockford township, and started to develop the place. Some of the land had been broken, but there were many improvements to be made and much hard work to be done. Charles Roloff died in 1883, leaving three children, Lizzie, Emma (deceased) and Elizabeth (now Mrs. Andrew Bomgesser). Mrs. Roloff married August Schlieff, and they live on the Roloff place.

August Schlieff, a farmer of Rockford township, was born in West Posen, Germany, December 24, 1853, son of John and Wilhelmina (Bahn) Schlieff. The father died in Germany, and the mother, with the eight children, August, Gusta, Charles, Amelia, John, Otelia, Bert and Matilda, came to America in 1867 and located on eighty acres in Rockford township. She died in 1913 at the age of eighty-one. August Schlieff was brought to this

county by his mother, was reared to farm pursuits, and has devoted his life to that line. He has a neat, well-kept place, with plenty of fruit, and carries on general farming in a modern manner. He is interested in education and has served as treasurer of his school district. Mr. Schleif married Minnie Roloff, the widow of Charles Roloff, and they have three children, August, Robert and Oscar.

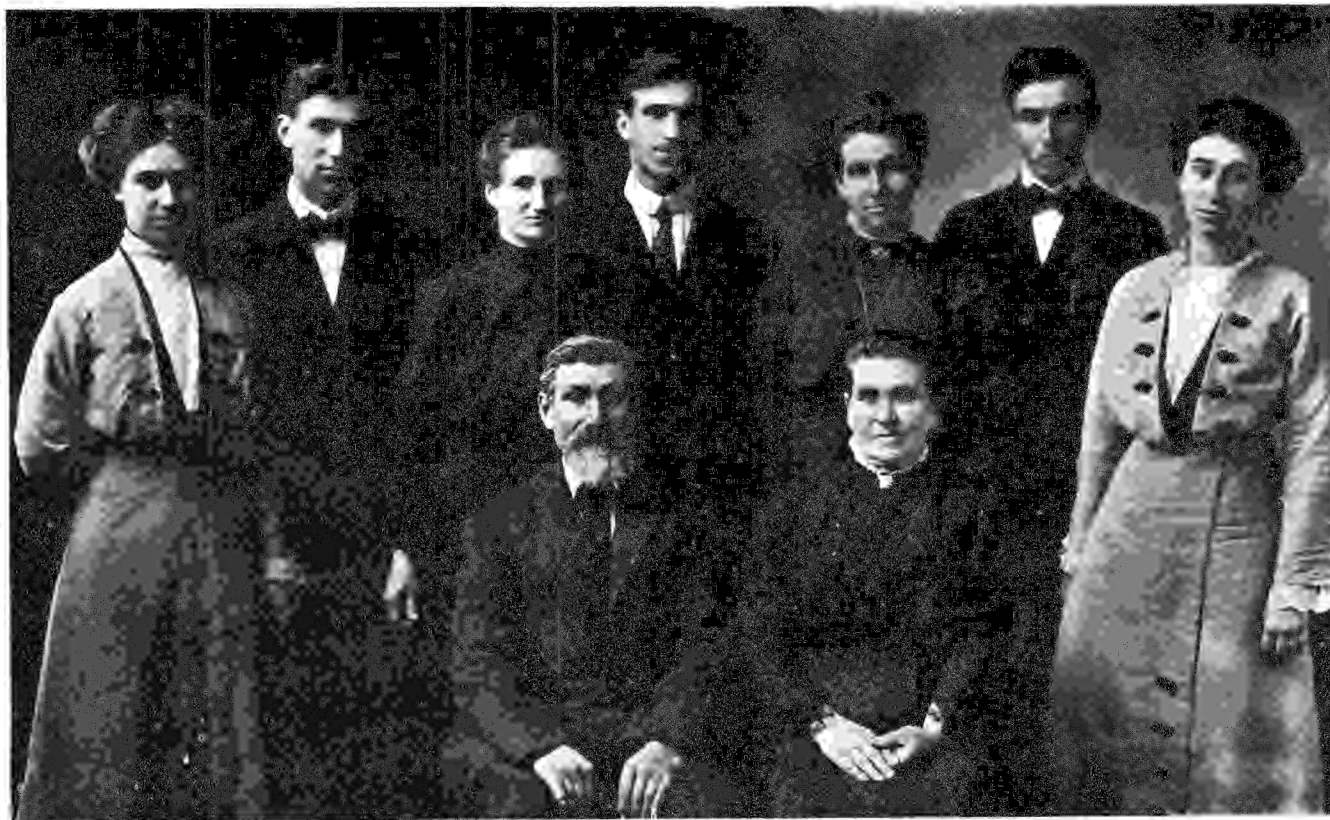
John Wesley Prestidge, one of the active and progressive farmers of Rockford township, was born in the township where he still resides, November 5, 1882, son of Thomas Prestidge, the pioneer. He learned agricultural pursuits from his father, and started out in life for himself at the age of seventeen. For a time he was in partnership with his brother Arthur. Later he farmed alone. On September 12, 1913, he purchased eighty acres in section 21, where he is establishing a splendid farm. He is energetic and industrious, and follows the latest approved methods in all his operations. His good wife, Dena Thompson, a native of Goodhue county, this state, whom he married July 20, is an able helpmate in all his undertakings. It is interesting to note that the farm occupied by Mr. Prestidge has many historic associations. When the Indians swarmed this part of the country, they had a camp in a hollow back of his barn, skins stretched across the top protecting it from the elements. While thus encamped they fished in a nearby lake. Tradition states that once when they were fishing on the lake, an earthquake or other disturbance of nature broke the ice, and thirty of the braves perished in the water. Mr. and Mrs. Prestidge attend the Methodist Episcopal church at Melrose.

Thomas Prestidge, a pioneer, was born in England, December 21, 1834, and was there reared. At nineteen years of age he came to the United States, and after traveling in various parts of the country settled in Wright county in 1856. He homesteaded the south half of the northeast quarter, of section 8, range 24, township 119, and started pioneer life in the wilderness. He built first a log cabin and then started clearing the land. His first crops were planted in the virgin sod with the aid of a hoe. Gradually he attained success and developed a good place. Mr. Prestidge was a strong worker in the Methodist church, and being a good singer, led the worship in many places throughout the community. He died May 16, 1913, after a long and useful life. His wife, Margaret Holliday, was born January 7, 1844, and died January 11, 1894. They were married July 4, 1861. Their sixteen children were as follows: Ann, born June 30, 1863; Malinda Jane, born March 15, 1865; Juliette, July 29, 1866; Ulysses Walter, October 28, 1868; Charles Henry, January 28, 1870; William Emerson, June 26, 1871; Mary Harriett, February 12, 1873; Burton T., born May 5, 1874; Ida May, December 16, 1875; Cora

Belle, November 21, 1877; Ruth Rose, February 14, 1879; James Arthur, September 19, 1881; John Wesley, November 5, 1882; Effie F., April 15, 1884; Izella, December 19, 1886; and Franklin, June 12, 1888.

William Pautzke, a representative citizen of Rockford township, was born July 25, 1847, son of Ferdinand and Fredericka (Winke) Pautzke, and grandson of Johan Winke. In the spring of 1868, the family, consisting of the father and mother, and the four children, Wilhelmina, Bertha, Augusta and William, set out for America. After eight long and weary weeks on the water they landed, and soon thereafter found their way to Illinois, where they remained with a brother of the mother, who had loaned them some money with which to make the trip. In the fall of the same year they came to Wright county. With them was Herman Westfall, who had in the meantime married one of the daughters, Wilhelmina. He bought seventy-two acres of wild land in section 3, Rockford township, and erected a cabin, into which the whole family moved. With an ox team they started clearing the land and doing such farming as they could. About four years later, William Pautzke, the subject of this mention, bought from a Mr. Cooper a tract of seventy-six acres in section 3. No buildings had been erected thereon, and no roads led to it. Not a tree had been cut on the place. He started work, cut down the trees, erected a log cabin, cleared a small space, and put in his first crops with a "grub" hoe. From such conditions did he have to wrest a living for himself and his father and mother. But his hard work won, and prosperity came to him in full measure. His wild tract of land took on the aspects of a cultivated farm, and to this he added until he owned 296 acres of good land. He helped to erect the German Lutheran church, and has always been a faithful attendant there. The parents were also devout Lutherans and died in the faith of that church, the father in 1902, at the age of 92, and the mother in 1899, at the age of 70. Mr. Pautzke now has one of the finest farms in the neighborhood. He carries on general farming, raises good stock, and is a successful man in every respect. Mr. Pautzke was married, August 12, 1858, to Henrietta Shindel, a native of Wright county, daughter of Michael Shindel, a pioneer. Mr. and Mrs. Pautzke have seven children, Bertha, Alvina, George, Amelia, Elenora, Henry and Herman, all living.

Peter Olson, a prominent general farmer and stock raiser, of Rockford township, was born in Sweden, July 14, 1868, son of Olaf Christianson and Boel Paulson, farmers of that country. In the family there were six children: John, Ellen, Peter, Christine, and two that died in infancy. The father died in Sweden, and the mother married, for her second husband, Nels Paulson, who in 1880, brought the family to Joliet, Illinois, where he died, and



WILLIAM PAUTZKE AND FAMILY



FRED MUTTERER AND FAMILY

where the mother still lives at the age of seventy-eight. Before coming to this country, Peter had attended school in Sweden. A few years after reaching Illinois he started to work as a dairyman. Later he engaged in the retail milk business on his own responsibility. In 1903 he sold out his interests in Illinois, and came to Wright county, where he purchased eighty-one acres in section 24, Rockford township. To this he has since added eighty acres more. He has made extensive improvements, and is already one of the leading farmers of the county. His pleasant residence has running hot and cold water and other modern improvements, his lawns are sightly, and his barns are commodious. His dairy operations are extensive and his herd of Guernsey cattle is his especial pride. So interested is he in this line of industry, that he has served as president of the Rockford creamery for four years, giving most excellent service. He also raises Chester White swine, and it is said that no better than his are to be found in this part of the state. Though comparatively a new comer he has so won the confidence of the people of the township that he has been elected town supervisor and also school officer. Fraternally he associates with the Woodmen, the Yoe-men and the order of White Cross. Mr. Olson was married in 1891 to Carrie Lieberbach, of Peoria, Illinois, daughter of Adam Liederbach. They have had eight children: Raymond, Edna (deceased), Ida, Walter, George, Alice and Lloyd.

Frederick Mutterer, whose place in Rockford township ranks among the best farms in the county, is one of the leading and influential citizens of the neighborhood. Beginning as a farm employee, with no financial resources, and with but little encouragement, he has forged ahead by hard work, shrewdness and honorable dealing, until he is now a man of means and substantial standing. He has reared a good family, he has developed a splendid estate, and he has been a good and useful citizen. Frederick Mutterer was born in Germany, October 26, 1856, son of George and Katharina (Ruff) Mutterer, well-known German farmers, who spent the span of their years in that country. He received a good education in Germany, and there grew to manhood. In 1884 he set sail for America, leaving Germany, June 30, 1884, and arriving at New York, July 12. Until fall he lived in Medford, Taylor county, Wisconsin, and then came to Wright county, where he secured farm employment. In April, 1885, he rented a farm in Cochran township, Hennepin county, for five years. Then he came to Rockford township, and continued to rent farms until 1897. Then he purchased eighty acres in section 19, Rockford township. Two years later he purchased another eighty acres adjoining. This was all a wild tract at that time. He broke the land and erected a log house, and started to develop his present splendid farm. One of the sightly features is the modern

dwelling house, erected in 1910. It is well arranged and well constructed, and veneered with cement blocks. This house, with the assistance of employes, he erected himself, even making the cement blocks for the veneering. He is now constructing a large barn, equally modern, and he has in addition a fine set of out-buildings and the like. Hard worker that he is, he has been more than successful, and he is now enjoying some of the fruits of his years of unremitting toil and endeavor. Mr. Mutterer has ever been a sincere friend of the co-operative movement among farmers. For eight years he has done most efficient work as secretary and manager of the Rockford Co-operative Creamery Association. Previous to this term of office he was treasurer two years. The Rockford Mutual Stock Shipping Association finds him an active shareholder. As agent for the Hassan German Mutual Fire Insurance Co., he has also done much energetic work. For two years he was assessor of the township. He has, with others, started the Evangelical Lutheran congregation at Rockford, which has its own church and parsonage, and resident pastor. Mr. Mutterer was married in Germany, September 7, 1876, to Magdalena Brauning, who was born in Germany, March 13, 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Mutterer have nine children: Herman, born October 8, 1877; Willie, born 1879, died 1906; Ernest, born December 11, 1882; Adolph, born December 13, 1892; Edward, born January 31, 1894; Louise, now Mrs. Charles Fish, born April 14, 1886; Emma, now Mrs. George Luther, born December 16, 1887; Annie, now Mrs. Elmer Johnson, born December 16, 1889; Bertha, born May 24, 1897; and Mary, born July 9, 1899. The family faith is that of the German Lutheran church.

Fred Augustus Mosher, one of the industrious farmers of Rockford township, was born in Onondaga county, New York, three miles east of Syracuse, New York, June 25, 1857, son of George and Sarah (Cooper) Mosher, and grandson of Hugh Mosher, all likewise natives of New York state. Fred Augustus Mosher was educated in his native county, and at the age of fourteen was brought to Hennepin county, Minnesota, by his mother and his stepfather, Sumner Sherman. In Hennepin county the subject of this sketch grew to manhood. In 1877 he came to Wright county and rented land near Rockford village. Later he located on a tract of land in section 1, Rockford township. Beginning with forty acres he soon added another forty, so that he now has a nice tract of eighty acres. When he settled here the land was covered with wood. He erected a log cabin and used an ox team to help him in his breaking. He has reclaimed the place from the wilderness, and his efforts at scientific farming have been most successful. He has a good set of buildings, excellent stock, and a sufficient equipment of implements and tools. In his early manhood, Mr. Mosher married Mary Denney,

who died on July 9, 1903, leaving five children. In 1910 he married Alvina Bosheide.

Henry Liederbach, Sr., one of the earliest settlers of Rockford, is a typical pioneer. Keen eyed, robust and sturdy, and active in spite of his more than eighty years, he remembers the times when the early comers established themselves in the wilderness, erected their little cabins, and started to wrest a living from the virgin soil. Henry Liederbach, Sr., was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, October 7, 1832, son of John and Catherine Liederbach. In 1852, with his brother Adam, he started for America. After a tedious voyage of thirty-two days aboard a sailing vessel, they reached New York, and finding their way to a little village in the interior, they worked in a brickyard for a while. Later they went to Illinois, and from there started for Minnesota. After reaching St. Paul they went to St. Cloud, looked about for a location, and finally in October, 1856, settled in Rockford township. Henry chose the location where he has since lived. No roads led to the claim, but Indian trails had been broken here and there through the wilderness, and these were used by the early settlers. Mr. Liederbach secured lumber from the mill at Rockford, and erected a board shanty. Little by little, he cleared the ground. Times were hard, provisions were scarce, and often he walked to the little hamlets of St. Paul and St. Anthony for provisions, bringing back bacon, corn meal and molasses on his shoulder. The Winnebago Indians were still in the country, and were a source of considerable annoyance. Being of a jovial disposition, Mr. Liederbach was at first inclined to be friendly with them, and sometimes responded to their begging by giving them food. But those who had enjoyed his hospitality constantly returned bringing larger and larger numbers. One day when he was chopping they gathered about him and importuned him to cook them some food. This he refused, and they kept pressing closer and closer, so that they interfered with the action of his axe. Finally in swinging back the axe, he accidentally hit one of the Red Men a smart blow. For a time it looked as though there was to be serious trouble, but after a parley, the savages went away, and never came again. In the spring of 1857, Mr. Liederbach had a small clearing made, and a considerable quantity of potatoes planted. But when the garden was well under way, the grasshoppers came, and devoured all vegetation, leaving him once more to start anew. But in spite of these discouragements, Mr. Liederbach kept at work early and late and as the years passed by he attained unusual success. To his original tract he added 160 acres more, and his original board shanty was replaced with a sightly home, and substantial farm buildings. While he has never taken an active part in public affairs, he has always stood for every move that has

for its object the real betterment of the community. When his school district was organized he was its first treasurer. Mr. Liederbach married Minnie Strunk, who died in 1877. Their six children are all living. They are: Minnie, Lydia, Henry, Alvin Alexander, Paul and John.

Alvin Alexander Liederbach, one of the men who has taken an active part in the development of Dunn county, North Dakota, was born on the old homestead, section 13, Rockford township, Wright county, Minnesota, December 6, 1872, son of Henry Liederbach, Sr., the pioneer. He attended the district school and remained at home until twenty years of age, when he became a salesman for the Armour Packing Co. for four years. Then for a short time he engaged in the grain business in Minneapolis. It was in 1905 when he first became interested in Dunn county, North Dakota, where he now owns an entire section of land. Like his father before him, he has been a true pioneer. The land was wild, and was located forty-two miles from Dickinson, the nearest railroad station. With courage he set at work to develop the unbroken tract, and he now has an ideal Dakota ranch. Onto this place in 1906 he brought the first self binder that was used west of the Knife river. Possibly no section of the country has developed more rapidly. One binder was used the first year, the second year it took twenty-five to cover the same ground, while the third year 150 were used. The first threshing outfit consisted of a small engine and separator. Now there are six complete threshing and plowing outfits in the one township. Instead of going forty-two miles to the railroad, the people have but six miles to go to the newly opened railroad town of Killdeer. Mr. Liederbach arrived in Dunn county at the right time, and the growth of the country in that vicinity has more than justified his faith. In spite of his interests in North Dakota, Mr. Liederbach is still loyal to Wright county. He owns eighty acres of his father's homestead in Rockford township, and spends much of his time here. Being of a sociable nature he has allied himself with the A. O. U. W. and the I. O. O. F. For his first wife Mr. Liederbach married Ida Liederbach, a daughter of Adam Liederbach. She died April 17, 1903, at the age of twenty-nine. For his second wife he married Esther Ellis Winner Swager, the daughter of Nelson Swager, of Iowa. By her previous marriage, Mrs. Liederbach has one daughter, Dorris.

Henry Liederbach, Jr., a prosperous farmer of Rockford township, was born on the old homestead in section 13, in the township where he still resides, May 16, 1872, son of Henry Liederbach, Sr., the pioneer. He was reared on the home place, attended the district schools, and thoroughly mastered the principles of farming. A few years ago he took over eighty acres of the home place and started its development. Only twelve acres had at that



HENRY LIEDERBACH, JR., AND FAMILY

time been cleared. He set to work to clear this tract just as his father had cleared up the wilderness many years before. He now has a splendid place, well tilled and well cultivated. He has erected a sightly brick house and some substantial barns, and evidences of thrift and prosperity are shown everywhere about the place. He makes a specialty of Guernsey cattle, Poland China swine and Rhode Island poultry, and has an orchard of over five hundred trees, and small fruits of all kinds. Mr. Liederbach is a member of the school board and has taken his part in the progress of the town. He was married November, 1901, to Amelia Manthey, a native of Germany, and they have one child, Ruth Clara, born April 7, 1907.

Charles August Landeck, a leading farmer located in section 10, Rockford township, is one of the highly respected and honored men of the community. By hard work and careful planning he has acquired a competence, and is regarded as a splendid example of what may be accomplished by honesty and industry. He was born in Prussia, Germany, April 12, 1859, son of Charles and Louise Landeck, and was the only child in the family, except Paul, who was drowned. The father died when Charles August was about three or four years old, and in 1866 the mother and son came to America and located at Milwaukee. There the mother married Christian Kunz. In 1868 they moved to Minneapolis. The mother died in 1898 at the age of sixty-four. The stepfather is still living at the age of seventy-eight. Their marriage resulted in two daughters, Emma and Louisa. Even as a boy, Charles August Landeck secured employment carrying shingles at \$2.00 a day. In fact, being a good workman, he was able to command good wages whenever he desired employment. At the age of eighteen he learned the blacksmith trade, and in this occupation he engaged in Minneapolis until 1892. Through all these years his worth commended itself to his patrons, and he numbered his friends by the score. In 1892, however, he determined to change his occupation. Accordingly he came to Wright county, and purchased 120 acres in Rockford township. A shack stood on the place, and the land had been cleared in patches. Mr. Landeck finished clearing the land, and made many important improvements. He added forty acres more, and erected a pleasant home and suitable buildings. One of the features of the place is the new barn, 30 by 72 feet, with eighteen-foot posts. Mr. Landeck takes great pride in his good stock, and he has a splendid herd of Shorthorn cattle, as well as a profitable drove of Poland China swine. Mr. Landeck was married in 1882 to Lena Miltz, born in Prussia, Germany, June 8, 1859, daughter of David and Christina (Schultz) Miltz. Mr. and Mrs. Landeck have six children, Walter E., Robert Fred, Ernest, Charles, Mamie and Hazel.

David Miltz, an early settler, was born in Prussia, Germany. He lost his parents as an infant and was early in life forced to shift for himself. As a young man he married Christina Schultz, daughter of Ferdinand and Mary Ann Schultz, who were born in Germany, and in later life came to New York state, where they died. In 1863, David Miltz and his wife, and their two children, Lena and Hannah, came to America, and located at Boonsville, New York, where he followed his trade as a stone polisher. Two children, Charles and Carrie, were born there. In 1867 the family came to Wright county, and located on eighty acres of woodland, on Crawford lake, in Rockford township. Until they could get a log cabin built, they lived with an uncle named Meyer. Under these primitive conditions, the family started life in the wilderness. At first they had nothing but a cow, and the first crops were put in with a hoe into the virgin sod. Mr. Miltz, for a time, worked in Minneapolis to get money with which to buy a pair of steers. He carried supplies from the city to his cabin on his back. At one time he, in this way, carried a grind-stone, weighing eighty-five pounds all the distance from Minneapolis to Rockford. He added a few more acres to his land, and in time erected a modern home and other farm buildings. After living on the place over twenty-five years he retired and moved to Little Falls, in this state, where he now lives at the good age of seventy-seven. His wife died December 11, 1893, at the age of seventy-four. The children born to them in Wright county were: Mary, Emily, Bertha, Louis, Louise and Anna.

Adolph Kubalsky, a respected resident of section 10, Rockford township, is a splendid example to the younger generation, of what a poor boy, with no capital, but with plenty of energy and grit may accomplish by hard work and unfailing honesty. Gradually he has worked his way up, until now he occupies a substantial place in the community, and has won a full measure of success. He was born in West Strausburg, Germany, July 25, 1853, son of Carl and Elizabeth Kubalsky, who spent the span of their years in the old country. In the family there were nine children: Amelia, August, Johan, Fritz, Adolph, Robert, Wilhelm, Pauline and Julius. Of these children, three, Adolph, Robert and Fritz, came to the United States. Adolph was reared in Germany, and was there married. In 1882, with his wife, his two children, Gusta and Ernest, and his brother, Robert, he came to the United States, and located in Cleveland, Ohio, where Robert still lives. In 1885, Adolph brought his family to Marysville township, in this county, and bought a farm of thirty-six acres. A log cabin had been built, and about ten acres cleared. At intervals, Mr. Kubalski worked about among the neighbors to get a start, while he was developing his own farm. In time he was enabled to erect a home to replace the log cabin. In 1899 he

moved to Silver Creek township, and purchased eighty acres of land, which had been partly cleared. This farm he also developed. In 1908 he came to his present splendid place of 159 acres in section 10. He is now practically retired from the more active responsibilities of life. His wife's maiden name was Helen Thelman. She was born in Germany, October 11, 1854, daughter of Michael Thelman. The home place is now in charge of the son, Ernest, who is one of the rising young farmers of the township. He was born in Germany, October 24, 1882, and has always lived with his parents. He is a capable man, well regarded among his associates. He married Gusta Shubert, a native of Minnesota, and they had one child, a bright baby, named Leo, who died at the age of eleven months and five days. Mrs. Adolph Kubalski died June 21, 1908.

Gustave A. Johnson, in charge of the creamery station at Dickinson, Rockford township, was born in Sweden, February 12, 1879, son of Frederick and Anna (Lovegren) Johnson, who, in 1884, came to America, bringing their three children, Gustave A., Axel and Jennie. After coming to this country three more children were born: Vera (now deceased); Esther, and Frank. The father died at the age of forty-eight, and the widow married E. J. Johnson, by whom she had two children, Ruth and Richard. She died in April, 1906, also at the age of forty-eight. Gustave A. was reared on the home farm in Sherburne county, this state. As a youth he became interested in the creamery business, and after mastering butter making, he became manager of the creamery at Rogers, Minn., for eight months. Then he took a course in the agricultural department of the University of Minnesota, in order to more thoroughly perfect himself in the details of his trade. For a time he was manager of the Lake Belden Creamery, at Hutchinson, Minn. On September 14, 1906, he took charge of the creamery station at Dickinson, where he has since continued to live. In 1909 he erected a pretty little home. Aside from conducting the creamery station, he is agent for the Western Express Co. He is well acquainted in Buffalo, and is a member of Buffalo Lodge, No. 141, I. O. O. F. Mr. Johnson was married December 19, 1906, to Caroline Larsen, a native of Hutchinson, Minn., daughter of A. P. and Laura Larsen, natives of Denmark. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have two children, Alice and Wayne.

Clyde C. Hastings, an influential farmer of Rockford township, comes of a distinguished family and has himself done much to add honor to the family name. After a practical and successful business career, he has taken up farming, and has already demonstrated his ability as an agriculturist and stock raiser. He was born in Owatonna, Minn., September 5, 1871, son of Charles W. and Esther (Sheldon) Hastings. He received a good educa-

tion, and was scarcely more than a boy when he became interested in the banking and hotel business with his father. Then for two or three years he was in the grain and commission business in Minneapolis. He subsequently farmed in Nebraska. May 12, 1906, he came to Wright county and purchased 239½ acres in section 21, Rockford township. Since then he has been constantly developing and improving the place. He carries on general farming on an extensive scale, and makes a specialty of pure blooded Holstein cattle. He sells his cream at the Dickinson Co-operative Creamery, in which he is one of the stockholders. Mr. Hastings was married September 15, 1892, to Hattie May Townsend, of Denver, Colo., who died in 1906, at the age of thirty-four, leaving three children, Marie, Ferold Davis, and Margaret. On February 19, 1908, he married Bessie Hiller, who came from Norway at the age of ten years, with her parents. By this union there are four children: Esther (deceased), Hattie May, Charles Warren, and Knox Sheldon. Mr. Hastings is a friend of progress and education, and is now serving as an officer of his school district. Charles Hastings was born in Horsehead county, New York, son of Samuel M. Hastings. In 1849 the family came West and located in Elgin, Ill. In 1857 they started with an ox team from Elgin to Minnesota. Two of the boys had died in that state, and the family, as it came to Minnesota, consisted of Samuel M. Hastings, his wife, and five children, Heck, Charles, Millard, Sarah and Elizabeth. In the fall they reached Lemond township, Steele county, and there started life in the wilderness. For a time the family used the inverted wagon box as a shelter from the elements. Later a log cabin was built, and they moved into it, but the snow often drifted in and the first winter was one of hardship, privation and want. Samuel M. Hastings became a prominent man. He was chairman of the first board of supervisors of Lemond, when the town was organized May 11, 1858, and also served in other positions of trust and responsibility. Charles Hastings was reared in this pioneer home. As a youth he became a stage driver, and drove on the routes between Winona and Mankato, with Owatonna as a half-way point. He was still a young man when he opened the Arnold House at Owatonna. Later he conducted the Park Hotel at Owatonna. In 1882 he moved to Brookings, South Dakota, where he engaged in the loan business. He was an important factor in the development of that part of the country and proved a most useful citizen. Among other ventures, he shipped in forty car loads of horses, a real boon to the pioneers of that region. After six years in South Dakota, he returned to Minnesota, and for five years conducted the Windsor Hotel, at Minneapolis. About this period he first became interested in the banking business. First he established the Lumbermen's Bank at Grand Rap-

ids, Minn. Then he established banks at Deer River, Cass Lake, Bemidji, Black Duck, Great Falls and International Falls, and he was also interested in the First National Bank, at Wadena, and the Northwestern National Bank at Minneapolis. He died November 2, 1906, at the age of sixty-seven. In the early days he had joined the Masonic body at Owatonna. In politics he was a Jeffersonian Democrat. By his first wife, Mettie Gould, he had three children: Charles F., Sadie and Luella. For his second wife, he married Esther Sheldon, a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, a daughter of Elias Sheldon. She was one of the first teachers in the public schools of Owatonna. At the age of seventy-three she still gives her personal attention to the numerous business and financial interests left by her husband. Clyde C. was the only child by this marriage.

George Frederick, a pioneer and prominent farmer, residing in section 7, range 24, Rockford township, was born in Greenwood township, Orange county, New York, March 25, 1851, son of Albert and Martha (Conklin) Frederick, substantial old pioneers. Reared amid the rigors and privations of pioneer life, George Frederick took advantage of such schooling as the neighborhood afforded, and spent his youth in learning agriculture. After his marriage he bought eighty acres of land in section 7, range 24, this township, and started farming on his own responsibility. He cleared off the dense woods, erected new farm buildings, and brought the land to a high stage of cultivation. From time to time he has added to his possessions, until he now owns 200 acres of good land, on which he successfully carries on general farming. In addition to the usual crops he raises good grade stock, and maintains a good stable of horses. He is known as one of the best judges of stock in the neighborhood, and his opinion on this subject is often eagerly sought. Mr. Frederick is a prominent man in his township. He has been especially interested in educational matters, and has served for some time as a school officer of district 40. He is a member of Star Lodge, No. 62, A. L. & A. M., of Rockford. The schoolhouse of this district stands on what was formerly his land. Mr. Frederick married Abbie Harvey, August 18, 1880, a native of Minnesota, daughter of Isaac Harvey. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick have five children: Thomas, Albert, Esther, Rex and Reine.

William H. Foust, a prosperous farmer of sections 19 and 30, Rockford township, was born in Montour county, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1861, son of Daniel and Mary (Heininger) Foust, natives of Pennsylvania, where they spent their lives as farmers. In the family there were eleven children: Anna, Anthony, Jerry, William H., Katherine, Ida, Leander, John, Emanuel and Ella. William H. was reared in his native county, and learned farming and brickmaking. In 1885 he came to Wright county, and for

two years worked as a brick maker in Franklin township. After his marriage he secured eighty acres in section 15, Rockford, where he made various improvements and carried on general farming. In 1892 he bought eighty acres of his present place. To this he has since added fifty acres more. He has built a modern home, and made many improvements about the other buildings. The place has been cleared of the brush and stumps that he found on it, and it is now as good a farm as will be found in the neighborhood. Aside from raising the usual crops, he has good stock, and takes especial pride in his Guernsey cattle. On April 3, 1889, Mr. Foust married Julia Prestige, who died April 26, 1892, at the age of twenty-eight, leaving one child, Julia. January 1, 1894, he married Ida Prestige, sister of his first wife, and this union has been blessed with seven children: Clarence, Arthur, Clara, Ella, Willard, Celesta, and Nola. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

William O. Esterly, a leading and influential farmer of Rockford township, was born in Corcoran township, Hennepin county, this state, January 22, 1867, son of Gotfried and Otelia (Guderian) Esterly, both natives of Germany. They were married there and there several of their older children were born. Later they set out for America. The voyage was made in a sailing vessel, fourteen days being spent on the water. Upon arriving here they located in Wisconsin. A year later they came to Hennepin county, and bought forty acres of wild land. On this they erected a log cabin. With a yoke of oxen they started clearing the ground and making it ready for the crops. St. Anthony was the nearest trading point. After a few years they were enabled to add forty acres, and they had a nice little farm of eighty acres. Gotfried Esterly was a charcoal burner, and worked in St. Paul and in other places. After a long life, he died at the age of eighty-four. Early in life he was a Lutheran but in America he joined the German Evangelical church. His wife died at the age of sixty-two. The children in the family numbered fourteen: Julius, Hulda, Gust, Ida, Tressa, Emma, Fred, Henry, William, Amelia, Gotlieb, Minnie, Aaron and Lillian. William O. was educated in a log schoolhouse in Hennepin county. At the age of twenty-one he started out for himself and worked in various places. After his marriage he and his wife located in Brooklyn township, Hennepin county, where they engaged in gardening for two years. Then they lived in Maple Grove township in the same county for two years. In 1899 they came to Wright county and located in section 1, Rockford township, where they had forty acres. In 1912, they bought 100 acres in section 1, where they now reside. Aside from farming, Mr. Esterly has dealt considerably in real estate. He raises the usual crops and makes a specialty of Jersey and Guernsey cattle and Plymouth Rock poultry.

In 1900 he became a stockholder in the Rockford creamery, in which he has been a director for the past two years. He is also a stockholder in the Farmers' Co-operative Store at Buffalo. For twelve years he has been on the school board. At the present time he is doing efficient service as town clerk of Rockford. Mr. Esterly was married May 1, 1895, to Lena M. Evans, born in Hennepin county, October 19, 1874, and they have three children: Lester, born April 7, 1898; Walter, May 4, 1900, and Glen, December 22, 1913. Lena M. Evans was the daughter of Walter and Jennie (Briggs) Evans, and granddaughter of William and Lucia (Austin) Evans and Joseph and Jane (Falkner) Briggs. William Evans was born December 28, 1824, and died at the age of seventy-six. He was a millwright by trade, but later took up farming. In 1854 he came to Hennepin county, built a log house, started farming with an ox team, and gradually won success. He held township office and also served as county commissioner. Joseph Briggs was of Quaker ancestry. He came to Maple Grove township, Hennepin county, in 1856, took a claim, and underwent the usual experiences of pioneer life. Walter Evans was born in Vermont, March 18, 1850, was brought to Hennepin county in 1854 and reared on the home place. His wife, Jennie Briggs, was born in New York state, May 30, 1853, and died in 1894. Mr. Evans now resides with his daughter, Mrs. William Esterly.

John Seeger, a pioneer of Frankfort township, was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, November 2, 1834, son of Michael and Caroline (Meyer) Seeger. In the family there were six children: Jacob, Michael, John, Johan, Catherine and Anna Marie. Of these, John was the only one to come to the United States. He arrived in Michigan in 1868 and the following year was married. A year after their marriage they came to Wright county and located on sixty-eight acres in Frankfort township. On the place a log cabin had been partially completed. He completed this cabin and moved into it. Then with no farming implement but a "grub" hoe, he started putting in crops. As the years passed he obtained prosperity, and modern buildings were erected. To his original tract he added twenty-three acres more. His wife died about 1880 at the age of thirty-eight, leaving seven children: Mary, Catherine, Regina, Louisa, Minnie, William and George. The family faith is that of the German Lutheran faith.

George Seeger, a prominent farmer of Wright county, living on sections 9 and 10, Rockford, was born December 28, 1873, on the homestead of his father, John Seeger, Frankfort township, this county, and was there reared. He attended the district schools, thoroughly learned farming from his father, and remained at home until twenty-eight years of age. Then he pur-

chased eighty acres in North Rockford, where he farmed about six years. September 12, 1908, he purchased his present place of 160 acres. He has made extensive improvements, including the erection of a fine barn, 36 by 64 feet. He does general farming, and makes a specialty of Red Poll cattle. He is serving as a member of the school board and is a useful member of the community. He has adopted the latest approved methods of farming, and his friends predict for him a still greater success in the future than in the past. Mr. Seeger was married in 1902 to Caroline Hohl, daughter of Charles and Caroline Hohl. Their children are: Alvin, born November 11, 1903; George, February 7, 1906; Esther, September 4, 1908; Catherine, November 31, 1911; and Myrle, November 7, 1913.

Ferdinand Wandersee, a pioneer of Wright county, who, by hard work, industry and intelligence, has won success in life and wrested a fertile farm from the wild woods, was born in Pomerania, Germany, September 4, 1854, son of John and Kate (Wandersee) Wandersee. John Wandersee was twice married, his wives being sisters. By his first wife he had three children: Minnie, John, Jr., and Charles. By his second wife he had eight children: Caroline, Fred, Hannah, Albert, August, William, Ferdinand and Herman. He died when his son Ferdinand was but a year old. Of this family, John, Jr., was the first to come to the United States. Charles and Minnie were next. They were followed by Fred. Albert and Ferdinand came later. Last of all came Herman. The rest of the family remained in Germany, where the mother died at the age of seventy-eight. It was in the fall of 1871 that Ferdinand came to the United States. For a time he lived in Watertown, Wis. In November, 1874, he came to Delano, in this county, and secured employment as a wood chopper. Later he bought a tract of sixty-eight acres in Franklin township. Here he built a small house and two log barns and began to clear the land. In 1883 he was married, and he and his wife then lived on the place fourteen years. Afterward they sold out there and in 1898 purchased 200 acres in sections 27 and 28, Rockford township. Here he has made extensive improvements until he has as good a farm as may be found in the neighborhood. He carries on general farming and stock raising, and sells his cream to the Buffalo Co-operative Creamery in which he is a stockholder. He is a prominent member of the Zion Methodist church, and is serving as one of the trustees. Mr. Wandersee was married in 1883, to Anna Eppe, born in Dayton, Ohio, November 7, 1864, daughter of Gotlieb and Barbara (Weimeman) Eppe. Mr. and Mrs. Wandersee have six children: Lydia, William, Louis (deceased), Edgar, George and Esther. Lydia married John Samsel, and has two sons, Lewis and Marvin. William lives in Rockford. He married Clara Krause.



MR. AND MRS. C. W. JOHNSON AND DAUGHTER

Gotlieb Eppe, a pioneer, was born in Germany, and came to the United States at the age of twenty-five. He was a stone mason by trade, and by working at his trade in various places, he made his way westward until he reached Wright county. A few years before the Civil war, he took a claim in Franklin township, and with the aid of a yoke of oxen began to prepare it for cultivation. His first building was a log cabin. As the years passed the place became a well developed farm, with a good set of buildings. Mr. Eppe was an active church worker and took a prominent part in the organization of the Castle Methodist Episcopal church of Franklin township. He assisted in building the original log church and the frame church which replaced it, and served as steward and trustee as well as in other capacities. He lived to a good old age of eighty-five. Gotlieb Eppe was the son of Michael and Dorethea (Heim) Eppe. He was married in Dayton, Ohio, to Barbara Weimeman, who at the age of fourteen had been brought to this country by her parents, Christ and Anna Weimeman. Of the children of Gotlieb Eppe, three, Anna, Christ and Sophia, were born in Ohio, while five, David, William, John, Minnie and Louis, were born in Franklin township, this county.

Claus W. Johnson, of the firm of Johnson Brothers, hardware merchants and blacksmiths, of Silver Creek, was born in Sweden, January 6, 1866, son of John and Inga (Donalson) Johnson, natives of Sweden, where the mother died and where the father is still living. In the family there were seven children: Carl J., of Sweden; Ferdinand (deceased); Claus W.; Andrew, who is partner with Claus W.; Annie and Victor, of Sweden; and Gerhardt, of Canada. Claus W. came to America in 1886 and located in Wisconsin. From there he went to the Puget Sound country, and homesteaded land in Washington. For a time he was postmaster at Pins, Jefferson county, Washington, and in many other ways as well proved himself to be a useful citizen. In 1903 he came to Silver Creek village. In the meantime his brother Andrew had come to Wright county in 1900, and in partnership with Frank Lock had established a hardware and blacksmith business. Later Andrew bought his partner out, and took Claus W. Johnson, his brother, as a partner, under the present name of Johnson Brothers. Claus W. Johnson is now treasurer of Silver Creek township. In politics he is a Republican. The family faith is that of the Lutheran church. Mr. Johnson was married May 6, 1907, to Mrs. Alberta (Iverson) Olson, widow of John Olson. Alberta Iverson was born in Norway, January 21, 1863, and married John Olson. Mr. Olson died December 31, 1902, leaving one daughter, Ida Olson, born April 10, 1896. Miss Olson makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Johnson.

Hans Hoglin, deceased, farmer and stockraiser of Silver Creek township, was born in Sweden, February 10, 1831, was there married, and came to America about 1869. After living in Iowa for a while, he went to South Dakota, and homesteaded a claim near Sioux Falls. There his wife died, leaving three children: Margaret Christina, now Mrs. A. W. Nyquist, of Akron, Ohio; Erick Olaf, of Onamia, Minn.; and Nels Andrew, of Maple Lake. From Sioux Falls, Mr. Hoglin went to Minneapolis. It was in 1881 that he came to Wright county. A year later he married Christina Bredson, and moved onto her homestead of 160 acres in section 10, Silver Creek township. There he devoted his time to farming and stock raising and there spent the remainder of his life, dying September 26, 1893. He and his good wife had three children: Hulda Emelia, Louis B., and Mabel Victoria. The family faith is that of the Swedish Lutheran church. Christina Bredson, wife of Hans Hoglin and daughter of Brada and Ellen Bredson, both natives of Norway, was born in that country, January 5, 1848, emigrated to America in 1880, and two years later homesteaded the 160 acres in Silver Creek township upon which her family still lives.

Gotlieb Martie was born in Switzerland in 1820. While quite young he learned the carpenter trade and also took a thorough course in music. Thus prepared, he worked at his trade and served as a member of the government band. In 1852 he came to the United States and located at Freeport, Ill., working at his trade. There he organized the Brass and String Bands. In 1857 he came to St. Anthony, Minn., and the same year took a claim on section 15, Silver Creek township. Except for a short time when he lived in St. Cloud, he made St. Paul and St. Anthony his home until 1861, when he moved to his farm in this county. In 1846 he was married to Elizabeth Burkhart, and to them were born five children: Gottlieb (deceased); Samuel, of Buffalo; John, of North Dakota; Frederick, of Silver Creek; and Emma, now Mrs. James Burcham, of Chatham township, this county. Mr. Martie died in 1902 and Mrs. Martie in 1901.

Frederick Martie, farmer, Silver Creek township, was born in St. Cloud, August 16, 1861, son of Gotlieb and Elizabeth (Burkhart) Martie. Frederick Martie was brought to this country by his parents, attended district school, and was reared to agricultural pursuits. In 1889 his father gave him eighty acres, and to this he has added twenty acres. He has some excellent improvements, and carries on general farming. He is a Republican in politics, and belongs to the M. W. A. The family faith is that of the Lutheran church. Mr. Martie was married April 6, 1885, to Minnie Goelz, and they have two children: Fred H. and Laura Minnie. Fred H. was born June 16, 1886, married Anna Dahlgren, of Monticello, and has three sons, Raymond, Vernon and



C. P. WESTON

Clayton. Laura Minnie was born July 24, 1890, married Robert Dahlgren, of Maple Lake township, and has one daughter, Eudora.

C. P. Weston, business man, Silver Creek, was born in Sweden, September 29, 1871, son of Peter and Bertha (Lov) Weston, both natives of Sweden, who came to America, located at Enfield, Silver Creek township, this county, from whence they moved to Colorado Springs, Colo., where the father died July 8, 1914, and where the mother still lives. In the family there were nine children: Christian, of Oregon; Anna, widow of John Johnson, of Colorado Springs; Bertha, wife of P. A. Engstrom, of Oregon; Ole, of Minneapolis; C. P.; Andrew, of Silver Creek; and three children, who died in Sweden.

C. P. Weston remained with his father until he was about seventeen years of age. Then he was engineer on a river boat for a year. In April, 1889, he came to the United States, lived a summer in South Dakota, then did railroad work in Wyoming, then returned to South Dakota and attended school for one winter, and subsequently followed the carpenter trade in Sioux City, Iowa, and in North Dakota. In 1893, upon the parents coming to this country, C. P. joined them and settled in Wright county, where he bought twenty acres of land in Enfield, Silver Creek township. This was afterward increased to forty acres. In the meantime Mr. Weston engaged in contracting and building in North Dakota for several years. In 1910 he became the first postmaster at Enfield. In 1911, upon being elected town clerk, he moved to Silver Creek and resigned his postmastership. He there purchased a sawmill, and utilizes the establishment in sawing wood and in manufacturing sorghum. He also deals in farm implements and machinery. Although an independent voter, he leans toward the Republican party, and has been a delegate to district and state conventions. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the family faith is that of the Lutheran church. Mr. Weston was married August 14, 1912, to Bertha Lindgren, a daughter of John Lindgren, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

Andrew G. Nord, business man and farmer, Hasty, Silver Creek township, was born in Sweden, April 13, 1860, son of John and Bertha (Larson) Nord, natives of Sweden, where the mother died and where the father still lives. In the family there were seven children: Andrew G.; Frank, of Minneapolis; Mary, of San Francisco; Louis, of Silver Creek; Matilda, wife of Frank Helene, of Minneapolis; and two who died in infancy. Andrew G. Nord left home at the age of twenty years, came to America, located in Minneapolis, followed railroad work there for a time, then went to Manitoba, and some two years later returned to Minneapolis, where he worked as a freight clerk about seventeen years. In 1899 he came to Wright county and purchased ninety-

seven acres in sections 29 and 30, Silver Creek township, where he engaged in stockraising. In 1900 he took a position as manager for the yard of the Central Lumber Company at Hasty. Mr. Nord is a Republican in politics, and has served as school director. He belongs to the A. O. U. W., and his wife to the Degree of Honor. The family faith is that of the Lutheran church. Mr. Nord married Mary Larson, and they have had six children: Robert is cashier of the First State Bank of Silver Creek; Irving is assistant cashier of the First State Bank of Silver Creek, Minn.; Fred operates the home farm; Myrtle, May and Raymond are at home.

George Peter Goelz, farmer and stockraiser, Silver Creek township, was born in section 15, in the township where he still resides, May 17, 1869, son of Peter and Christine Goelz, natives of Germany, who came to America in the early fifties and located in Silver Creek township, Wright county. During the Civil war, Peter Goelz enlisted in Company K, Eighth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the conflict. After the war he engaged in the blacksmith business for a while in the village of Monticello. Then he bought 120 acres in section 15, Silver Creek township. At that time this was merely a wild stretch. He broke the land and brought it to a high stage of cultivation, erected all the buildings, bought tools and machinery, and successfully carried on general farming. He died May 13, 1912. His widow is still living at the good old age of eighty-three years. In the family there were four children: Minnie, wife of Frederick Martie; George Peter; Lena, wife of Adrian Wade; and Henry, of Silver Creek township. By a previous marriage to John Mareket, the mother had two children: Louise (deceased); and Louis, of Corinna township. George Peter Goelz has spent the span of his years on the home farm. When he was twenty-one years of age, he and his brother, Henry, rented the place from the parents. In 1900, George Peter Goelz took charge alone, and in 1908 he received the farm by deed from his father. He carries on general farming and stockraising and has been successful in his operations. Mr. Goelz is a Democrat in politics. He has been supervisor since 1903. He is a member of the M. W. A. and the Knights of the Maccabees. Mr. Goelz was married November 29, 1898, to Sadie McEachren, born December 15, 1870, and they have one daughter, Annie Louise, born May 20, 1906. Mrs. Sadie (McEachren) Goelz is a daughter of Randall and Anna (Monaghan) McEachren, the former a native of Nova Scotia and the latter a native of Maine. They came to Wright county in 1876 and located in Buffalo township, where Mr. McEachren died in 1886 and Mrs. McEachren in April, 1914.

Frank Abrahamson, farmer, Silver Creek township, was born in Sweden, February 14, 1871, son of Abraham and Sophia (Mor-



FRANK ABRAHAMSON AND FAMILY



CHARLES P. ESTLING AND FAMILY

tonson) Abrahamson, both of whom spent the span of their years in Sweden. In their family there were eleven children: Carl G., of Silver Creek township; Louise, of Sweden; Lottie, wife of Mathew Erickson, of Silver Creek township; John E. and August, of Sweden; Frank; Hilma, wife of C. Anderson, of Minneapolis; Alfred and Hulda, of Sweden; and two children who died in infancy. Frank Abrahamson left home at the age of fourteen years. In 1889 he came to America. For twelve years he traveled in various places, railroading and lumbering. In 1899 he purchased forty acres in section 23, Silver Creek township. Beginning thus with forty acres, his hard work and ability has increased the farm to two hundred acres, while the old log cabin 10 by 12 feet has been replaced with a splendid set of farm buildings. He has made some excellent improvements and carries on general farming and stock raising. In political affairs he is a Republican. Mr. Abrahamson was married April 2, 1900, to Amanda Felien, and this union has been blessed with six children: Hilma, Edwin, Verna, Arthur, Martin and Alwin.

William A. Klemz, an enterprising citizen of Silver Creek, was born in Carver county, this state, September 20, 1886, son of August and Louise (Rotsolk) Klemz. The father came to Wright county in 1887, purchased fifty-four acres in section 1, Corinna township, cleared and broke the land, erected a log house, 16 by 20 feet, gradually brought the place to a high stage of cultivation, and still continues to live there. William A. Klemz was the second of eleven children. At the age of twenty-one he rented a farm in section 2, Corinna township, and there farmed for two years. He then purchased a general store in the village of Silver Creek. After operating this two years he sold out, and purchased twenty-five acres of land on the outskirts of the same village. Here he has for some three years carried on general farming. He is also a carpenter, and devotes much of his time to contracting and building. Mr. Klemz was married October 2, 1907, to Edna Munn, a daughter of James and Olivia (Shaw) Munn, farmers of Corinna township. Mr. Munn died August 6, 1897, at the age of thirty-seven, and Mrs. Munn lives with her daughter, Mrs. William A. Klemz. In the Klemz family there were three children: Alice, born April 24, 1908; Ruth, born February 22, 1910; and Wilbur, born May 20, 1913.

Charles P. Estling, farmer and stock raiser, Silver Creek township, was born in Sweden, February 24, 1864, son of Charles and Mary (Edsberg) Estling, also natives of that country. In their family there were three children: Mary, of Sweden; Charles, of Silver Creek township; and Fred, of Sweden. Charles P. Estling came to America at the age of twenty-six. After living in Minneapolis for a time, he came to Wright county and worked on the railroad a number of years. In 1893 he purchased forty acres

of land in Silver Creek township. To this he has added until he now owns 120 acres. He has cleared and improved the land, erected buildings, and brought the place to a high stage of cultivation and profit. General farming and stock raising occupy his entire attention. Mr. Estling has been school treasurer for six years and is now serving. In politics he is a Republican. He was married October 11, 1889, to Minnie Skold, who was born in Sweden, September 13, 1866. This union has been blessed with six children. Paul was born July 23, 1890. Edith was born March 11, 1894, and died April 2, 1898. Signa was born February 9, 1896. William and Wilma (twins) were born March 29, 1899, and Wilma died July 11, 1899. Thera was born May 22, 1900.

Robert Dodgson, farmer, Silver Creek township, was born in Yorkshire, England, February 8, 1851, son of John and Sarah (Lupton) Dodgson, who spent the span of their years in that country. In the family there were six children: Sarah and Sophia, of Leeds, England; Ann, of Bramhope, England, and John, of Leeds, England; Elizabeth (deceased); and Robert. Robert Dodgson and his brother, John, after attaining the years of manhood, engaged for a time as brick laying contractors. It was in 1883 that Robert came to America. After living in Minneapolis a year, he bought sixty-six acres on section 21, Silver Creek township. In 1913 he sold this, and bought fifty-seven acres in section 16, in the same township. He is a Democrat in politics and has served for fifteen years as a member of the school board. The family faith is that of the Baptist church. Mr. Dodgson was married March 4, 1909, to Sarah Elizabeth Morey, born in Michigan in 1851. By a former marriage Mr. Dodgson had six children: Samuel, of Clearwater township; Joseph, of Clearwater township; Emily, of Wisconsin; William; Benjamin, of North Dakota; and Sophia, of Clearwater township.

Isaac Carter, deceased, pioneer of Silver Creek township, was born in Ellsworth, Maine, in 1835, youngest of the nine children born to James and Mary (Davis) Carter, both natives of Maine, who brought their family to Wright county in 1859 and took a homestead in Silver Creek township. At the outbreak of the Civil war, Mr. Carter enlisted in Company I, Seventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and served until within three months of the close of hostilities, being mustered out by reason of having contracted the typhoid fever. He was a good soldier and saw much active service. In 1866 he married Hannah Drew, who in the meantime had secured eighty acres of government land in section 33, Silver Creek township. To this they added forty acres in the same section. There he spent the remainder of his life, dying October 5, 1903. He was a member of the G. A. R. Mr. and Mrs. Carter had one son, Reul James, born April 30, 1877. He lives



MR. AND MRS. ERICK TROGEN

on the home place with his mother and successfully conducts general farming. Reul James Carter was married in 1904 to Emma K. Becker, who died April 13, 1910, leaving three children: George R., born May 19, 1905; Merl James, born August 19, 1906; and Mildred Catherine, born March 29, 1908. Mr. Carter is a Republican and has served on the school board.

Erick Johnson Trogen was born in Sweden, December 11, 1842. He there received a good education, served as a soldier in the Swedish standing army, and married Christine Anderson, who was born in Sweden, September 15, 1838. They came to America in 1871 and located on eighty acres of timber land in section 26, Silver Creek township, this county. The first breaking was done by Mrs. Trogen with a grub hoe. They both toiled early and late and for the first ten years here lived in a log cabin. Then they erected a frame house, which is a part of the present home. In time they prospered, added another eighty acres to their farm, erected barns and outbuildings, remodeled the home and became leading representative farmers. Mr. Trogen died July 13, 1913, and Mrs. Trogen now lives on the old homestead with her son, Edward J. Although seventy-six years of age, she still retains her youthful vigor and is most interesting in her reminiscences of the early days. Mr. and Mrs. Trogen had seven children: Andrew, now of Alberta, Canada, was formerly one of the foremost citizens of Silver Creek. For ten years he served as town clerk and for about twenty years taught in the rural schools. Anna is the widow of Ole Norling, of Ellensburg, Wash.; Christine is dead. Carrie is a teacher at Jamestown, N. D.; Julia is the wife of Magnus Anderson, of Ellensburg, Wash.; Ellen is dead; and Edward J. owns and conducts the home farm.

Edward J. Trogen, farmer and stockraiser, Silver Creek township, is a native born son, having first seen the light of day in section 26, this township, December 16, 1879, son of Erick Johnson Trogen and Christine (Anderson) Trogen, natives of Sweden, whose sketch appears elsewhere. Edward J. Trogen attended the public schools, and also had the advantages of a year's course at the St. Cloud State Normal School. At the age of twenty-four he rented the home place from his father and in 1911 purchased it. This he has since continued to operate, carrying on general farming and stock raising. Mr. Trogen is a Prohibitionist in politics, and belongs to the Independent Order of Good Templars and to the M. W. A. The family faith is that of the Baptist church. Erick Trogen, the father, was treasurer of school district 95 for some twenty years. Edward Trogen was married April 25, 1903, to Anna Westling, born September 26, 1884, daughter of Andrew and Christine Westling, natives of Sweden, now living in Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Trogen have three children: Evelyn Anna, born December 22, 1904; Robert Edward, born

November 21, 1907; and Phylis Christine, born September 28, 1913.

Charles Felien, farmer and stockraiser, Silver Creek township, was born in Sweden, January 28, 1865, son of Johannes and Christina (Olson) Felien, who spent the span of their years in Sweden. In the family there were nine children: Kassed Marie, of Sweden; Hannah Sophia, of Sweden; John, of Minneapolis; Frank (deceased); a boy who died in infancy; Gotfreid (deceased); a boy who died in infancy; Amanda, the wife of Frank Abrahamson, of Silver Creek township; and Charles. Charles was reared in his native land, and in 1882 came to America and located in Minneapolis. Then he spent some time in eastern Canada, and in South Dakota. In 1889 he came to Silver Creek township, and purchased forty acres in section 36. This he has increased until he now owns 120 acres of land on which he conducts general farming and stock raising. Mr. Felien is an independent voter. The family faith is that of the Swedish Lutheran church. Mr. Felien was married August 6, 1899, to Hilda Caroline Anderson, daughter of Hogan and Inga Marie Anderson, natives of Sweden, who in 1888 came to Minneapolis, where Mr. Anderson entered the employ of the city. In the Anderson family there were five children: Hilda; Nanny Christina, wife of R. R. Anderson, of Silver Creek township; Beada Oliva, at home; Pere Anton, of Minneapolis; and Carl (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Felien have had seven children: John Jelmi; Mabel Christine; Arthur Clarence (deceased); Raymond R.; Alice Theresa, Carl Emil and Edith Irene.

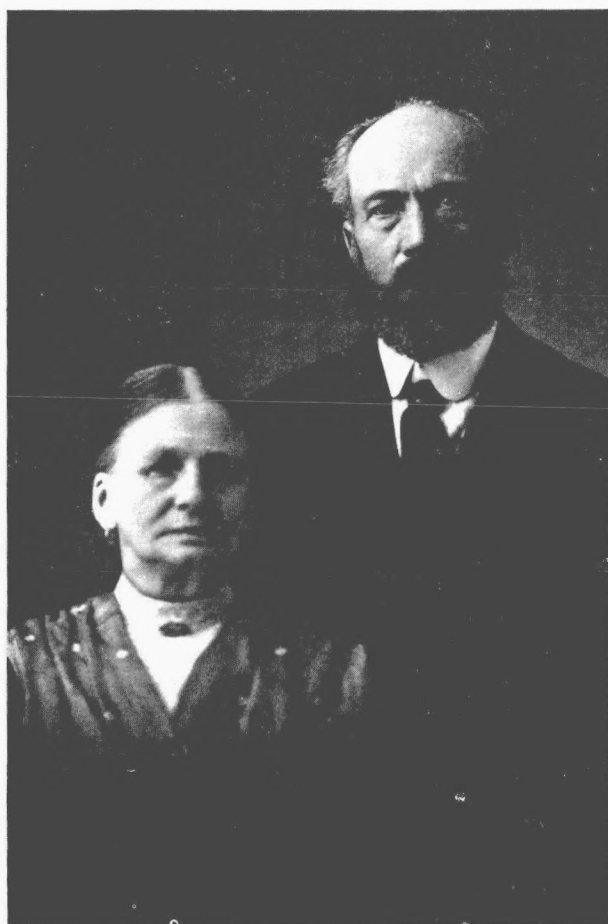
John Algren, an active and prosperous resident of Silver Creek township, was born in Sweden, June 1, 1867, son of Olaf Larson and Inga Erickson, who brought him to America in 1884, and located in Minneapolis. He was employed at various lines of industry for some years, and then he engaged in the refreshment business. In 1896 he purchased forty acres in section 31, Silver Creek township, and here he since successfully carried on general farming. He has paid especial attention to horticulture, and has a five-acre orchard of 700 apple trees, including twenty different varieties, all admirably adapted to the soil, climate and conditions of Wright county. His beautiful home, erected at a cost of \$14,000, is modern throughout, and the barns and other buildings roomy and sightly. On the shore of Lime Stone lake he has a summer cottage. His place accommodates twenty-five summer guests, and he has more applications for rooms than he can attend to. He is a genial host, the location is good, and everything combines to make the place an ideal one in which to spend a vacation. Mr. Algren was married in 1888 to Josephine Anderson, a native of Sweden, and to this union were born two children. Harry is an automobile driver in Minneapolis. Axel



CHARLES FELIEN, FAMILY, AND RESIDENCE



S. B. BERG AND FAMILY



MR. AND MRS. P. O. SWENSON

graduated from the high school at Minneapolis, and still lives in that city. Mrs. Josephine Anderson Algren died in Minneapolis in 1884. Mr. Algren was married May 5, 1903, to Bertha Maris, daughter of John and Antionette (Casper) Maris. John Maris lived near Owatonna, in this state. He died in 1910.

Swan B. Berg, farmer, Silver Creek township, was born in Sweden, January 1, 1860, son of Bengt and Petronele (Pierson) Berg, who spent the span of their years on a farm in Sweden. In the family there were two children: Swan B. and Christina, the latter of whom still lives in the old country. By a previous marriage of the mother there were five children: Johanna, Anna, Betsey, Samuel and Peare. Their surname is Swenson. Swan B. Berg was reared in Sweden, and engaged in farming until eighteen years of age. Then he started to learn the blacksmith trade. In 1880 he came to America, lived a few months in Michigan, and then for seventeen years worked as an iron moulder in Minneapolis. In 1897 he came to Silver Creek township, and bought eighty acres in section 24. To this he has added until he now owns 260 acres of good land. He has a fine line of buildings, including a new barn 40 by 68 feet, and a silo 36 feet high. He carries on general farming, making a specialty of dairying, and has been unusually successful. He votes the Republican ticket, and is a popular member of the M. W. A. of Monticello. Mr. Berg was married April 3, 1886, to Matilda Johnson, who died November 24, 1901. To this union have been born five children: Anna, wife of Hubert Tornel, of Monticello township; Adena Amelia, Arthur E., Benjamin E., and Myrtle Frances. The family faith is that of the Lutheran church.

P. O. Swenson, dairyman, owner of the Meadow Vale farm, Silver Creek township, was born in Sweden, June 26, 1853, son of Swen and Ingrid Stina (Nelson) Swenson, natives of Sweden, both now deceased. In the family there were eight children: P. O.; Matilda (deceased); Alexander, of Silver Creek township; Maria, wife of Mr. Pearson, of Stockholm, Sweden; Amanda, of Sweden; Olaf, of Silver Creek township; Carl (deceased); and Victor, of Minneapolis. At the age of seventeen years, P. O. Swenson became a sailor. Two years later he took up railroad work, being foreman of a construction crew for about five years, and station agent for about six years. In 1882 he came to America, and after a short stay in Chisago county, Minnesota, he became interested in the mercantile business in Ogema, Wis. From there he went to Ashland, Wis. In 1883 he came to Silver Creek township and bought eighty acres on section 23. By hard work, diligence and foresight he has increased this to 200 acres, and has brought the place to a high stage of development. He has named his estate the Meadow Vale farm. He carries on general farming, but makes a specialty of dairying. He has a fine herd of Hol-

stein cattle, headed by a fine full-blooded bull. He is a Democrat in politics, and has been on the town board for nine years, six of that time as chairman. The family faith is that of the Baptist church. Mr. Swenson was married December 16, 1876, to Sophie Anderson, a native of Sweden, daughter of Anders and Bertha Christine (Anderson) Anderson. In the family there were seven children: Anders G., of Sweden; Lars P., of Silver Creek township; August, of Sweden; Sophie, wife of P. O. Swenson; Mary Charlotte, of Sweden; John F., of Silver Creek township; and Erick (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Swenson have had nine children: Alphena, wife of Carl Anderson, of Buffalo, this county; Alma, wife of Aug. P. Anderson, of Monticello; Elizabeth (deceased); August, of Minneapolis; David, general agent for the Gloria Light Company of Chicago, his territory covering Wright, Stearns and Sherburne counties; Olive, at home; Adolph, a teacher in the Philippine Islands, in the government service; and Elvira and Ruth, who attended the normal department of the high school at Buffalo, this county, are now teaching.

Charles A. Swanson, farmer, Silver Creek township, was born in Sweden, December 13, 1850, son of Swan Nelson and Johannah Hoganson, who spent the span of their years in the old country. In the family there were twelve children: Peter J., of Sweden; Ellen Christine (deceased); Franz Gustave (deceased); Charles A.; Matilda Sophia, of St. Paul; David, of St. Paul; Gustave, of Sweden; Ada Louise (deceased); Robert, of Sweden; and three who died in infancy. At the age of sixteen, Charles A. Swanson went to Germany, where he remained for two and a half years. Then he returned to Sweden and engaged in railroad work. In 1876 he came to America and located in Stillwater, this state. In 1883 he went to St. Paul. In 1888 he brought his family to Wright county and purchased forty acres in section 27, Silver Creek township. Leaving his family on the farm, he returned to St. Paul, where he had a responsible position with the American Hoist and Derrick Company, and where he remained until 1898, when he took up his home on the farm. He added another forty acres, and in time purchased another eighty-acre farm in section 34. He now conducts general farming and stock-raising on his eighty acres in section 27. His son-in-law, Frank L. Neutz, now owns and conducts the farm in section 34. In politics Mr. Swanson is a Republican. On May 16, 1881, he married Anna B. Peterson, a native of Sweden, and they have had four children: Ada Louisa (deceased); Sophia Amelia Olive, wife of Frank L. Neutz, of Silver Creek; Josephine (deceased); and Emil Adolph, at home.

James F. Lee, educator and legislator, was born in Clearwater township, this county, September 11, 1858, son of James and Rebecca (Burcham) Lee, the pioneers. The father was born in



CHARLES A. SWANSON'S RESIDENCE



JAMES F. LEE AND FAMILY

Delaware and the mother in Ohio. They came to Wright county in 1855, settling in Clearwater township, when there were only eight or ten families living in the township outside of the village. They erected a log cabin, cleared the land, underwent the usual experiences of pioneer life, and in time developed a good farm. James F. Lee was reared on the home farm, received a good education in the district schools, and remained with his parents until 1879. That year he entered the St. Cloud State Normal school, from which he was graduated with honors in 1882. Thus prepared, he taught school a year in Fair Haven, this being his first school. For nearly ten years, from 1882 to 1891, he alternated teaching with farming, working on his homestead in Groton, S. D., in the summers, and teaching in various places in Minnesota in the winter. In 1891 he bought a farm in section 24, South Side township, which he operated for three years. It was in 1894 that he was elected county superintendent of schools. In this capacity he served for six years. His ability, his wide experience, his scholarship, and his intimate knowledge of the affairs of the county, made him in this position a most admirable officer. A hard worker, a believer in the progressive methods in education, and a follower of the highest ideals in the instruction of the young, he won wide popularity, with pupils, parents, and voters alike. During his term of office he lived in Annandale. At the close of 1901 he moved back to the farm. A year later he rented it, and then taught school in Fair Haven three years. In 1904 he taught in district No. 130, the district in which his farm is located. That was his last year of teaching. Since then his occupation has been that of a farmer. He has a good place, he brings to bear upon the problems of farming the same intelligence that he used in his career as an educator, and his operations have been unusually successful. In 1910, Mr. Lee was elected to the lower house of the Minnesota legislature on the county option issue. He was especially active while in the legislature, in all matters pertaining to prohibition and education. It was he who, in 1913, introduced the bill for county option, which was lost by a tie vote. In 1911 he introduced the law that is now in operation, providing special state aid for high schools that teach agriculture and domestic science. He also took an active part in the passing of many other important bills. Mr. Lee was married in 1888 to Annie M. Getchell, daughter of Nathaniel and Alma (Wing) Getchell, who settled in Brockway, Stearns county, this state, in the early fifties. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have two children: Alma G., who is attending Hamline University, in this state, and Robert F., who is at home. The family faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Nathaniel Getchell, a pioneer of Stearns county, was born in Wesley, Maine, November 9, 1828, son of Winslow Getchell, who

was also a pioneer of that county. Winslow Getchell and his son Nathaniel came to Minnesota prospecting in 1852, and, being greatly impressed with the country, he returned home after the rest of the family, and settled at St. Anthony in 1854. In 1855 they joined a party of pioneers, and settled in Brockway township, in Stearns county, on the stretch of land then known as Winnebago prairie, now called Brockway prairie. The place where they located is now owned and operated by E. O. Perry. They and the party with them were the first settlers in the township. In their cabin in section 33, the first school in the township was opened and the first religious services held. When the township was organized, Nathaniel Getchell was elected tax collector. In 1857, when the Brockway postoffice was established, he was the first postmaster. Later in life he served in various other offices. In 1862-63 he served thirteen months against the Indians as a private in the Minnesota Mounted Rangers. Nathaniel Getchell was married May 21, 1864, to Alma M. Wing, of Vasselborough, Kennebec county, Maine. Their children were: Annie M., Carrie A., Ernest A., Herbert W., and Alma M. Mr. Getchell died in September, 1910, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. F. Lee, of Annandale; his wife died in March, 1883, at Brockway.

The Sylvan Hills Farm consists of 948 acres of rolling land situated on the west shore of Lake Sylvia, with over a mile of splendid shore line on the lake. The soil is a very rich sandy loam, heavily covered with leaf-mould, and is very adaptable to alfalfa growing. Lake Sylvia is a clean, pure lake, very deep and with clean shore lines. It is a lake of great natural beauty. The shore lines being very irregular and nicely timbered. Two islands lend attractiveness and interest to as beautiful a lake as Minnesota possesses. The farm was purchased five years ago in its wild state, and there is now 130 acres under plow, which is less than one-fourth of the available plow land. Sheep raising has been the chief industry in the five years, and they have added materially to the quality of the pasture land. The farm is completely fenced with Page four-foot woven-wire fence and is divided into ten pastures and various fields by hog-tight woven-wire fence, well put up and in the best of condition. Roads have been constructed to all parts of the farm, making it easy to reach any point without going out onto the main roads which encircle it. The buildings, which are some fourteen in number, are all new and in perfect condition, and are especially sightly and imposing. The private residence of the owner is 28 by 42 feet, with full concrete basement, two and one-half stories, six bed rooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, pantry, refrigerator room, two bath rooms, two lavatories, seven closets, furnace heat. Walls are built for warmth—siding, building paper, sheeting, two-inch air space, and lath and plaster. Along the east and south side of

the house there is a two-story veranda, ten feet wide and fully screened. From the upper floor of this veranda, there is a beautiful view of lake, islands and shore line. Among the nine rooms may be specially mentioned the large hall and reception room, with an open stairway in the center, and the parlor and reading rooms. The floors throughout are of maple, while the house is heated with a hot-air furnace and lighted with acetylene gas lights. The house has running hot and cold water throughout, with the most modern of sanitary equipment. The house for the employes is well suited to the comfort and convenience of those who reside therein. It is 26 by 50 feet, half concrete basement, two stories, all floors maple, five bed rooms, living room (dining room and kitchen combined), milk room, pantry, wood house, same warm construction as other house, three porches, all screened in. Among the other buildings may be mentioned: The horse barn, 36 by 56, concrete six feet up, having a capacity of seventeen horses; the cow barn, 36 by 70, with concrete floors and mangers, and Loudon stanchions and equipment, ceiled; the sheep shed, 100 by 70, with house for shepherd and a silo having a capacity of 200 tons; the swine house, 18 by 50, with concrete floors and woven-wire partitions; the garage, 18 by 28, with modern equipment, oil tanks and the like, and having accommodations for two large cars; the machine shed, 36 by 48 feet; a blacksmith shop with full equipment; a concrete chicken house, 22 by 36 feet; the stucco boat house, 28 by 32, with concrete sea walls; an ice house, pump house, granary, and also smaller buildings and sheds. There is running water "below frost" in both dwellings, and in the horse barn, cow barn and swine house. The buildings are eight miles from South Haven, which is fifty-five miles from Minneapolis on the "Soo" line. The Luce electric line is now building along the east shore of Lake Sylvia, and operating forty miles out of Minneapolis. The farm is devoted to stock raising and feeding. There is a fine herd of Holstein cattle, about 800 sheep, pure-blooded Poland China swine and Plymouth Rock chickens. Two acres of the land are set to fruit.

Charles W. Sutton, who in the spring of 1909 established the "Sylvan Hills Farm," in South Side township, this county, was born in Battle Creek, Mich. He attended the public schools of Battle Creek, the Rasin Valley Seminary and the University of Michigan. In 1881 he moved to Hillsboro, N. D., where he owned and operated a wheat farm for twenty-six years. Mr. Sutton was married December 10, 1878, to Fannie Kingman, who was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. They have one child, Frank E. Sutton. Frank E. Sutton was married November 2, 1912, to Evelyn H. Perkins, daughter of James T. and Carrie (Pell) Perkins. James T. Perkins is a member of the firm of Roberts-Perkins Company, Minneapolis. Mrs. Evelyn H. (Perkins) Sutton

was born in Corning, Iowa, passed through the graded schools of Minneapolis and the Central High school of that city, and entered the academic department of the University of Minnesota in 1901.

Frank E. Sutton, proprietor of the "Sylvan Hills Farm," South Side township, was born in Battle Creek, Mich., November 1, 1880, son of Charles W. and Fannie (Kingman) Sutton. He attended the graded schools of Minneapolis, and graduated from the Minneapolis Central High school in 1901. In 1898-99 he attended the Peekskill Military Academy, Peekskill, N. Y. In 1905 he graduated from Cornell University with the degree of M. E. For five years he built railroads. He also traveled in Panama, Central America, South America and Europe on business and pleasure. In 1913 he took charge of Sylvan Hills Farm.

Frederick E. Carlisle, an enterprising farmer of South Side township, was born in Stearns county, this state, July 9, 1876. His father, Hugh Carlisle, was a pioneer farmer, and died in 1876 at the age of twenty-seven. The mother, Eliza Beilstein, after the death of Hugh Carlisle, married George W. Stokes, a retired farmer, and now lives in Clearwater village. Frederick E. Carlisle was reared on the home farm, attended the district schools, and early took up farm pursuits. In 1897 he bought 120 acres in Clearwater township, and there carried on general farming for a long period. It was in 1901 that he came to South Side township and bought eighty acres in section 22. In 1912 he bought eighty acres more, so that he now has a splendid farm of 160 acres on which he successfully conducts general farming and stockraising. The farm is well developed, and well equipped with implements and tools. In 1909 the house was remodelled. It now is a modern residence, 16 by 24 feet, two stories, with a 12 by 24 addition. In 1913 and 1914 he built a sightly barn. It is 40 by 60 feet, with full concrete basement, and is modern throughout with stanchions and the like. Its capacity is forty cattle, eight horses and 100 tons of hay. Mr. Carlisle is one of the well-known men of the community, and is a popular member of Clearwater Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Clearwater, and of the M. W. A., at Annandale. He was married August 22, 1898, to Louise Lyons, who was born in Clearwater township, May 25, 1883, daughter of Robert and Louise (Meacham) Lyons, the former of whom died June 23, 1908, at the age of sixty-four, and the latter of whom now lives in Clearwater township, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle have two children: Lola, born June 25, 1902, and Floyd, born December 10, 1903.

Andrew A. Elfstrand, for many years a substantial citizen of South Side township, was born in Sweden, and was there reared. In 1881 he came to America, bringing his family. After working two years in Cokato, he bought 120 acres in section 25, South

Side township. This land was at that time covered with trees and undeveloped. Mr. Elfstrand cleared and developed this farm, living in the meantime in a house of hewed logs, 20 by 20 feet. The furniture he made on the place. For two years he had no team. Finally he obtained a cow and a yoke of oxen. As time passed he prospered. Good frame buildings took the place of the log structure, good live stock was raised, the ground brought forth good crops, and success crowned his efforts. After a long and useful life he died in 1909 at the age of eighty-six. His wife, Carrie Hanson, died in 1907, at the age of seventy-two. The farm is now operated by the sons, Andrew and Aaron. They carry on general farming and stock raising, along the latest approved lines, and are successful and responsible men in the community. Each year for twelve years now, they have raised two acres of beets. They have secured as high as twenty tons to the acre, but the average yield is sixteen tons.

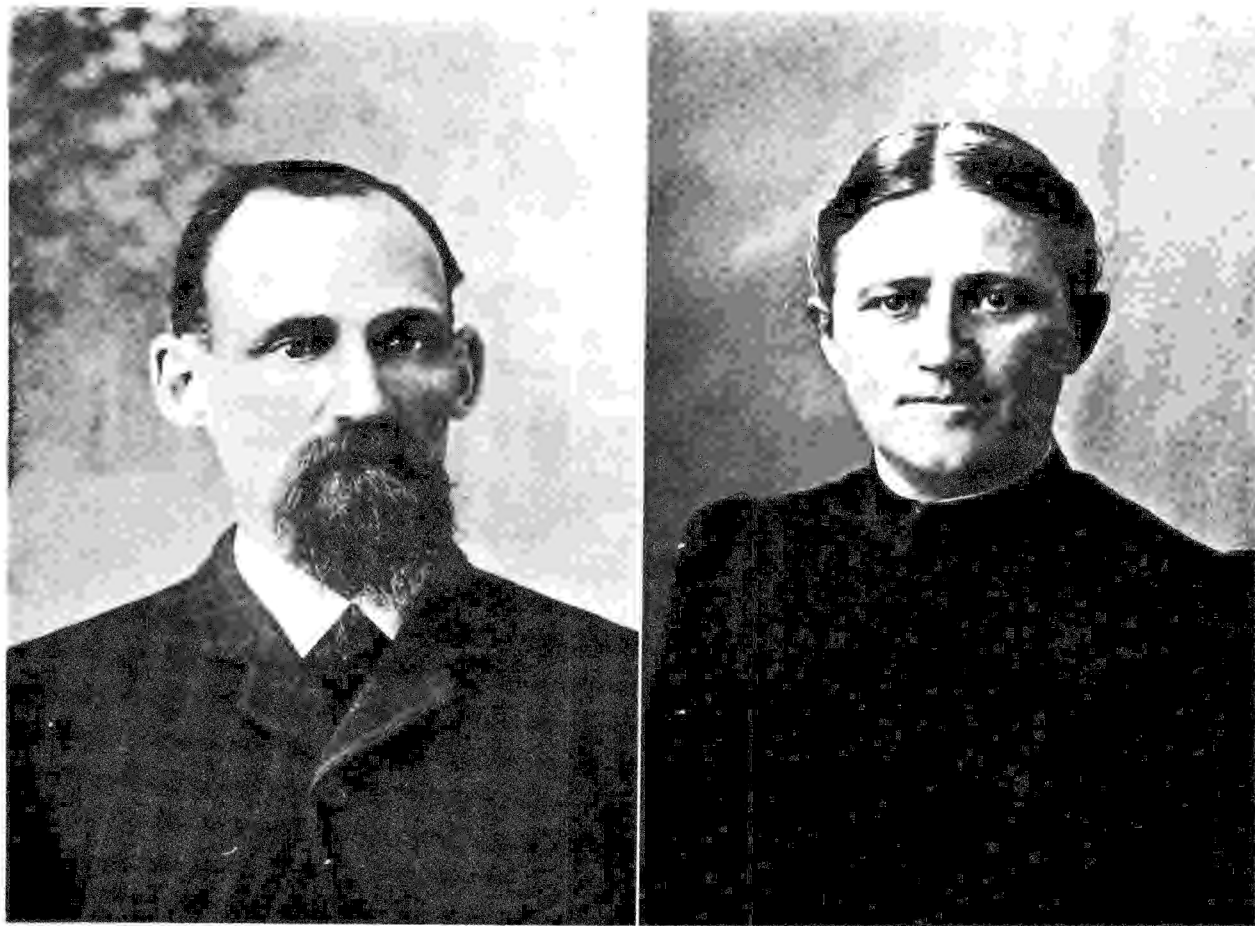
Andrew Elfstrand was born in Sweden, March 5, 1858, and was brought to this country by his parents. He is one of the popular men of the community and has served as town treasurer.

Aaron Elfstrand was born in Sweden, July 1, 1864, and is one of the well-known and influential men of the community. Aaron Elfstrand was married November 21, 1893, to Carrie Johnson, daughter of Johannes and Carrie Johnson, of South Side township, the former of whom died in 1906 at the age of seventy-five, and the latter in 1903 at the age of sixty-three. Mr. and Mrs. Elfstrand have had eight children: John Ludwig was born June 24, 1894; Harold Anton was born July 31, 1896; Esther Julia was born August 10, 1898; Lambert Theodore was born October 30, 1900; Carrie Thurina was born January 13, 1902; Alfred was born June 19, 1907, and died in May, 1908; Mabel Luella was born April 19, 1908; and Arthur Herbert was born October 14, 1912.

Robert Miller, a well-to-do and prosperous farmer of South Side township, was born in Germany, August 6, 1845, son of Wilhelm and Sophia (Maurer) Miller, the former of whom died in 1880 at the age of eighty, and the latter of whom died in 1885 at the age of ninety. Robert Miller was reared in his native land. In 1870 he came to the United States, and after living two months in La Crosse, Wis., and three months in Meeker county, this state, he reached Wright county in 1871, and homesteaded 160 acres in section 18, South Side township. Five acres had been cleared, and in this clearing stood a log house, 14 by 24 feet, with a bark roof, and part of a floor. In it was some home-made furniture. Under such circumstances he started his career here. For two years he worked without a team, and under the most primitive circumstances. At the end of two years he secured a yoke of oxen and an old wood wagon, and a harrow with

wooden teeth. The same year he erected a larger and better log house. The first year he raised twelve bushels of wheat, the second year twenty-four bushels. This wheat was cut with a cradle, and threshed by hand with a flail. In striking contrast to all this is Mr. Miller's present condition. His two hundred acre farm is as good as may be found in the neighborhood, he has all the conveniences for making farm work profitable and advantageous, and his place shows his thrift, energy and intelligence in every acre. The comfortable home was erected in 1896, and in addition to this there are the usual barns and out-buildings. Something of Mr. Miller's progress in prosperity is shown in his tax receipts. For the first five years he paid no taxes. For several years the total was \$7 or \$8 annually. Now he pays \$115. He has served as road overseer and on the school board in early days. Mr. Miller was married in 1868 to Frederika Scheel, and to this union were born seven children: Otto, Eda, William (died at the age of two years), Emil, Rachael, Bertha and Martha. Mrs. Frederika (Scheel) Miller died in May, 1882, at the age of thirty-nine. Mr. Miller was again married, November 3, 1882, to Wilhelmina Marquardt, who was born in Germany, August 19, 1862, daughter of Carl and Augusta (Brandt) Marquardt. By this union, Mr. and Mrs. Miller have nine children: Herman, Reuben, Elizabeth, Frederick, Benjamin, Walter, Regina, Robert and Erick. Erick was drowned in the Clearwater river at the age of two years.

Svend P. Madson, a prosperous farmer of South Side township, was born in Denmark, September 22, 1864, son of Mada Svendsen and Christine Nelson, who came to America in 1888, and located at Albert Lea, Minn., where the father died in 1900 at the age of sixty-four, and the mother in 1910, at the age of seventy-three. After coming to America, Svend P. Madson worked seven years as a farm hand in Freeborn county. After his marriage he rented farms until 1890. Then he bought eighty acres near Alden, in the same county. Two years later he sold out and bought 120 acres in sections 22 and 28, in South Side township. This was in 1903. The land was partly cleared. He proceeded to develop and improve it in many ways. Soon after his arrival he erected a modern farm house, 18 by 28 feet, with sixteen-foot posts, and a kitchen ell, 16 by 22 feet, with fourteen-foot posts. In 1907 he erected a barn 50 by 52 feet, having a capacity of seventeen cattle, four horses and fifty tons of hay. In 1913 he built a stave silo, having a capacity of 100 tons. Mr. Madson was married May 30, 1894, to Christina Anderson, daughter of Andreas Jurgenson, of Denmark. Mr. and Mrs. Madson have nine children: Mary, Albert, Agnes, Clarence, Evelyn and Alma (twins), Myrtle, Walter and Mabel. The family faith is that of the Danish Lutheran church.



MR. AND MRS. F. B. PARTRIDGE

Carl Muehring, a well-to-do and respected citizen of South Side township, was born in Germany, February 23, 1858, son of Christian and Sophia (Poepke) Muehring, the former of whom died in 1875 and the latter in 1904. Carl Muehring was reared and educated in his native land, and there grew to manhood. In 1883 he came to America, and for two years worked in McLeod county, this state. It was in 1885 that he came to Wright county and located in South Side, where he has since attained so notable a success. First he bought forty acres in section 16. He made a small clearing and erected a log house, 16 by 24 feet, after which he began to clear and develop the remainder. For the first two years he had no oxen. Then he secured a pair, but it was still a year later before he got a wagon. In 1887 and in 1889 he added forty-acre tracts, and in 1909 he added an eighty-acre tract in section 21. He cleared all of these tracts, and gradually increased his farming operations, so that now he is one of the leading successful and substantial men of the community, and the owner of a splendid farm of 200 acres. He still lives in the same log house, the structure having been framed over and renovated. In 1914 he erected a barn, 34 by 75 feet, having a capacity of thirty-five cattle, eight horses, and sixty tons of hay. The silo holds 100 tons. Mr. Muehring carries on general farming and stock raising. His herd of cattle consists of thirty-nine Shorthorns. His horses are of the Belgian and Percheron breeds. His swine are of the Poland China variety, while the chickens are White Leghorn. As an example of the lines into which the work is advancing it may be mentioned that in 1914, fourteen acres were devoted to potatoes. Respected as he is, it is natural that Mr. Muehring should have been called upon frequently to serve in public office. He has been a member of the town board two terms and of the village council a similar period, as well as street commissioner five years and school treasurer six years. Mr. Muehring was married February 1, 1884, to Johanna Schildt, who was born in Germany, September 24, 1860, daughter of Jurgen and Caroline (Jensen) Schildt, who came to America in 1882, and now live in South Side township. Mr. and Mrs. Muehring are the parents of fourteen children. Sophia married Jacob Strecker, of Stearns county, and they have four children. Minnie married Henry Meyer, of Stearns county, and they have four children. Ida married Paul Lohman, of North Dakota. Anna married Emil Thiel, of North Dakota, and they have one child. William, Mary, Louis, Fred, Herman, Reinholdt, Mattie, Adolph and Carl are at home. John died in 1887 at the age of eighteen months.

Florous B. Partridge, for many years a prominent figure in the life of South Side township, Wright county, and Fair Haven township, Stearns county, was born in Ohio, July 14, 1852, son

of Thomas C. and Caroline (Root) Partridge. He was brought to Fair Haven village, Stearns county, this state, in 1856, and there grew to manhood. He started his career in March, 1870, when he became a clerk in the store of Grinols & Cooper, at Fair Haven village. The postoffice was located in this store, and Mr. Partridge was delegated to carry the mail between this point and St. Cloud. After many years in the store he secured a tract of 160 acres of land in section 22, South Side township, in Wright county. He soon, however, resumed his employment as a clerk in Fair Haven, first renting his farm, and later disposing of it. About 1885 he secured a tract of land in section 14, South Side township, and here established his home. He cleared up the land, erected suitable buildings, and became a prosperous and successful man. He was highly respected and esteemed, and his death, March 13, 1892, was sincerely mourned. Mr. Partridge was married, October 3, 1880, to Anna B. Kurz, who was born in Stearns county, Minnesota, December 23, 1860, and to this union were born three children: Walter A., born July 11, 1883; Cecil F., born December 29, 1884; and Herbert A., who was born March 11, 1890, and died September 10, 1890. Mrs. Partridge proved a loving, sympathetic wife and loyal and capable helpmate. After her husband's death she took charge of the farm, reared and educated her boys, and gave them the best of training. They in return have been loyal sons to their mother, have always remained at home, and now conduct the home farm with her. Mrs. Partridge was the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Keller) Kurz, natives of Germany. They came to Wright county in 1867, located on a farm in Corinna township, where the village of Annandale is now located. There he died, May 24, 1875, at the age of fifty-five, and his wife died November 30, 1892, at the age of seventy-two.

Thomas C. Partridge, the founder of Fair Haven village, in Stearns county, just over the line from Wright county, was born in Ohio in 1816. He was educated as a Baptist clergyman, but upon coming to Stearns county in 1856 he became a farmer. He took a very active part in the affairs of the village and township, and was a leading man in every respect. After a long residence here he moved to Indiana. His latter years were spent in farming and in preaching. Mr. Partridge married Caroline O. Root, and they had four children: Payson P., of Berrysville, Ark.; Velona C.; Cecil C. (deceased); and Florous B. (deceased). Velona C. married J. B. Vandervort, and they live in Wilmington, Ohio.

John Weis, an enterprising farmer of South Side township, was born in Germany, May 10, 1863, son of Fred and Rosa (Maurer) Weis. The father died in 1880 at the age of forty-nine. He was a blacksmith by trade. The mother died in 1872. John

Weis was reared and educated in Germany. In 1881 he came to America, and for several years was employed as a farm hand. In 1890 he bought eighty acres in section 20, South Side township. He cleared all the land and erected a house of hewed logs, 18 by 22 feet. The furniture was home made. He had a team of mules and a wagon to aid him in his work. His hard work and energy has won his prosperity. In 1898 he erected a home 16 by 24 feet, with a 12 by 14 ell. In 1907 he built a barn, 24 by 44 feet. It has accommodations for ten cattle, five horses and three tons of hay. Mr. Weis believes in public progress and good roads. He has been overseer of roads in his district for several years. John Weis was married October 24, 1889, to Mary Filbert, who was born in Germany, April 22, 1870, daughter of John and Mary (Gottwald) Filbert, now residents of Fair Haven. Mr. and Mrs. Weis have five children: Emma was born July 3, 1890, and married Edward Rucks. Frederick was born September 13, 1892. George was born May 9, 1896. Ernst was born February 13, 1898. Alice was born November 17, 1905.

Thomas V. Willett, a prominent farmer of South Side township, was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1859, son of Hezekiah and Elizabeth (Stewart) Willett. The father died in 1886 at about the age of seventy-five. The mother died February 12, 1901, at the age of ninety-one. Thomas V. Willett was reared in Pennsylvania, and spent his early manhood there. In 1887 he came to Minneapolis, and worked in that city four and a half years. Then he came to South Side township. For about seventeen years he rented various farms. By hard work and frugality, he was enabled to save from his earnings enough to purchase in 1909 his present splendid place of 122½ acres in section 28. In 1910 he remodeled the house. In 1913 he erected the new barn. It is 42 by 52 feet, with sixteen-foot posts, and a capacity of sixteen cattle, twenty-four horses and seventy-five tons of hay. Connected with it is a silo having a capacity of 110 tons. The place supports a fine herd of Holstein cattle. A specialty is also made of Jersey Red swine, Pekin ducks, and Plymouth Rock fowls. The orchard contains twenty-two apple trees and thirteen plum trees, and there are also plentiful supplies of raspberries. Mr. Willett is an expert potato raiser. He favors the White Prolific variety, and in 1914 raised 2,000 bushels from fourteen and a half acres. Mr. Willett has served as constable. Mr. Willett was married September 17, 1891, to Mary E. Havican, who was born in Shakopee, Minn., February 28, 1869, daughter of John and Rachael (Rhamy) Havican. John Havican died in 1876 at the age of forty-six. His wife lives in Shakopee. Mr. and Mrs. Willett have five children: Thomas Edward, born November 14, 1892; David Elmer, born February 26, 1895; Alexander, born January 31, 1897; Lester,

born May 17, 1901; and Amy Lucille, born November 29, 1904. The family faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Christian Strecker, a progressive farmer of South Side township, was born in Germany, November 13, 1869, son of Michael and Rosina (Diedrich) Strecker. The parents came to America in 1886 and settled in Clearwater township, this county, where they bought eighty acres in section 14, cleared and developed the place, and there remained until their death, the mother dying in 1912 at the age of seventy-two, and the father in 1909 at the age of seventy-seven. Christian Strecker came to this country with his parents, and at the age of twenty-one began working out as a farm hand. About 1894 he rented a farm in section 24, South Side township, from J. F. Lee. In 1903 he bought a farm of forty acres in section 11, in the same township. It was in 1904 that he sold out and bought eighty acres in section 15. It was not until 1907 that he moved onto this place. In the meantime, for five years, while still living on the farm, he maintained a partnership with his brother, Gottlieb, in the meat business in South Haven. Mr. Strecker now successfully conducts general farming. In 1910 he erected a barn, 46 by 54 feet, with a capacity of twenty-five cattle, six horses and forty tons of hay. In 1913 he remodeled the house. In addition to raising the usual crops and stock, Mr. Strecker has a vineyard of a quarter of an acre of grapes which are very productive. Mr. Strecker is a stockholder in the Luce electric line and the South Haven rural telephone line, and a member of the German Lutheran church. Mr. Strecker was married, September 24, 1895, to Augusta Schildt, who was born December 27, 1877, daughter of John and Minnie Schildt, the former of whom died in 1912 at the age of fifty-seven and the latter in 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Strecker have had nine children: Anna, William, Loretta, Louis, Theodore, Emma, Luella, Lester and Emil. The latter died in 1898 at the age of one year.

Forsberg Brothers, general merchants, have the leading mercantile establishment in South Haven. It was organized February 1, 1911, when Albert T. and Clarence V. Forsberg, both young men of considerable business experience, purchased the general store of C. F. Peterson. The entire establishment was lost in the fire of April 11, 1911. Undaunted by this disaster, they secured temporary quarters in the Alson Noyes building, and in a few days were selling goods on a larger scale than before. Work was at once commenced on a new building on the corner of Oak avenue and Grant street. This is a modern, fire-proof brick structure, one story, 34 by 70 feet, with steel ceiling and full basement. The stock consists of a complete line of general merchandise and is valued at \$15,000. It is kept up to date by judicious purchasing, and the concern enjoys a large trade. The

Messrs. Forsberg are recognized for miles around as men of energy, pluck and honor, who have the interests of the rural districts at heart, and who are doing their best to build up this part of the country. Their faith in the future of South Haven is shown by their heavy investments, and this faith has already proven itself to be well justified. They are widely known for the honesty and courtesy of their dealings, and the quality of their goods speaks for itself. In 1912, a year after their modern building was completed, they erected an addition on the lot north. Like the original structure, it is fireproof throughout. It is 42 by 35 feet in size, and is occupied by the South Haven "Leader," the South Haven Furniture Store and J. D. De Chaney.

Clarence V. Forsberg, of the firm of Forsberg Brothers, general merchants, of South Haven, was born in Meeker county, Minnesota, February 28, 1886, son of Swan and Christine (Tack) Forsberg. He received a good education in the district schools, was reared to farm pursuits, and remained on the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age. His first mercantile experience was in the Brusvert & Anderson Department Store, at Litchfield. After this he worked for a while at Cokato, for the Cokato Grocery Company. In February, 1911, he and his brother, Albert T., established their present business. Mr. Forsberg was married, June 27, 1909, at Cokato, to Elvina Stevenson, a daughter of Peter Stevenson, a retired merchant of Cokato. Mr. Stevenson is a man of considerable importance. He was the leading business man of Cokato for eighteen years, and retired some twenty years ago. He is still an extensive property owner there, and holds stock in the State Bank of Cokato, the elevator and the canning factory.

Albert T. Forsberg, of the firm of Forsberg Brothers, general merchants, of South Haven, was born in Meeker county, Minnesota, January 6, 1882, son of Swan and Christine (Tack) Forsberg. He attended the district schools and learned farming from his father. He started life for himself at the age of sixteen, and for two years worked on farms in the summer time, and attended the agricultural department of the University of Minnesota in the winter. In 1901 he graduated from the National Business College in Minneapolis. With this preparation he entered the employ of the Crescent Creamery Company at Minneapolis, and was accountant and credit man for this concern for five years. Then for four years he was manager of Thelander's store at Stockholm, Minn. Thus, when he came to South Haven with his brother, Clarence V., and established the firm of Forsberg Brothers, he had the sound experience necessary to the unusual success that he has achieved. In the affairs of the community Mr. Forsberg has taken an unusually active part. He has been president of the village council one year and a member another

year, and has also served on various committees and delegations. He is secretary and manager of the South Haven Rural Telephone Company, of which he was one of the principal organizers. The A. F. and A. M. at Cokato counts him as a valuable member. The family faith is that of the Swedish Lutheran church. Mr. Forsberg was married April 25, 1905, to Annie Malmberg, daughter of August and Ida (Engdahl) Malmberg, the former of whom is a contractor and builder of Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Forsberg have four children, Ethel, Walter, Harold and Raymond.

Gottlieb Kersten, a worthy early settler, was born in Germany, February 12, 1850, and died in South Side township, June 30, 1898, son of John and Johanna (Krueger) Kersten. John Kersten was born in Germany and brought his family to America in 1869. He settled first in Carver county, this state, where he lived for many years. He died at the home of his son, section 18, April 17, 1895, at the age of seventy-four. His wife died October 13, 1894, at the age of seventy-six. Gottlieb Kersten came to this country with his parents, and lived with them two years in Carver county before starting out for himself. In 1871 he took a homestead in section 18, South Side township. There he endured all the rigors of pioneer life. The place was covered with timber. He made a small clearing and erected a log house, 16 by 20 feet, with a shake roof, board floor, and home-made furniture. His tools consisted of little more than an axe, a grub hoe and a shovel. Fortunately he had an ox team, and these were of great assistance in clearing the farm. He secured his supplies at Fair Haven. Every time he went there with his ox team, he had to cut out a trail anew, for the trees fell down with such frequency as to make the roads impassable between trips. In 1877 his crops were destroyed by grasshoppers. But in spite of discouragements he kept on, and in time had a well-developed farm. In 1884 he sold out and moved to the southwest quarter of section 16, where he died. He was a good man and a useful citizen, and served as township supervisor for some fifteen years. Gottlieb Kersten was married December 16, 1873, to Johanna Graupmann, who was born in Germany, April 6, 1854, daughter of John and Johanna (Dozey) Graupmann, who came to America in 1869, and located at Glencoe, in McLeod county, where the father died in 1878 at the age of seventy-eight, and the mother July 4, 1864, at the age of forty-eight. Mr. and Mrs. Kersten had six children: Ida, Alex, Frank, Henry, Louis and Minnie. Ida was born December 10, 1874, married Reinhardt Marquardt, lives in South Haven, and has seven children. Alex was born March 12, 1887, married Lousie Ecker, lives at McIntosh, S. D., and has three children. Frank is a prominent man of South Haven. Henry was born May 14, 1882, and died July 13, 1889. Louis was born May 24, 1884, married Mabel Stokes, lives in St. Paul, and has

two children. Minnie was born December 23, 1887, and married Almer Swenson, of South Haven.

Frank G. Kersten, an energetic citizen of South Haven, was born in section 18, South Side township, October 11, 1879, a son of Gottlieb and Johanna (Graupmann) Kersten. He was reared on the farm, attended the district schools, and since he was eighteen years old has had charge of the home farm in section 16, South Side township. He makes a specialty of raising potatoes, and has been very successful in this line. In 1914 he raised 6,000 bushels on forty-two acres. For the past eight years he has purchased and sold stock and produce in South Haven, and his honorable dealings have won him high commendation, both from the farmers from whom he buys and from the produce houses to which he sells. In addition to his other holdings, he owns stock in the South Haven Rural Telephone Company, in which he is the vice president. He has been on the village council nine years, village assessor six years, and president of the school board three years. Mr. Kersten was married June 20, 1905, to Minnie Ernst, daughter of William Ernst, a retired farmer, who lives in Paynesville, in Stearns county, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Kersten have four children: Myrtle was born April 11, 1906; Grace was born October 22, 1907; Ernst was born June 20, 1909; and William was born March 8, 1914.

P. Alfred Neff, journalist and man of affairs, was born in Peru, Ind., May 17, 1870, son of Montrose and Laura (Voorhis) Neff, the former of whom died September 7, and the latter February 22, both in 1879. P. Alfred Neff left home at the age of sixteen and learned the printers' trade with the "Public Spirit" at La Porte, Ind. A year later he came to St. Peter, Minn., and secured employment on the St. Peter "Tribune." From 1890 to 1902 he worked at his trade in Minneapolis, owning at different times two job printing establishments. From 1902 until the spring of 1905 he conducted the Evansville (Minn.) "Enterprise." In 1906 he took charge of the printing department of the Great Western Railroad in St. Paul. In 1909, when that plant was moved to Chicago, he became foreman of the composing rooms of the "Northwestern Agriculturist" in Minneapolis. August 1, 1911, he established the South Haven "Leader." While this is the youngest newspaper in the county, it has next to the largest circulation. It is independent Republican in politics, and its utterances are of much weight with its 600 subscribers and its 3,000 readers. Mr. Neff is a man of influence in the community, and is highly regarded for his probity and worth. Mr. Neff was married December 26, 1891, to Jessie A. Graves, who was born September 7, 1872, daughter of James G. and Phebe (Wells) Graves. They have five children, Clifton and Marian, Laura, Josephine and Dorothy. Clifton was born November 21, 1893, and is em-

ployed by the "Herald" at Howard Lake, in this county. He married Grace Powers.

Henry C. Tessman, South Haven manager for the Central Lumber Company, was born in Carver county, Minnesota, January 14, 1871, son of Albert and Henrietta Tessman. Albert Tessman was a native of Germany, and came to America about 1865. He settled on a farm in Carver county, and there died, November, 1911, at the age of seventy-six. His wife is still living on the home farm. Henry C. Tessman was reared in his native county, and remained at home engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1893. Then he started out and rented a farm in Delano for three years. The next year he spent in Oregon. Then he rented a farm near South Haven for one year. His first mercantile experience was obtained as a clerk for three years in the general store of R. A. Marquardt, at South Haven. Subsequently he was manager for three years for the Osborne McMillan Elevator Company at South Haven. Since 1905 he has been the South Haven manager for the Central Lumber Company. In looking after the extensive interests of this company here he has proven a most capable man, giving entire satisfaction to his employers, and commending himself to a constantly growing list of customers by his fair dealing, courtesy and personal honor. The company has a well stocked yard and store, and handles hardware, harnesses, farm implements, furniture, cement, lime and coal. In addition to the splendid care and attention which he gives to his business, Mr. Tessman has found time to serve in public capacities, having been on the village council two years and the school board three years. He owns considerable property inside the village limits, and not far away is his well cultivated farm which he purchased in 1910. Mr. Tessman was married October 31, 1893, to Julia Steward, who was born December 9, 1868, daughter of Calvin and Josephine Steward. Calvin Steward is a retired farmer of Buffalo. He was born April 1, 1837, and his wife was born August 8, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Tessman have two children: Roger L. was born at Delano, Minn., August 27, 1895, and conducts the farm. Junita A. was born at South Haven July 17, 1899.

Almer W. Swenson, proprietor of the South Haven Creamery, was born in Le Sueur, Minn., June 15, 1884, son of Gustave and Annette (Nelson) Swenson. Gustave Swenson is now living in Minneapolis. For some ten years he was in the general mercantile business in Le Sueur. Mrs. Annette Nelson's family were pioneers of St. Peter, Minn., and were there during the Indian uprising. Almer W. Swenson was reared in his home village, and attended the district schools. In 1902 he entered the Gustavus-Adolphus College at St. Peter, Minn., and took a commercial course, graduating in 1904. After this he clerked in a store in Le Sueur for two years. In 1906 he came to South Side township,

and purchased 120 acres in section 19. It was in June, 1908, when he purchased the South Haven Creamery from Sorenson & Sondergard. In September, 1910, he sold out to Schuneman & Stueck. After traveling extensively for a year and a half, he again returned to South Haven and bought back the creamery, May 11, 1912. He has made a most decided success of the proposition, and is widely known and honored. He is a great believer in the future of Wright county as a dairy center, and is ready to assist in every progressive movement for the betterment of the community. He is an active member of the Wright County and the Minnesota State Dairy and Buttermakers' associations. He has done good service as a member of the village council and as village assessor. He belongs to the A. F. & A. M. and the family faith is that of the Evangelical church. Mr. Swenson was married, June 9, 1914, to Minnie Kersten, born December 23, 1886, youngest daughter of Gottlieb and Hannah (Graupman) Kersten. Mrs. Swenson is a woman of broad education. After passing through the graded schools she spent three years in taking the advanced English course at the St. Cloud State Normal School, from which she graduated in 1912. Her teaching experience covers a period of seven years, three years in South Haven village, two years in New Richland (in Waseca county), one year in Bemidji, and one year in the town of South Haven.

Henry Niklason, one of the most energetic promoters of the prosperity of South Haven, was born in French Lake township, this county, July 23, 1883, son of Mons Niklason, a native of Sweden. Upon coming to America Mons Niklason located in French Lake township, this county. In 1887 he bought eighty acres in section 15, South Side township, where he lived until 1898, when he moved to South Haven, where he now lives at the age of ninety-five. Henry Niklason lost his mother at the age of three years. At the age of fifteen he started to earn his own living by working around for different farmers. He was hard-working, industrious and saving, and in 1906 had secured sufficient funds to start in business for himself. At a cost of \$2,500 he erected a mill in South Haven, 24 by 34 feet, with an office 16 by 20 feet. The mill has a capacity of grinding 200 sacks of feed daily. In connection with this business he handles all the flour of South Haven, dealing in such brands as Bell Grade, Maple Lake, Paynesville, French Lake, Fair Haven and Pillsbury. He also deals in gasoline. Mr. Niklason's greatest accomplishment, and probably the greatest achievement in the history of the village, was the installation of an electric light plant in connection with the mill. He conceived the idea in August, 1911, and on November 15, 1911, the current was turned on. South Haven was the first village in Minnesota, outside of those immediately tributary to the larger cities, that was given a twenty-four hour

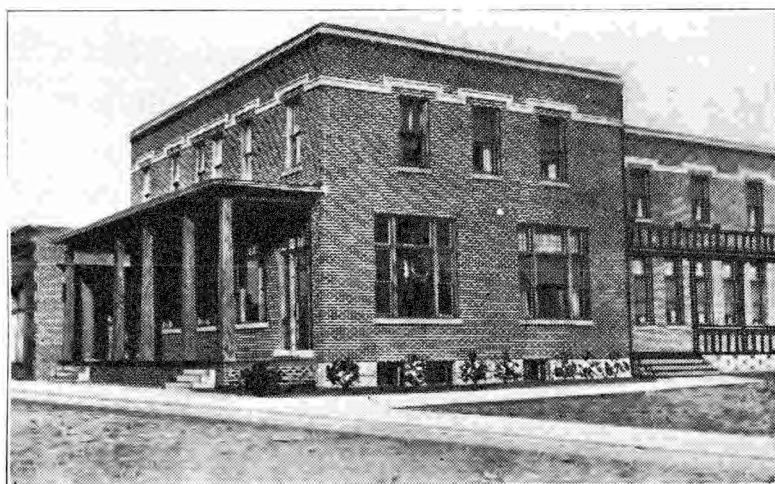
service. The first equipment was a single unit plant, consisting of one seven and one-half kilowatt dynamo, one Bates & Edmunds twelve horse-power gasoline engine, a two panel switchboard and a storage battery of sixty-five cells. In December, 1912, Mr. Niklason added another engine, twenty horse-power, a ten-kilowatt dynamo, and two more panels on the switchboard. The current lights 700 globes in twenty-eight residences and twenty-two business blocks, and ten street lights, and also furnishes power for thirteen motors of from one-eighth to one-half horse-power. In addition to this, Mr. Niklason has still more ambitious plans for the future. He is a useful citizen, ever ready to take a share in anything that has for its object the advancement of the welfare of the village. Mr. Niklason was married, March 17, 1911, to Augusta, a daughter of Paul May, a pioneer farmer of Stearns county.

Charles McCarthy, a territorial pioneer of Wright county, was born in Ireland in 1813. He came to America early in life, and in 1856 came to Wright county and took a farm in Maple Lake township. Starting with a tract entirely covered with timber, he first made a small clearing and erected a crude log cabin. Then he planted a garden in the clearing among the stumps. Gradually he cleared off more land, increasing his acreage of tilled land from year to year until he had as good a place as could be found in the neighborhood. At a suitable time he replaced his log house with a comfortable frame structure, and the straw and brush lean-to that originally sheltered his stock was replaced by a frame barn and other farm buildings. He made a success of his farming operations, became a respected citizen, and was well liked throughout the community. In 1900 he and his wife retired from active farm life and moved to Buffalo, where they took up their residence with his brother-in-law, John Schatter, remaining there for the remainder of their days. He died June 11, 1905, and is laid to rest in Lake View cemetery, at Buffalo. Mrs. McCarty died in November, 1913.

John Schatter, for many years a hotel man in Buffalo, was born in Germany, May 19, 1837, and came to America with his parents in 1844 and located in Missouri. For several seasons he was employed on government boats on the Missouri river. In 1856 he came to Minnesota, and located on a farm in Maple Lake township, this county, where he lived until 1884. In that year he located in Buffalo, and bought the old American House, then very small. He remodeled it and put it in its present shape except for the baths and heat which have since been added. He also conducted a livery barn in connection. This department he sold in January, 1908. In addition to these properties he also owned land near the center of the village of Buffalo, and lots on the shores of Lake Pulaski. Mr. Schatter died March 26, 1908. John



MRS. CHARLES McCARTHY, MRS. JOHN SCHATTER, MRS. A. M. GROGAN, CHARLES McCARTHY, JOHN SCHATTER, A. M. GROGAN



COMMERCIAL HOTEL, SOUTH HAVEN

Schatter was married, June 11, 1866, to Rebecca Arkebaaur, who was born in Germany, April 7, 1848, and came to America in the fall of 1865. This union was blessed with ten children: Louisa (deceased), Josephine, now Mrs. Andrew M. Grogan, of South Haven; John, a mason and carpenter, of Buffalo; Mary, now Mrs. C. C. Curtiss, of North Dakota; Louis (died in infancy), Annie, now Mrs. Joseph Hopkins, of Seattle, Wash.; Amanda, now Mrs. William Erickson, of California; Charles, a mason and carpenter, of Lake Pulaski; an unnamed infant (deceased), and Eva, now Mrs. E. J. Wiggins, of Seattle, Wash.

Andrew M. Grogan, proprietor of the splendid Commercial Hotel, at South Haven, was born in St. Paul, Minn., December 19, 1870, son of Mortimer and Anna (Danaher) Grogan, the former of whom died in 1877, and the latter in 1909. Although his father died when Andrew M. was but seven years old, the boy's desire to follow in his father's occupation of railroad man remained through all his youthful years. At the age of sixteen his desires were realized when he secured work as a railroad helper. So rapidly did he advance that at the age of eighteen he was a full-fledged conductor in charge of a train. For some quarter of a century he was employed in various capacities by different railroads in Oregon, British Columbia and nearly all the western states. It was in 1912 that he came to South Haven and built the Commercial Hotel. He is a genial, whole-souled man who numbers his friends by the hundred, and his coming to South Haven was a valuable acquisition to this village. Mr. Grogan was married December 9, 1908, to Josephine Ethel Schlatter, who was born February 2, 1873, daughter of John and Rebecca Schatter. In 1900, Mrs. Grogan, then Miss Schatter, bought her father's hotel in Buffalo, and successfully conducted it for eight years. On starting she had \$2.10. When she retired she had a neat competence.

The Commercial Hotel, at South Haven, of which Mr. and Mrs. Andrew M. Grogan are the proprietors, has been called the best hotel between Minneapolis and Winnipeg, and it is certainly the best hotel in Wright county, excellent though some of the hostelrys in this county are. The hotel is characteristic of South Haven, and this hotel, the creamery and the near-by lakes are probably the features that have made the village most widely known. Following the fire of 1910 the village had no hotel. Various propositions for such an establishment were considered, but none were accepted until Mr. and Mrs. Grogan appeared in the fall of 1912. The plans which they brought were well in keeping with the neatness and stability of South Haven's business section, and they were warmly welcomed. A site was chosen and work begun. On Friday, December 13, 1912, the place was opened with a banquet and elaborate reception, which is still regarded

as one of the most notable social events in the history of the village. The hotel, in structure, arrangement, finish and service, exceeded even the most elaborate hopes of the most sanguine. The building contains twenty rooms. It is 46 by 96 feet, with screened verandas front and rear. The structure is fireproof, steam heated, supplied with hot and cold running water, and has continuous electric light service, each room having the patent knob switch. The floors of the first story are covered with cork and layed with battleship linoleum. The rooms are twelve feet high, and the ceilings of the office, dining room, kitchen and buffet are of steel. The finish is in natural birch, finished with Lucas flat paint. On the second floor are the bedrooms, where the beautiful furnishings include brass enamel beds. The rooms are nine and a half feet high, well arranged, and all light and airy, cool in summer and warm in winter. The finish is in Georgia pine. The general spirit of the whole place is one of convenience, sunshine and cheer. The spacious office, the large windows, the parlors, halls, dining room and sleeping rooms, together with the harmonious blending of the tints of walls extending even to the electric globes, and the comfortably furnished and faultlessly clean rooms, all appeal to the guests. The basement is another special feature, and is cleaned and scrubbed and kept as neat as any other part of the hotel. It is well arranged and ventilated, and built with full cement walls and floors. A motor does the pumping and furnishes power for the electric washing machines, being run by a dynamo from the Niklason electric light plant. This basement extends under all the hotel and is divided into several departments, the vegetable cellar, the fruit room, the storage rooms and sample rooms, aside from the large main room. Everything in the basement is planned along the latest sanitary lines, and is a matter of particular pride to the owner. A predominant characteristic of the hotel is its culinary department, which is in the capable hands of the landlady, and this, as well as the appointments of the establishment, has given the place its popularity. The hotel is a distinct advance in Wright county life, a feature that marks an important stride in village progress and growth.

Olof M. Titrud, an estimable and substantial pioneer, was born in Norway, in March, 1840, and died in Wright county at the age of fifty-nine in 1899. He was reared in his native land and was there married. Immediately after his marriage he started with his bride for the United States. After thirteen weeks spent on the water, they reached Quebec, and then came by way of Chicago to Prentice, Wis. From there, by wagon and stage, they came to a point near Baldwin, Wis., in St. Croix county. There Olof cut wood and did various other work. A short time later he came to Minneapolis, and then into Wright county to look up



PETER MOODY AND FAMILY

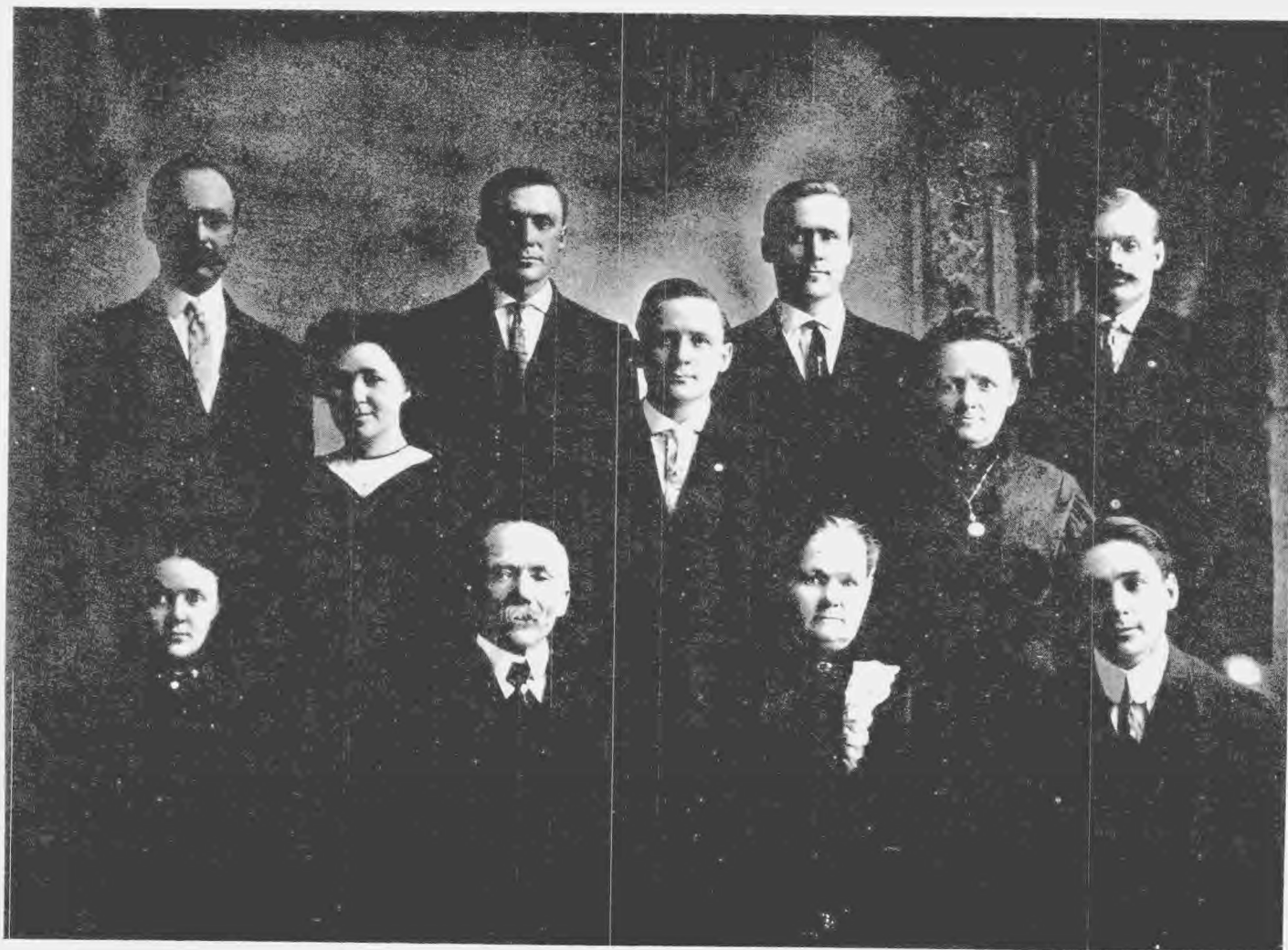
a claim. He secured eighty acres in section 19, Stockholm township, and then went back after his wife and his daughter Matilda, who had been born in Wisconsin. He reached Watertown, and hired an ox team to drive them to Rice Lake. On the way the wagon was overturned, the mother and baby were thrown out and a wheel passed over the baby's body, fortunately, however, without seriously injuring the child. For a while they lived with the Klingenberg family, after which they moved into a square shack built on their own claim. Mr. Titrud came here with \$200 which he had earned in Wisconsin. He paid \$9 an acre for his land. He also earned more money by using his ox team to draw ties from Collingwood for the use of the railroad. As the years passed he developed a fine farm. He cleared up the place, added another forty acres and made many improvements. The estate is now one of the best in the neighborhood. It has been named the "Titrud Farm." The slightly brick house was erected in 1903. The modern round barn, sixty-seven feet in diameter, with a silo in the center, is a model of its kind, and remarkable for its convenience. Mr. Titrud was a strong man physically, and was considered the strongest man in this locality. His wife, who was born in 1841, is still living. In the family there were twelve children: Matilda (deceased), Martin, Julia, Christine, Ole, Amanda (deceased), Emma, Victor and Anna (twins), Carl, Emil and Albert O.

Albert O. Titrud is one of the leading young men of Stockholm township. He was born on the homestead where he still resides, August 16, 1883. He attended the district school, also the State Agricultural College at St. Anthony Park, and was reared to farm pursuits. He has charge of the farm, and has ably continued the splendid success made by his father. He is a progressive man in every way. His general farming operations are conducted along the latest approved methods, and he makes a specialty of Minnesota No. 13 Yellow Dent seed corn. He also raises Barred Plymouth Rock fowls and thoroughbred Holstein cattle. He is president of the Farmers' Club and justice of the peace. Mr. Titrud was married, October 24, 1914, to Alice Ellevold, of Emerald, Wis. She was born October 23, 1891, in Forest township, St. Croix county, Wisconsin, daughter of Halver and Oline (Strand) Ellevold.

Peter Moody, now deceased, whose original name was Peter Modig, was born in Sweden, in September, 1825, son of John and Anicka Moody, who spent the span of their years in Sweden. The children in the family were Erick, Peter, John, James, Ole, Christina and Kisa. The first to come to the United States was Erick. He located in Buffalo, this county, and fought in the Civil war. John came next and located on a farm in Stockholm township, this county. Peter was reared in Sweden and married

Ingeborg Anderson, born in September, 1828, and died in April, 1904. In 1864, Peter and his wife, and three children, John, James and Mary, came to the United States. They reached St. Paul by way of Quebec, and then came by mule team to Carver county, where they rented a farm. In 1865 they came to Wright county and secured eighty acres in section 14, Stockholm township. The tract was covered with woods and there were no roads. For \$20 they bought a pair of steers and broke them for use in clearing the land. Sometimes Peter Moody went to Watertown after his supplies. Once he went to Kingston and return, a distance of twenty miles, bringing a sack of flour back on his shoulder. The first winter was an especially hard one. One night when he and his brother Ole had driven to Watertown and were on their return, the cold was so intense that Ole was frozen to death. Before the house was reached a heavy snow began to fall, and the people in the cabin were soon snowbound with the dead body. A rude coffin was made, and it was several days before the burial could take place. As the years passed, prosperity came to the family. Peter Moody gradually added to his possessions until he owned 240 acres. He erected modern buildings and made many improvements. In every way he was a useful citizen. He helped to organize the Swedish Lutheran church at Mooers' Prairie, and was a charter member, deacon and trustee. He also assisted in starting the school. For a time he was town supervisor. After a long and successful life, he died in 1905. In addition to the children brought from Sweden by the family, four were born here. They were: Gustaf, Anton P., Louise and Otto.

Anton P. Moody, a leading farmer of Stockholm, was born on the home farm and was there reared. His splendid estate in section 15, known as High View Farm, consists of 104 acres, and is a model place in every respect. When he took possession of it the land had been cleared and broken, but the buildings were old. He has erected modern buildings, and has brought the farm to a high degree of cultivation. He successfully carries on general farming, but his especial pride has been in his stock. In township affairs he has been unusually active. He is now town clerk, he has been supervisor three years, treasurer seven years, and member of the school board for the past sixteen years in succession. For twelve years, until his resignation in 1913, he was local agent for the Mutual Insurance Company, and did considerable business in this line. Anton P. Moody married for his first wife Charlotte Johnson, of Sweden. She died in 1891 at the age of thirty-four, leaving one child, Liontena. In 1908 he married Caroline Olson, who died in 1913 at the age of forty-two.



NELS MONSON AND FAMILY

Gustaf Moody was born on his father's homestead, June 25, 1866, and is now the oldest living native of Stockholm township. He attended the rural schools and has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits on the family homestead of 200 acres, the other forty having been sold. In 1910 Mr. Moody rented the farm and has now practically retired. He has been town treasurer two terms.

Nels Monson, one of the honored pioneers of Stockholm township, was born in Vermland, Sweden, April 17, 1845, son of Ole and Ingeborg (Nelson) Monson. In 1866 a party left Sweden for America. It consisted of Erick Monson, a deaf mute; his brother, Nels; his brother, Ole; Ole's wife, and Ole's children: Nels, Carrie, Erick, Magnus and Ingeborg. They left Sweden April 24, were on the water seven weeks, and reached Chicago June 24, 1866. The adult male members of the party found employment in various places in Illinois. Ole Monson secured work in De Kalb, Ill., where he worked in a brick yard at \$30 a month. The son, Nels Monson, secured work on a farm for two months at \$20 a month. After the father's month was expired he came with his son Erick to Carver county, Minnesota. Nels found them a month later, living in a railroad shack at Jordan. Nels secured work on the railroad from October 1 to the middle of December. Then he chopped wood all winter. In the spring the family located on a farm in Carver county. In the fall of 1867 they moved to Stockholm township, Wright county, where the father, Ole, and the son, Nels, each secured a claim. A cabin was erected on the claim of Nels. They had no oxen and times were very hard. The first crops were planted between the trees with a grub hoe. Watertown was the nearest place where supplies could be purchased. Often they paid \$2 for wheat, which they also had to have ground and carried to their home. For corn bread they ground corn in a hand coffee mill. They were finally enabled to purchase a pair of young steers, but as they were unable to break them, they traded the steers for a pair of old oxen. After living for a while in the cabin on the claim of Nels, they moved to a cabin erected on Ole's claim. In 1869 they got their first wheat crop, consisting of 230 bushels. They went to St. Paul and secured a horse-power thresher. With this they threshed their own crops, and also did considerable work for their neighbors. Ole Monson cleared up his original tract, and added land from time to time until he owned 240 acres of land. His cabin, now sided up with boards, is still standing. He died in 1902 at the age of eighty-nine years. His wife died in 1900 at the age of eighty-four. Nels Monson remained with his parents, working part of the time on the railroad and part of the time on the claims. After his marriage, in 1870, he and his wife moved into their log cabin. He cleared up the tract and later

added forty acres of railroad land. There they have since continued to live. In 1898 the log cabin was replaced by a splendid brick residence, and suitable barns and sheds have been erected as needed. The home is surrounded by spacious lawns, and everything about the place is an evidence of the thrift and industry of the owner. The farm is called "The Pinewood," and is known for its high-grade horses, Chester White swine and thoroughbred Holstein cattle. Mr. Monson is a successful farmer, has been township supervisor, and has served for the past six years as trustee of the Swedish Lutheran church of Stockholm. He was married, November 11, 1870, to Ellen Peterson, who was born in Sweden, September 9, 1854, and came with her mother to Wright county, her father, Nels, having arrived the previous year. Mr. and Mrs. Monson have had eleven children. Emmanuel was born October 3, 1871. He is a well driller and carpenter in Willmar, this state. August William was born March 11, 1873, and died at the age of six. John was born May 24, 1876. He is a buttermaker in Canada. Hulda Lavina was born January 30, 1878. Ida C. was born March 18, 1880, and died at the age of eight years. Albert William was born April 6, 1882, taught school for four years, and he is now the storekeeper at Rice Lake, Stockholm township. Lillian Florence was born June 2, 1884. Otto Theodore was born May 22, 1886. He and Ernest operate the home farm. Elmer Eugene was born March 17, 1888. He is an electrical engineer. Ernest Godfrey was born July 22, 1890. Mabel Mathalia was born May 30, 1894, and became a school teacher. John, Otto and Ernest have taken homesteads in Canada, which they still own.

Nels Peterson, now deceased, an esteemed early pioneer of Stockholm township, was born in Sweden in 1822, there grew to manhood, and married Karin Peterson. In 1864 he came to America. For a year he lived in Carver county, this state, and then came to Wright county and located on a homestead of eighty acres in section 14, Stockholm township. This year (1865) he sent for his family to join him on his homestead in the woods. He was a hard worker and a good manager, and beginning with this wild tract of eighty acres he set at work with great zeal to establish for himself and family a home in the wilderness. He built a log cabin and cleared his land, experiencing all the privations and rigors of pioneer life. His devotion to his life purpose received its just reward and he was enabled to add to his possessions until he owned 240 acres of good land. In time he erected a good frame residence and suitable outbuildings. On this place he farmed successfully until his death in June, 1904. His good wife died in September, 1909. Their five living children are P. T., Ellen, Nels, Gustaf and Otto. P. T. took the name of Nelson, after the old country custom. Ellen is the wife

of Nels Monson, of Stockholm. Nels is in California. Gustaf is a farmer of Stockholm. Otto lives in Florida.

Emil H. Ek, an enterprising and scientific farmer of Stockholm township, was born in a log cabin on the old homestead where he still resides in section 4, July 7, 1867, son of Erick and Karin (Erickson) Ek, the pioneers. In the spring of 1866, the parents, accompanied by their three children, John, Caroline and Erick, started for the United States. Erick died on shipboard. After a voyage of seven weeks the family landed in America, and after a trip of ten more weeks they reached Carver county, in this state. There the father, Erick, worked as a farmhand until fall. In the fall he blazed a trail to Stockholm township and secured a claim of eighty acres in section 4. He built a dug-out, and in this his family lived until the next spring, when a log house was erected. The claim was situated in the dense woods and no roads had been built. Both provisions and money were scarce. Erick Ek brought supplies on his shoulder from Minneapolis, and flour from Kingston. He planted corn among the stumps, and when it was ripe ground it in a coffee mill. For two years he had no oxen, but by working on the railroad he secured enough money to buy a cow. He cleared up the place, and added forty acres to it. In 1882 he erected a new house, and from time to time he built barns and sheds. Erick Ek is now one of the prosperous men of the community. He has been on the town and school board, and is a stockholder in the Stockholm Co-operative Creamery Association and the Cokato Farmers' elevator. The Swedish Lutheran church in Stockholm township numbers him as one of its charter members. In addition to the children he brought with him to this country, two more, Emil H. and Peter E., were born in this country. Mrs. Ek died September 16, 1913. Emil H. Ek grew up on the homestead where he was born, attended the district school, and with the exception of four years in the Dakotas and five years in Montana, has always remained at home. He rents the family homestead, and has given it the name of Oak Hill Farm. His progressiveness is shown by the fact that he was the first man in Wright county to register his farm name with the register of deeds. He carries on modern farming along the latest approved lines, and has been very successful. His rose comb Brown Leghorn chickens are prize winners, and his registered thoroughbred Guernsey cattle form a splendid herd. A special feature of the farm are his mule-foot swine. These creatures do not have a split hoof, and they grow to enormous size. Mr. Ek is a Republican and strongly favors county option. He has been before the people as a candidate for the legislature. He was married, August 8, 1891, to Caroline Hedberg, who died September 7, 1892. On April 15, 1897, he

married Hilma Wickstrom, who died March 23, 1900, leaving two children, Elvina Georgiana and Hilma Caroline.

Peter Herman Eklof, whose work has had an important part in the upbuilding of Stockholm township and vicinity, was born in Sweden, September 17, 1841, son of Henry Peterson and Walberg (Anderson) Peterson. In the family there were four children: Nels, Carrie, Anna and Peter. Peter was the youngest. He was reared in Sweden and there grew to manhood. In the spring of 1865 he came to America, the ocean voyage occupying seven weeks. From Quebec, Canada, where he landed, he came to Carver county, this state. In the summer he came to Wright county, and in the fall he located on a tract of eighty acres in section 8, Stockholm township. With him came his bride. The tract was covered with woods and no roads had been built. He erected a log house, 12 by 12, with an earth floor, and into this he and his wife moved. That winter he chopped down some of the trees, and in the spring he planted potatoes among the stumps. First he had a team of mules to help him. Later he was able to buy a pair of oxen. He was a carpenter by trade, and helped to erect many of the early houses in Stockholm and Cokato townships, and in Cokato and Dassel village. Sometimes when he was away, trying to earn a few dollars, his wife would walk to Winsted, twelve miles away, or to Kingston, fifteen miles away after flour and other supplies. Thus the two toiled together until more prosperous times came. By adding to his farm from time to time, he finally secured 200 acres, most of which he cleared himself. For two summers he was in North Dakota, between Castleton and Mapleton, working for Frank Dalwimple, and engaged in building a hotel, residence and elevator. Always a hard worker, he spent his life in toiling early and late, and well deserved the full measure of success with which he met. He was never too busy, however, to take an interest in public affairs. He helped to build the first Lutheran church and the first school house in Stockholm, and was one of the charter members and a deacon of the church. Mr. Eklof has now practically retired from the more strenuous duties of life, and is enjoying the fruits of his many years of hard toil. Mr. Eklof was married in Sweden to Ingeborg Erickson, and they have had four children: John, Ida, Matilda and Victor E. Victor E. is an architect in Salt Lake City, Utah. Mrs. Ingeborg Erickson Eklof died in 1913 at the age of seventy-two years and three months. In March, 1914, Mr. Eklof married Christine Johnson, widow of C. L. Johnson. She was born in Sweden, and upon coming to America many years ago, located in Stockholm township.

Edwin A. Danielson, the skilled and capable manager of the Rice Lake Co-operative Creamery, was born on section 3, Stockholm township, July 24, 1892, son of Hans Nels Danielson and his

wife, both natives of Sweden. Hans Nels Danielson was reared in Sweden, was there married, and there had two children, Peter and Carrie. In 1880 he and his wife and children came to America and located in section 3, Stockholm township. Later they moved to section 9. Beginning in a primitive way, they in time achieved prosperity, and their 160 acres became a well cultivated farm. Hans Nels Danielson died in 1900, his wife having passed away two years previous to this. Edwin A. Danielson was the only one of the children born in Minnesota. He was reared on the home farm and attended the district schools. He also took a commercial course in the Minnesota Business College at Minneapolis. Later he entered the employ of the Stockholm Co-operative Creamery Association, remaining one year and two months. Subsequently he operated the home farm for a year. Then he entered the Dairy School of the University of Minnesota. With this preparation he returned to Stockholm township in April, 1914, and assumed his present position. He has been very successful, is well liked, and is thoroughly familiar with his business. He takes part in the various butter-making contests and always makes a good showing. A leader among the younger people, he takes an active interest in the various societies of the Lutheran church of Stockholm township, and his many genial qualities are highly appreciated. Mr. Danielson married Laura Lundberg, of Litchfield, a daughter of the Rev. O. J. Lundberg.

Lars Peter Osterberg, one of the old settlers of Stockholm township, was born November 13, 1837, in Lekasa parish, Skaraborg's Lan, Sweden, son of Andrew Anderson and Anna Anderson. In the family there were six children: Andrew, Lars Peter, John, Johanna, Maria and Christine. A few years after the death of his father, he, in company with his mother and three sisters, emigrated to America, arriving in Carver county, Minnesota, June 6, 1868. He attended the school in Carver, which at present is known as the Gustavius Adolphus College, and located at St. Peter, Minn. On December 28, 1869, he was married to Christina Johnson, who had emigrated the previous summer. She was born in Bittana Parish, Skaraborg's Lan, Sweden, October 16, 1844, daughter of Johannes Johnson and Stina Johnson. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Lagerstrom in their recently constructed log cabin, which still remains on the farm. At this time the country was sparsely settled. Mostly the sturdy Vikings from the North had ventured to take possession of a locality where the war whoop of the savage Indians had barely lost its echo. Deer, bear and other wild animals were plentiful. While the early days were full of hardships, owing to the fact that the country was covered with a dense growth of hardwood timber and underbrush, the persistency of the woodsman's ax eventually opened rich fields for cultivation. Oxen were the main beasts of burden. During

the early days he held various township offices, assisting in laying out roads and other general improvements. In 1877 he was one among those who were instrumental in effecting the organization of the Stockholm Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he was elected president in 1883, serving for twenty-two years, resigning in the year 1905. He and his wife have been active members of the Moores Prairie Swedish Lutheran church ever since they located here. In the family there are nine children, namely: John August, Carl Edwin, Frances Oscar, Joel Alfred, Herman Victor, Mathilda Josephine, Arthur Gotfrid, Albert Mathias and Clara Maria. The entire family are still living.

George W. Hagberg, the active and capable manager and buttermaker of the Stockholm Co-operative Creamery Association, was born on the family homestead, section 26, Stockholm township, January 24, 1884, son of John J. and Christine (Peterson) Hagberg. John J. Hagberg was born in Vastergoteland, Sweden, April 12, 1824. He was there married and by this marriage had nine children. Six, Mary (deceased), Hannah, Christine (deceased), Emily (deceased), Kate and Mamie, were born in Sweden. Three, Carrie, Emma and a boy that died in infancy, were born in the United States. The family left Sweden in 1862, and in due time reached Carver county. After about a year there they came to Wright county and located on a tract of eighty acres of woodland in section 26, Stockholm township. No roads had been built, and in order to reach the place with the ox team, a trail had to be cut through the forest. A log cabin was erected and into this the family moved. Often the father went to Minneapolis and Watertown for supplies, sometimes bringing the materials home on his shoulder. The mother died and the father, for his second wife, married Christine Peterson. By this marriage there were four children: George W., Charles A., Hulda E. and Edwin T. John J. Hagberg lived on the homestead until 1891, when he moved to Cokato. In 1901 he moved onto a tract of eighty acres in section 7. He died on Christmas morning, in 1904. His wife is still living. He was a devout Lutheran and helped to organize the Swedish Lutheran church of Stockholm. George W. Hagberg spent his boyhood on the home farm and at Cokato. He attended the district schools, the Cokato high school and the Minnesota Business College, at Minneapolis. At the age of sixteen he started out for himself by taking charge of a farm in section 7, Stockholm township, for five years. In 1909 he started work for the Stockholm Co-operative Creamery. In 1907 he took a course at the Dairy School of the University of Minnesota. In 1908 he went to Kidder, S. D., where he was engaged in creamery work for a year. It was on January 1, 1909, that he assumed the duties of his present position. His years of service have demonstrated his splendid ability. He is an



GEORGE W. HAGBERG

adept at his trade, he is a good business manager, and he has a faculty of making himself well liked by the patrons. He has taken part in various buttermaking contests of state and national scope, and has won many diplomas, banners and trophies. Mr. Hagberg won the six months' contest held by the Dairy and Food Department at St. Paul, having the highest average score for six months. He received the diploma, also a gold watch. In October, 1914, by appointment of Governor Adolph O. Eberhart, he represented the state at the national Dairy Show held at Chicago. Mr. Hagberg is a believer in the betterment of farm conditions, and in beautifying and improving creamery surroundings. The creamery which he has in charge is surrounded by a beautiful lawn, and everything about the place is splendidly kept. On June 28, 1909, Mr. Hagberg married Anna L. Hanks, daughter of Thomas J. Hanks, of Kidder, S. D. Mr. and Mrs. Hagberg have two children: Maurice E., born April 26, 1910, and Dorris M., born September 18, 1911.

Andrew Johnson, a pioneer, was born in Helstad, Sweden, August 27, 1827, and in 1852 came to the United States with his brother, Nels G. Johnson. They settled in Illinois. On August 5, 1855, Andrew Johnson married Julia Augusta Matilda Michaelson, who was born in Christiana, Norway, February 7, 1835, and in 1854 came to America with her parents, the voyage taking seven weeks and two days. A short time after they were married, Andrew Johnson and his wife came to the Northwest. The first child, Mary by name, was born in St. Paul, September 4, 1856, and died in Canada, October 7, 1913. Andrew Johnson secured work in the brick yard at Dayton Bluff. After a time they moved to Carver county. There another child, Sophia, was born, July 12, 1859. She died at the age of thirteen. After living at that place for a while, they took up their residence on the prairie south of Litchfield. There another child, John Fred, was born, February 14, 1862. In the summer of 1862 they came to Stockholm township by way of Hutchinson, driving with an ox team to section 4, where they located on eighty acres. This tract was nearly all covered with woods, but there was a small prairie on it. They erected a log house, and prepared to establish for themselves a home in the wilderness. Times were hard and provisions were scarce. Often members of the family walked to Carver and Kingston for supplies. For some two years their staple diet was corn bread made from corn ground in a hand coffee mill. During the first Indian fright they received word of the uprising at midnight. With their ox team they fled to Rockford, taking with them as their only food some bread just out of the oven. The Dustin family were murdered in a wagon borrowed from the Johnson family, and it was Mrs. Johnson who helped prepare the bodies for burial. But the Indian fright was soon over, and

the people resumed the task of developing their farms. To his original tract in section 4, Andrew Johnson added forty acres of railroad land in section 5. On this farm in sections 4 and 5 the family lived for many years. It was here also that six of their children were born. Robert A. was born June 29, 1864, and died June 11, 1882. Emma was born May 25, 1866. Frank Theodore was born May 25, 1869. Nels August was born December 20, 1871, and died at the age of two weeks. Carl William was born October 6, 1874. Hannah Augusta Sophia was born August 1, 1879. In 1891 they moved to section 9, where they built a modern home and made many improvements. Andrew Johnson died January 30, 1910, in the faith of the Swedish Lutheran church of Stockholm, which he helped to organize and of which he was one of the trustees. Carl William was reared in this township and made excellent progress in the district schools. He has devoted his life to farm pursuits, and now owns the home place of 165 acres. He successfully carries on general farming, and takes pride in his high-grade live stock, especially in his pedigreed Guernsey cattle. C. W. Johnson was married to Sophia Carlson, a daughter of John Carlson, of Stockholm, and they have six children: Berton, born August 27, 1906; Violet, born July 24, 1907; Clinton, born October 17, 1908; Evelyn, born January 24, 1910; Gladys, born July 5, 1911; and Raymond, born September 22, 1912.

John W. Custer, for many years a worthy citizen of Stockholm township, was born in Logansport, Ind., March 6, 1858, son of George B. and Barbara (Brubaker) Custer. George B. Custer was a relative of General George A. Custer, of military fame. He himself fought in the Mexican and Civil wars. In 1848 he married Barbara Brubaker, who was born in Ohio, December 7, 1827, and moved to Cass county, Indiana, in 1839. In 1871 they came to Wright county and settled in Victor township. George B. Custer died in 1904, and upon the youthful shoulders of John W. Custer, the subject of this mention, fell the burden of supporting the family, which included not only his mother and brothers, but also his grandmother on the maternal side. He shouldered the task manfully, and saw to it that his brothers received a good education in order that they might be the better prepared to meet the burdens of life. He farmed and operated a sawmill and a threshing machine, in fact did everything that he could to earn an honest dollar. He was married in 1887, and on April 16, 1888, he moved into a small log cabin on forty acres of railroad land in section 13, Stockholm township. About eight acres had been cleared. With characteristic energy he set at work improving this place. To the original trace he added eighty acres in Victor township and eighty acres in Stockholm township. Later he erected a splendid house and a roomy barn, sawing



JOHN W. CUSTER AND FAMILY





CHARLES MOORE

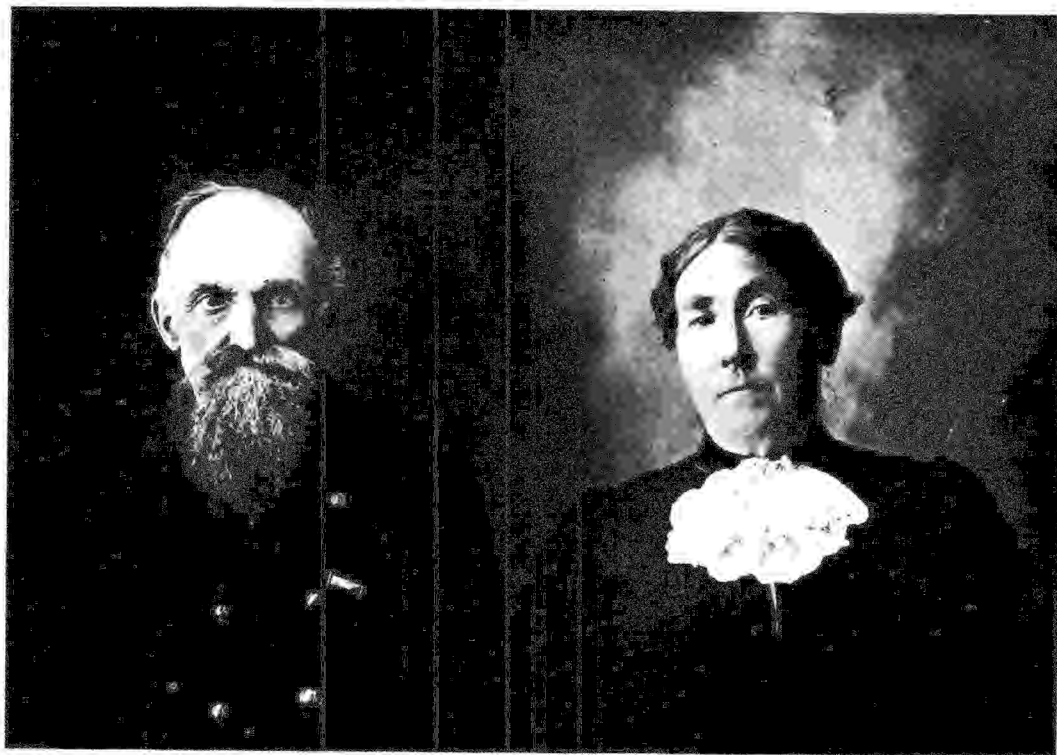
out all the lumber himself. On this place he carried on general farming and raised good stock. For many years he served as constable and as a member of the school board. His religion was that of the Church of God, and he helped to establish that faith in this locality. He was a member of Howard Lake Lodge, No. 134, A. F. & A. M. Mr. Custer died May 18, 1905, and is laid at rest in the Howard Lake cemetery. Mr. Custer was married, November 2, 1887, to Ella L. Eddy, and this union has been blessed with seven children: Warren W., born July 22, 1888; Clinton C., born July 22, 1890; Etta L., born December 17, 1892; Orrin O., born October 28, 1895; Adelia E., born April 11, 1900; Jervin, born June 14, 1902, and died March 28, 1903; and Vera, born April 9, 1905. Mrs. Ella L. (Eddy) Custer was married June 17, 1908, to Henry Mills, and this union has been blessed with one child, Redford, born August 3, 1910. Henry Mills was born in Mexico, March 3, 1861, went from there to Canada, then to Ohio, and still later to Minnesota, where he is a substantial and respected man.

John Warren Moore, a pioneer, was born in Maine, February 19, 1834, and died in Montrose, Wright county, October 1, 1903. He came to Wright county in the early fifties, and located a homestead on the west side of Fountain lake, the claim being on the line between Woodland and Franklin townships. First he built a log shanty. Later he built a log house. This in turn was replaced in due time with the substantial frame house that now occupies the place. He began with an ox team and gradually achieved prosperity. He was supervisor of Woodland township, and a member of the Montrose school board for many years. He was likewise a prominent temperance worker. Mr. Moore was a blacksmith by trade. In the early days he erected a shop on his farm and did a flourishing business. People came from miles around to have work done at his place, and Mr. Moore became well known as "the village smithy." The parents of John Warren Moore were Thomas and Mahalia Moore, natives of Maine. John Warren Moore was married October 1, 1865, to Minnie Schultz, born in Germany, November 2, 1844. She is still living.

Charles Moore, a prominent and successful miller of Howard Lake, was born on the west shore of Fountain lake, in Woodland township, December 27, 1867, son of John W. and Minnie (Schultz) Moore. He was reared to farm pursuits, but at an early age became a miller and engineer, working at Waverly, Litchfield and other places. In 1891 he went to northern Wisconsin and took a homestead of 160 acres, which he still owns. Later he returned. In 1897 he and his brother, Fred W., purchased the Bonniwell mill from the C. W. Bonniwell estate. In 1899, Charles Moore purchased the interests of Fred W. Moore, and remained

the sole proprietor until the plant was burned, September 26, 1904. Then the Howard Lake Milling Company was organized, and a larger mill erected. Gradually Charles Moore has bought out the other interests until the entire stock is now owned by him, his wife and his brother, Henry W., of St. Paul. Mr. Moore is a leading citizen and has served as a member of the council and of the school board. Fraternally he associates with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Moore, on September 6, 1899, married Anna McKlin, of Maple Lake, daughter of William and Mary (Gorman) McKlin. They have three children: Evelyn, Edwin and Helen. Of the Howard Lake Milling Company and its proprietor, a recent publication has said: "Among the manufacturing interests of Howard Lake, none are more worthy of note than the Howard Lake Milling Company. It is located on Howard Lake, in three substantial buildings, 32 by 42, 10 by 42, and 10 by 30, with an engine house 24 by 30 feet. It is well equipped and supplied with a very best of machinery throughout. Its dusters, cleaners, scalpers, separators and various rollers are of the best make, and the same patents that are used in the best and largest mills of the country. The mill is devoted to making high-grade flour, feed and the like, and the superior quality of the product is in a measure a test of the excellent machinery employed in their manufacture. But even perfect machinery does not always produce perfect flour and feed. It requires something more. It necessitates a man who has thoroughly familiarized himself with all the various details of milling, and is therefore not only acquainted with all the requirements of good milling, but knows how to choose his wheat and to please and satisfy his trade. Such a man is Charles Moore, president, manager and treasurer, a business man in all that the term implies. With such a man at the head of this industry it must succeed. Located in an agricultural country, surrounded by a populous and producing community, this mill has a broad and fertile field of operation. Through long, straightforward business dealings this milling company has made a favorable impression and has secured the good will, confidence and co-operation of the whole community. With a capacity of seventy-five barrels a day, it is able to supply many families with the 'Pride of Howard Lake' flour."

Jacob O. Terry, a respected and substantial resident of Howard Lake, was born in Allegheny county, Virginia, October 8, 1837, son of Joseph and Mahala (Wolf) Terry. The parents died when Jacob O. was young, and he was reared by his grandparents. As a youth he was bound out for seven years as an apprentice to a tanner, but he did not like that trade, and so he took up farming as his life work. In 1875 he came to Minnesota and located in Victor township, this county. Here he farmed for



MR. AND MRS. JOHN PAINTER

many years. He was an industrious man and a splendid farmer, and success crowned his efforts. In 1902 he retired and moved to the village of Howard Lake, where he now lives. During his active years he served as supervisor of his township and treasurer of his school board. In addition to his village property he owns forty acres in Middleville township. Mr. Terry was married, July 25, 1860, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, to Sophia W. Dew, who died September 21, 1907. This union has been blessed with six children: Leonard, of Howard Lake; Sally (deceased), Sophia, now Mrs. Albert Weese, of Minneapolis; Taylor J., at Miles City, Mont., and Byron, of Galesville, Wis.

John Painter, one of the honored residents of Howard Lake, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1832, son of George and Elizabeth (Girt) Painter. The parents were both born in Pennsylvania. In 1840 they moved to Butler county, in that state, and in 1868 they came to Minnesota and located on a farm near Maple Plain, in Hennepin county, where they spent the remainder of their days. Of the eighteen children in the family, ten grew to adult years. John Painter attended the public schools of Butler county, and as a youth learned the blacksmith trade. He helped make the tools that were used to bore the first well in Oil City, Pa. September 11, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until November, 1864, being detailed the greater part of that time to blacksmith work. In 1868 he came to Minnesota with his parents. A year later he came to Howard Lake, where on February 27, 1869, he opened an establishment where he made wagons and did general blacksmithing, jobbing and horseshoeing. He followed this work for some forty years, winning for himself a most enviable position in the community, and fully sustaining the popular ideal of the "village blacksmith." In 1908 he retired. Aside from working so faithfully for so many years, he also served for a time as constable. Mr. Painter was married, December 27, 1853, in Butler county, Pennsylvania, to Sophia Peters, a native of that county, who died November 4, 1912. They had nine children: George, a carpenter of Howard Lake; Albert, of Compton, Cal.; Isabelle, of Minneapolis, widow of Eugene Brown; Minnie A., of Seattle, Wash., now Mrs. Wesley Doran; Ralph H. and Harry, of Minneapolis; one who died in infancy; Olive, who died at the age of seven years; and Effie, wife of William Burton, of Howard Lake.

Elmer W. Redman, butter-maker of the Howard Lake Co-operative Creamery, was born at Albee, S. D., January 21, 1892, son of Michael Redman. He attended the district schools of his neighborhood, and the Albee high school. As a youth he secured employment with Joseph Anderson, in his native village. Mr. Anderson was postmaster and conducted a hardware store, and

Mr. Redman divided his time between work in the postoffice and work as a salesman. After about a year of this work he took up butter making as a profession. For three years he worked in the creamery at Buffalo, in this county. Then he erected the Osseo Co-operative Creamery in Hennepin county, and operated it for two years. From there he came back to Wright county, and for nine months had charge of the Silver Creek Creamery. In August, 1914, he assumed the duties of his present position as butter maker of the Farmers' Co-operative Dairy Association. He is a popular man, and understands his business thoroughly, and his friends predict for him a bright future. Mr. Redman holds three diplomas for proficiency in educational contests and five for proficiency as a butter maker. Of these five two were received at the Minnesota State Fair, and one was received at Mason City, Iowa, with all the states represented; while one was received at a national and one at an international contest.

Enoch Ezra Ritchie, postmaster of Howard Lake, was born near Taylorsville, Alexander county, North Carolina, December 13, 1854, son of Moses W. and Rebecca (Rogers) Ritchie, natives of North Carolina, and of German and English descent, respectively. The father was an expert wagon maker by trade, but devoted many years of his life to farming. He was married August 13, 1843, and in 1872 moved his family to Kentucky and took up farming. It was on October 10, 1879, that they arrived in Minnesota and took up farming in Albion township, Wright county. Three years afterward they moved to Corinna township. Still later they purchased a farm in South Side township. There the father farmed until 1894, when he moved to Missouri. The mother died in that state, July 5, 1897, and a year later the father returned to Wright county and lived in Annandale for a while. From there he went to Crow Wing county, and took a homestead on what is now the townsite of Jenkins. This, with the exception of his residence and an acre of land, he afterward sold. He now, at the age of 92 years, lives in Beltrami county with his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Warrick. Moses W. Ritchie and his wife had fifteen children: Nancy E. died in South Side township in 1887. Elisha Monroe and James H. died in infancy. John is a farmer in Cuba, Mo. Enoch E. is postmaster at Howard Lake. Noah is a hardware merchant at Jenkins, Minn. Le Roy is a carpenter and contractor at Annandale. Mary is now Mrs. Jonas Nolan, of Waite Park, Minn. Sion R. lives in Bellingham, Wash. Rebecca Ellen died in infancy. Turner Sherman died in infancy. Laura A. is now Mrs. Jesse Wheeler, of Maple Falls, Wash. Margaret is now Mrs. Vincent Warrick, of Swatara, Beltrami county. Absy P., of Bemidji, Minn., is a dairyman, and was for a year superintendent of the Bemidji schools. W. C. lives in Oregon. Enoch Ezra Ritchie received his education in the

public schools of North Carolina and Kentucky. He came to Minnesota with his parents in 1879, and for several years followed farming and carpenter work. In 1887 he established himself at Howard Lake as a carpenter, contractor and builder. In this capacity he did most excellent work. Many of the houses in this vicinity are monuments to his ability and to the fidelity with which he labored. In 1907 he purchased a furniture store with undertaking parlors in connection and successfully conducted this business for several years. In July, 1912, he sold this store and again took up contracting. June 23, 1913, he was appointed postmaster, and on July 3 received his commission. August 1 he took up his duties, and has since continued to serve, giving general satisfaction to the postal department and to the people whom the office serves. Mr. Ritchie has served on the village council for several years. He is a stockholder in the creamery. Fraternally he belongs to Howard Lodge, No. 82, A. F. & A. M., in which for many years he has held important offices, and to Homestead No. 861, B. A. Y., of which order he is now honorable foreman. Mr. Ritchie was married October 7, 1883, to Mary Robinson, who was born in Ontario, Canada, August 4, 1863, and died October 19, 1914. She was a good woman, a devoted mother, a faithful wife, and the world was the better for her having lived in it. Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie had eight children: Arthur C., Bertha D., Orpha E., Mary R., Nellie R., Walter E., Eli J. and Bertram F. Arthur C. was born December 13, 1884, and lives in West Duluth. He married Jennette Dally, and they have three children: Genevieve M., Arthur E. and Ruth B. Bertha D. was born September 29, 1886, married Howard R. Ferrell, September 12, 1907, at Howard Lake, and has three children: Lois M., Leland H. (deceased), and Anna May. Arpha E. is assistant postmistress at Howard Lake. She was born November 28, 1888. Mary R., born September 12, 1890, and Nellie, born October 18, 1893, are teachers. Walter was born August 23, 1897; Eli J. was born September 1, 1899; and Bertrum F. was born September 29, 1903.

August P. Sieg, a leading citizen of Howard Lake village and Stockholm township, was born in Germany, January 25, 1863, son of Christ and Anna (Block) Sieg, who came to America in 1876, and bought eighty acres of land in section 34, Albion township. August P. remained at home until he attained his majority. Then he worked out as a farm hand for a year. In 1884 he purchased eighty acres in section 24, Stockholm township, and started to establish for himself a home in the wilderness. He had a small log house, with a shingled roof and a basswood floor, but only a little of the land had been cleared. He had little money and had to buy all his furniture on credit. He owned a cow, a heifer, two pigs and a few chickens, and with borrowed

money he purchased a pair of oxen. Times were not very prosperous, and the way to success was both long and rough. He carried butter and eggs six and a half miles to town, and then sold the eggs for five cents a dozen and the butter for eight cents a pound. But he had courage, and he was a hard worker, and as the years passed prosperity came to him. His farm in Stockholm now consists of 180 acres of good land, under the highest cultivation. It is adorned with a sightly brick house, which is 18 by 24 feet, with additions 16 by 16, 16 by 14 and 12 by 14. The barn is also a model of its kind. It is 80 by 36 feet, with twenty-foot posts, and accommodates thirty cattle, six horses and sixty tons of hay. In November, 1912, Mr. Sieg moved to the village of Howard Lake, where he has eleven acres of land and a comfortable home. He and his family attend the German Lutheran church at that village. Mr. Sieg was married, February 21, 1884, to Henrietta Brobrowski, born in Germany, August 27, 1863, third of the eight children of Andrew and Christina (Ziedler) Brobrowski. To Mr. and Mrs. Sieg have been born five children: Louisa, Otto, Clara, Zelma and Carl. Louisa was born December 22, 1884, and was married December 29, 1909, to William Mahlstedt. They have one child, Agnes, born January 4, 1911. Otto was born June 24, 1889, and married Ida Zander. Clara was born September 23, 1892, and was married December 26, 1912, to Arthur Reich. They have one child, Leone, born April 4, 1913. Zelma was born August 20, 1896, and Carl was born November 24, 1901.

Headley Pannett, pioneer and veteran of the Civil war, now living in retirement in Howard Lake, was born in Alleghany county, Maryland, August 1, 1836, son of John and Margaret (Wiley) Pannett. John was a miller by trade. He was born in Yorkshire, England, and was one of a large family, though he and his brother, George, who settled in Virginia, were the only ones who came to the United States. It was in 1814 that they arrived. John Pannett devoted the remainder of his life to milling in Maryland. He married Margaret Wiley, born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, daughter of John and Mary (Young) Wiley, the former a native of the north of Ireland, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania. John and Margaret Pannett had nine children: William, Mary Ann (died at the age of eleven), Maria, Margaret, Headley, John, Louisa, Mary Jane and George R. Headley Pannett was reared in Maryland, and had but few school advantages. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in Company A, Forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to the Third division of the Fifth Army Corps. He participated in thirteen general engagements, and was wounded at Antietam, and at Fredericksburg. Among the major battles in which he fought may be mentioned Drainsville, Mechanics-



MR. AND MRS. HEADLEY PANNETT

ville, Gaines Mills, Peach Orchard, Charles City Crossroads, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, and Gettysburg. He was discharged from the Carver Hospital, Washington, D. C., for general disability, after which he returned to his home in Maryland, and became driver on a government wagon. April 17, 1865, he arrived at St. Anthony, now a part of Minneapolis. From there he came to Wright county, and secured eighty acres in section 18, Woodland township. The tract was covered with woods, no clearing had been made and no roads had been built to it. Two Indian ladders that had been used in getting honey from a tree were the only evidences of previous human occupancy. He erected a log house and barn, and started farming in the wilderness. He bought two steers, and broke them to work. Then he bought a cow. From this humble beginning he has achieved success. His mother came to the county with him and they lived together until her death in 1879. He was then alone until his marriage in 1884. In the meantime he had cleared up the place, and in 1879 he had erected a modern home. He continued to carry on general farming and stockraising until 1893, when he retired and moved to Howard Lake, where he now resides. He purchased eight town lots all in one block, and on this tract erected a house and barn. Mr. Pannett has been a member of the Christian church for the past thirty years. His wife is also a member of the same body. He has been surgeon of Goodsell Post, No. 86, G. A. R., for the past six years. Mr. Pannett was married in 1884, to Minnie Schultz, born in Prussia, Germany, February 22, 1860. They have no children.

William H. Johnson, a respected resident of Howard Lake, was born August 22, 1836, in Cadwell county, Virginia, now West Virginia, son of John and Alefara (Copley) Johnson. John Johnson was born in North Carolina, and his wife in Wayne county, Virginia. After their marriage they lived a while in Kentucky, but soon moved to Virginia. It was in 1865 that they came to Minnesota and located on 160 acres of wild land in township 117, range 28, McLeod township. They erected a log cabin, partly cleared the place, and underwent the usual experiences of pioneer life. Their milling points were at Watertown and Hutchinson. Later in life John Johnson sold this farm and secured one in Wadena county, where he died at the age of seventy. His wife died in Portland, Ore., at the age of eighty-nine. In the family there were twelve children: William H., James, Eli, Ira, Harrison, Anthony, Henry, Linza, Sarah J., Nancy and Allie. The four oldest sons all fought in Company F, 5th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. Harrison, the fifth son, enlisted in the 45th Kentucky Mounted Infantry and served eighteen months. John Johnson himself was too old for active service in the Civil war, but during that conflict he served four years as a member of the West Vir-

ginia Home Guards. John Johnson was the son of Andrew and Rebecca (Esther) Johnson, who came to the United States from the north of Ireland and settled in North Carolina. Alefara Copley was the daughter of James and Rebecca Copley, of English descent. William H. Johnson was reared in Virginia, and received such education as the neighborhood afforded. Early in 1861 he served three months as first lieutenant in the Virginia National Guard. August 1, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, 5th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, was mustered in August 10, was assigned to the Eighth Army Corps, and served three years, one month and twenty-three days, going in as a private and coming out as sergeant. Among the battles in which he participated may be mentioned Cross Keyes, Second Bull Run, Manassas Gap, Manassas Junction, Winchester, Harper's Ferry, Morefield, Strassburg, Antietam and others, besides many minor engagements, campaigns, marches, sieges and skirmishes. He had many holes shot through his clothes, and blood was several times drawn on his body, but he was not seriously injured. He was mustered out at Wheeling, W. Va. In the spring of 1865 he brought his wife and son, Ira, to McLeod county, Minnesota, secured forty-eight acres of wild land, erected a log cabin, cleared up the land and developed a good farm. On that farm there were born four children, Tennessee, Florence, Sanford and Elga. In May, 1883, Mr. Johnson came to Howard Lake and purchased fourteen acres adjoining the village. While in Hale and Winstead townships, McLeod county, he served as supervisor and constable. In Howard Lake he was constable and village marshal for twenty-three years. Fraternally he is associated with the Goodsell Post, No. 86, G. A. R., and Howard Lake Lodge, 82, A. F. and A. M. Mr. Johnson was married in 1860 to Mrs. Jane (Damon) Polly, a native of Virginia, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Damon. Mrs. Johnson is one of the best beloved women in Howard Lake. On July 7, 1914, she celebrated her seventy-eighth birthday. Mrs. Johnson, by her first husband, James E. Polly, has four sons: Silas, Hiram Wayne, Moses D and James Edward.

William H. Eddy, horticulturist, proprietor of the Victor and Howard Lake Nurseries, at Howard Lake, was born in Hollowood township, Carver county, this state, June 26, 1869, son of Erastus A. and Henrietta (Althoff) Eddy, the pioneers. He received a good education in the district schools and early took up the study of plant life. A sincere lover of nature, he has been interested in tree and shrub propagation since young boyhood, and his aspirations have borne abundant fruit. After leaving home he worked seven years for E. J. Cutts, the nurseryman, at Howard Lake. In 1895 he bought a tract of eighty acres three miles southwest of Howard Lake, in Victor township, where he started the propagation of nursery stock. In 1900 he added 120 more to this

tract, and materially increased his operations. In 1906 he bought a tract of forty acres constituting the Howard Lake Nursery. This has since been enlarged to eighty-three acres. He also owns a twenty-acre tract west of the village, which is used as a place to raise young fruit trees. Aside from propagating the usual trees and shrubs, both fruit-bearing and ornamental, Mr. Eddy has brought out a new apple known as the "Eddy." It is light red in color, has a firm flesh, matures early in the fall, is easily grown, has a delicious flavor, and is crisp and juicy. Added to this it is very hardy and admirably adapted to the climate of central Minnesota. Mr. Eddy's office is a sightly building that adds much to the appearance of the village. He also has commodious sheds and barns. With all of his busy life he is ever ready to give his time to the assistance to progressive movements. He is secretary of the Howard Lake Telephone Company, and has been one of the officers of the school board for several years. A recent publication has said: "William H. Eddy has done much to advertise Howard Lake and Wright county, and is deserving of special mention of any review of the industries of the county. The raising of fruit in the state of Minnesota is no longer a theory or a conjecture, but an absolute fact, as is attested by the beautiful orchards that are seen on every side. Another proof is in the exhibitions that Wright county has made at the Minnesota State Fair, being in every respect, in their own line, equal to the showing made by the great fruit producing sections of the far West, where lands are high, and fertility secured only at the expense of much irrigation. Mr. Eddy located here several years ago, and in connection with farming, commenced the propagation of such fruit trees as experience has demonstrated were best adapted to this climate. Being thoroughly familiar with the fruit tree business, and having given to the nursery his personal attention and superior knowledge, it is natural that he should be the owner of one of the hardiest stocks in the state. Mr. Eddy knows no such thing as failure. He is ever up and doing, and having combined the high ideals of a nature lover with the sagacity of a clever business man, he well deserved the success with which he has met." Mr. Eddy was married December 23, 1896, to Ida C. Little, born in Rochester, N. Y., January 18, 1870, daughter of Rev. David Little, a clergyman of the Brethren church. He lived at Howard Lake for several years, then moved to Walla Walla, Wash., and now resides in Mabton, Wash. Mr. and Mrs. Eddy have had eight children: Eva Almedia and Edwin David, twins, were born October 1, 1897. Paul L. was born August 27, 1899; Lydia P. March 4, 1901, and Ella E. March 8, 1904. William Henry, Howard Willard and Ida Iris, triplets, were born September 22, 1907. The Eddy family in America is descended from William Eddy, who came over from England in the Mayflower.

Descended from this William Eddy was Phineas W. Eddy, born May 13, 1790, and died August 2, 1878. Phineas W. Eddy was the father of eight boys, among whom was Erastus A. Erastus A. was the only one who came to Minnesota. He was a carpenter by trade. At the age of twenty-one he reached Minnesota and located in Carver county. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in Company H, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. At the end of three years and one month he came out a first lieutenant. On his return from the war he took a homestead two miles east of Watertown in Carver county, on the banks of O. K. lake. It was he that inscribed these initials on a shingle near the shores of this lake and thus gave it the name that it has since retained. Erastus A. Eddy did not prove up on this farm, but later took a homestead in Hollowood township, in the same county. He erected log buildings, cleared the land, and started farming with an ox team. From that place he moved to Helvetia village, in the same county. In 1885 he retired and took up his home on a place in Victor township, three miles south of the village of Howard Lake. He served as assessor both in Hollowood, in Carver county, and Victor township, in Wright county. Erastus A. Eddy was born June 12, 1832, and died May 28, 1911. He was married March 15, 1866, to Henrietta W. Althonn, who was born December 12, 1850. In their family there were eleven children: Emma was born April 20, 1867; Ella L. was born March 22, 1868; William H. was born June 26, 1869; Henrietta was born November 8, 1870; Susan Caroline was born December 18, 1871; Sidney Albert was born March 16, 1873; Lyman was born April 6, 1874; Phineas was born November 17, 1876; Sidney was born August 2, 1875; Julia was born April 4, 1881; Beula was born July 6, 1886. Emma died May 28, 1867; Henrietta April 25, 1873, and Sidney, February 2, 1876.

Lemuel Ferrell, one of the leading citizens of Wright county, now living in retirement in Howard Lake village, was born in Ontario, Canada, June 6, 1855, son of Lemuel and Mary (Watt) Ferrell, the pioneers. He received a good education in Ontario, and came to the United States in 1873. He bought eighty-four acres of wild land in section 31, Middleville township, erected a log cabin, cleared off the timber, grubbed and cleared the land, broke the ground and developed a splendid farm. In time he erected a sightly dwelling and suitable barns and other outbuildings, and as he prospered he added eighty acres adjoining in section 5, Victor township. For many years times were hard, but with undaunted courage, Mr. Ferrell went his way, working hard early and late, and putting his best efforts to the task of developing his farm and rearing his children. He became a prominent and successful man, one whose views and opinions and advice were often sought and always heeded. In 1911 he retired and



LEMUEL FERRELL AND FAMILY

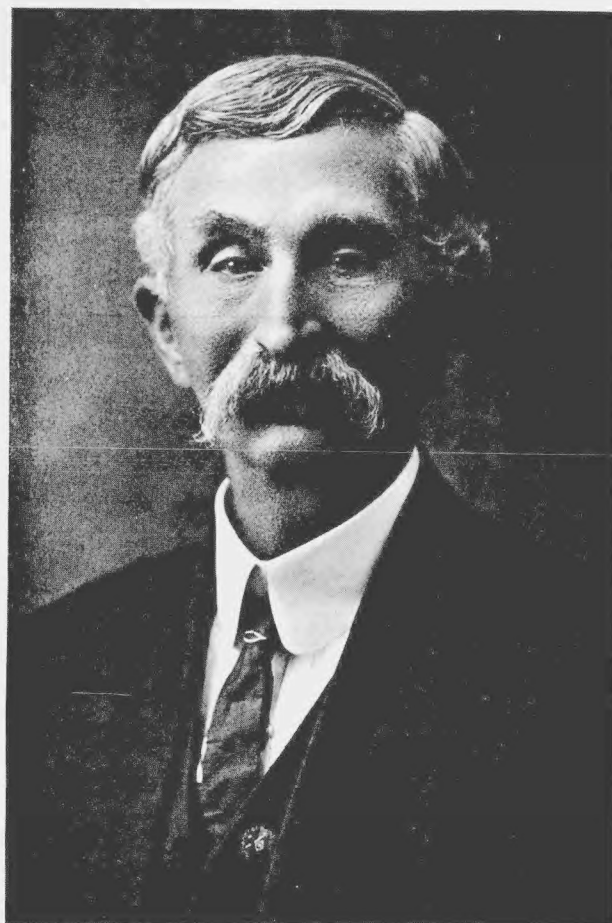
moved to Howard Lake village, where he has a comfortable home. Mr. Ferrell was married October 21, 1880, to Margaret McClay, born in Ontario, Canada. Their children are: George E., Roy S., Harriet J., May Alice, and Arthur. George S. was born August 8, 1891, graduated from the Howard Lake High school, and is now a member of the firm of Ferrell & Gerard, merchants, at Howard Lake. Roy S., born January 24, 1893, is likewise a graduate of the Howard Lake High school. Harriet J. was born March 7, 1897; May Alice was born August 5, 1902; Arthur was born March 27, 1895, and died September 18, 1896.

Lemuel Ferrell, Sr., was the descendant of an old Scotch family. As a young man, he moved from the United States to Canada, and there spent the remainder of his life. He married Mary Watt, who arrived in Canada from Scotland at the age of six years. Amid the stirring pioneer and Indian times they reared their family. After the death of Lemuel Ferrell, Sr., his widow came to the United States and died at Howard Lake, in this county. In the family there were four sons and four daughters. The sons were John, Lemuel, James and George. George and John are dead. James lives in Cokato township. Lemuel lives in Howard Lake village.

Henry Campbell, a highly respected resident of Victor township, was born March 3, 1857, in Dundas county, Province of Ontario, Canada, son of Samuel and Sarah (Wallace) Campbell. Samuel Campbell was born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1828. He came to the United States in the fall of 1855, with a cousin, Robert Campbell, and located in New Jersey. There he married Sarah Wallace, who was born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1830. She was on her way to join her brothers, Henry and Thomas, in Canada. At once after their marriage, Samuel Campbell and his wife set out for Canada, and located on fifty acres of woodland in Dundas county, Ontario. They erected a log building, and with a yoke of oxen started to clear the place. In later years he erected a new home and some roomy barns. He died at the age of eighty-two. His good wife died at the age of sixty-six. In the family there were seven children: Henry and Thomas, farmers, of Victor township; William, a carpenter, of Howard Lake; Joseph, a farmer, of Howard Lake; Nancy Jane, wife of J. E. Crowder, a Canadian farmer; Margaret Ann, wife of J. Crowder, a Canadian farmer, and Samuel, of Massachusetts. Henry Campbell received his early education in the district schools, and was reared to farm pursuits. In 1878 he came to the United States and was employed in the redwood forests in California. In 1880 he came to Wright county and joined his brother, Thomas, who had previously located here. In 1882 he purchased a tract of forty acres in section 7, Victor township. This tract was covered with woods and no buildings had been erected. In 1884 he sold that tract

and bought sixty acres of wild land in the same section. He erected a log house, 18 by 20, and started farming with a pair of horses. On this place he has since remained. He has made many developments and improvements, including a modern home built in 1912 on the site of the log cabin. Mr. Campbell has carried on general farming on his well-developed farm of 160 acres in section 7, and has made a specialty of raising good grade cattle and Chester White swine. During its existence, he was a director of the Farmers' Elevator at Howard Lake. In religion, Mr. Campbell is a Presbyterian, and he has been trustee of the church of that faith at Howard Lake for many years. For sixteen years he has been a member of the school board of his district. In many other capacities he has served his fellow men and he well deserves the position of trust and confidence that he occupies. He is a member of the M. B. A. Lodge at Howard Lake. Mr. Campbell has served three years on the town board of Victor and has just been elected for another term. He was married in 1882 to Rosa Elizabeth McKee, born in Dundas county, Ontario, January 26, 1864, daughter of Cornelius and Sarah (Middaugh) McKee. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have had five children: Wallace T. is cashier of the State Bank of Golden Valley, N. D.; Joseph R. is superintendent of county schools in Pipestone county, Minnesota; Erwin died at the age of twenty; Grace E. is a public school teacher; Blanche E. is a high school student.

Jesse Cyrus, farmer, of Victor township, was born in Wayne county, in what is now West Virginia, January 2, 1844, son of Smith and Recca (Kane) Cyrus, and grandson of Jesse and Fannie Cyrus. Jesse Cyrus and a brother, Enoch Cyrus, came from Scotland in colonial days and located in North Carolina. This Jesse Cyrus fought in the Revolutionary war, and died in what is now West Virginia at a good old age. He and his good wife, Fannie, reared a family of five children: William, Abraham, Thomas, Smith and Phoebe. Smith Cyrus was born in North Carolina, and was taken by his parents to what is now West Virginia, at the age of seven years. He was reared as a farmer and married Recca Kane, a native of Pike county, Kentucky. They spent the remainder of their days on the West Virginia farm, and there reared their children: Albert, Enoch, Smith, Marshall, Jesse, Emily, Betsey, Phoebe, Lena, Jane, and Recca. Of these, Marshall was the first to come to Minnesota. He arrived in the spring of 1865 and located in Stockholm, Wright county, where he died. Jesse Cyrus, the subject of this mention, was reared on the farm of his grandfather, also named Jesse. At the outbreak of the Civil war he cast his lot with the Southern cause, and did valiant service for three years as a private under Captain Anderson in Company K, Fifth Virginia Infantry. In 1865, late in the fall, he came to section 18, Victor township, where he se-



C. C. STITH

cured eighty acres, entirely covered with woods. He erected a log cabin and started to clear the land. He had nothing but an axe and a grub hoe, no animals or vehicles of any kind. In order to build his cabin he had to drag the logs on his back. He mowed hay in water knee deep, and then carried it to the stack on a rude contrivance of dragging poles. He planted corn by digging holes between the stumps. When he needed flour he brought a sack on his shoulder from the mills at Rockford. If it had not been for the fish he caught for food, and the ginseng he sold, it would have been almost impossible for him to get along. He finally managed to trade some hay for a cow and a calf. Later he matched this calf with another, and when they were grown had a fine pair of oxen. Not long after he moved onto the place he was married, and he and his good wife faced pioneer life together. They worked hard and won prosperity. A modern house replaced the cabin, and slightly barns were erected in place of the early cow shed. In 1901 the place was sold and Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus moved to their present place of eighty acres in section 20, where they have since continued to reside. Mr. Cyrus has been school director for many years. He and his wife are members of the Church of the Brethren in Christ. Mr. Cyrus was married in 1868, to Sarah Hurley, born in Pike county, Kentucky, June 17, 1848, daughter of William and Isabella (Breeding) Hurley. Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus have fourteen children: William, born October 11, 1869; Zina (deceased); Smith (deceased); Isabella, born December 17, 1872; Jesse, born December 14, 1876; Frank, born March 3, 1877; Heenan, born November 8, 1879; Mabel, born February 2, 1880; Recca, born April 2, 1882; Albert, born April 20, 1883; Grover Cleveland, born May 11, 1884; Everett, born July 16, 1888; Maud, born March 20, 1890; Leonard, born March 20, 1893. William Hurley was born April 5, 1823, the seventh son of Samuel H. Hurley. He was reared in Kentucky, and when the Civil war broke out, enlisted on the Northern side, in Company H, 39th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. He showed his courage on many a bloody battle field. After the war, in 1865, he came to Minnesota and located in Dassel, Meeker county, for a short time. Subsequently he lived in various places. He died in Swansville, Todd county, Minnesota, at the age of seventy-seven. His wife Isabella died February 28, 1906. She was born November 23, 1823, and they were married September 9, 1843. Their ten children were: Polly, born July 22, 1844; John Wesley, born March 19, 1846; Sarah, born June 17, 1848; Comfort, April 28, 1850; Nancy, March 14, 1852; Marian, June 23, 1854; Elizabeth, May 11, 1856; Rebecca, August 1, 1858; William, August 3, 1861; Albert, July 13, 1866.

Christopher C. Stith, a respected and influential citizen of Victor township, veteran of the Civil war, and early settler, was

born in Lawrence county, Kentucky, July 6, 1845, son of Jesse and Eliza J. (Hatten) Stith, of ancient Virginian and Kentucky families. Jesse Stith was born in what is now Wayne county, West Virginia, son of John and Anna (Neuman) Stith, natives of North Carolina, who came as young people to what is now West Virginia. Jesse was the oldest of a family of five boys and one girl. He was married on the border of Virginia and Kentucky to Eliza J. Hatten. During the war he served as a river pilot on the Ohio and Big Sandy rivers, operating big log and lumber fleets. After the war he determined to bring his family to the North. Accordingly, on April 25, 1866, he reached St. Paul on the maiden trip of the steamer, "Phil Sheridan." With him was his family and his brother, Perry Stith. They went by boat up the Minnesota past Ft. Snelling and Shakopee to Carver, in Carver county. From there, with seven horses, they went overland by way of Young America to Glencoe. For one summer the family settled a few miles north of Glencoe. In the fall of 1866 they moved to eighty acres on section 24, Stockholm township, Wright county. The tract was covered with woods, and no roads had been built to it. They bought a yoke of oxen for \$175.00. The oxen were much better than horses in breaking the land. A log house sheltered the family, while a log barn of the most primitive kind protected the cattle from the elements. In after years a hewed log dwelling took the place of the original log cabin. Jesse Stith was a man of probity and worth, and served for many years as a justice of the peace. He was also school officer for many terms. In the family there were seven children: Christopher C., Commodore Perry, Frances Susan, Johnson D., Samuel, Oliver and John. John was born in what is now West Virginia, and the rest were born in Kentucky. Christopher C. Stith was born in Kentucky, and was there reared. At the age of eighteen he joined Company D, 68th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, a company that was formed for the protection of government property. Christopher C. Stith was sergeant of the company. The members of the company were assigned for duty at the county seat of Lawrence county, Kentucky. After three months the danger was past and the company disbanded without the formality of a discharge or a muster-out. Mr. Stith thought no more of the matter. In 1912, however, when he visited his old boyhood home, he met his captain, Joseph Hatten, who was his cousin also, and Captain Hatten informed him that on account of the informality of the disbanding of the company that he (Mr. Stith) had no standing as a veteran. Congressman C. A. Lindberg interested himself in the matter, and in 1912 Mr. Stith received his long-delayed honorable discharge. After the war, Mr. Stith came to Minnesota with his parents and the rest of the family, and made his home with his father for several years. In

1869 he homesteaded a tract of eighty acres in section 18, Victor township. He was married the same year to Louise Caldwell, daughter of William T. and Martha Caldwell, who came from West Virginia in the same boat with the Stith family, and located on the south branch of the Crow river in McLeod county. After the marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Stith lived in a log cabin on their claim in Victor township. About a year and a half later, Mrs. Louise (Caldwell) Stith died, leaving one son, George P., now living in Wisconsin. Mr. Stith later married Louise J. Martin, born in Logansport, Ind., daughter of Grabel and Barbara (Brubaker) Martin, and stepdaughter of George W. Custer, who brought the family to Minnesota. Mrs. Louise J. Stith lived to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of her marriage and then died. She and Mr. Stith had no children. By her former marriage to John Martin, she had one daughter, Jennie, who married C. H. Corey, of Medford, Ore. After her death, Mr. Stith married Sarah Precious Powell, a widow of James Turman. She was born in Boyd county, Kentucky, daughter of Burwell Powell. By her marriage to Mr. Turman she has five children: Charles, Nancy, Benjamin, William and Clarence. Mr. Smith is a member of Howard Lodge, No. 82, A. F. and A. M., at Howard Lake. He was formerly a member of the Eastern Star before the chapter was relinquished. He belongs to the Farmers' Shipping Association. He has been assessor and justice of the peace, and has served many terms on the school board.

Andrew C. Schlager, progressive farmer and successful stock-raiser, of Victor township, was born in a log cabin on section 33, on the homestead where he still resides. He attended the district schools, was reared to farm pursuits, and has always remained at home. He became the owner of the place in November, 1913. The well-kept farm consists of eighty acres, with comfortable modern buildings and an excellent equipment. Mr. Schlager was married November 28, 1913, to Anna Stifter, of Victor township, daughter of Stephen Stifter, a pioneer.

Ezra M. Stacy, whose memory is revered, and whose useful life as a civilian and a soldier made him well worthy of high esteem, was born in Vermont, June 28, 1883, son of Ezra Stacy. As a boy he was taken to West Virginia by his parents, and in 1855 he came to Wright county. Here, as a young man, he married Laura Hainor, who was born in Pennsylvania, July 6, 1844, daughter of Henry Hainor, a pioneer, who brought his family to Wright county in the early days. The marriage took place September 28, 1859. About this time, Ezra M. Stacy took a pre-emption claim of 160 acres in section 1, Woodland township. Forty acres of this claim is within the village limits of Montrose. In addition to this pre-emption claim, Mr. Stacy took a homestead of eighty acres in section 12, Woodland township. He and his

good wife endured all the hardships of pioneer life. They lived in a log cabin, and comforts and conveniences were few. But they were young and filled with hopeful dreams of the future. Together they worked, and when, in time, two sons, William and Sherman U., brightened the little home, their happiness was complete. But the war came on, duty called, and Mr. Stacy enlisted in Company B, Fourth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. He followed the fortunes of that regiment through the war, proved himself a valiant soldier in many battles, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea, as well as in the Grand Review at Washington. He was mustered out at Ft. Snelling, July 19, 1865. Thus released from service, he returned to his family, prepared after his years of devotion to his country to once more partake of the joys of home life. But the happiness of the family was not to last for long. In January, 1866, while operating a horse-power threshing machine, he was caught in the machinery and his leg was crushed. Before a physician could be secured from St. Paul, blood-poisoning set in, and death was the result. Left with two small sons, confronted with the discomforts of pioneer life, Mrs. Stacy, with undaunted courage and with faith in God, took up the burden. Possessed of ability and good judgment, she toiled with full measure of devotion, and her sons, for whom she sacrificed so much, will ever bless her memory. Later in life she married Charles H. Ferrell, and by this union also had two children, Arthur and Anna C., who likewise revere and honor her noble memory. She died November 14, 1890. She was one of the pioneer mothers of whom Minnesota is so proud, and her descendants through countless generations will hold her name in reverence.

Sherman U. Stacy, an enterprising farmer of section 1, Woodland township, was born on the homestead where he now resides, June 28, 1862, son of Ezra M. and Laura (Hainor) Stacy. He was left fatherless as an infant. Reared on the farm, he early acquired a great liking for all agricultural pursuits. His boyhood education was received in the schools of Montrose. He was scarcely more than a youth when he and his brother William, born December 6, 1860, and now a farmer and rancher near Kenmare, N. D., took charge of the home farm, where they raised blooded stock. Later they engaged in the lumber, feed and machinery business. In the nineties they dissolved partnership, and had a division of property, which gave to each a part of the old home place, where Sherman U. has continued to live. He has one of the finest farms in this section of the country, forty acres of which is in the village limits of Montrose. Here he successfully conducts farming operations. He has made extended improvements, a new thoroughly modern residence now stands where once stood the log cabin home, and his thrift, energy, and belief



SHERMAN STACY AND FAMILY



SHERMAN STACY'S RESIDENCE

in modern methods can everywhere be seen about the place. He is a deep reader, his operations are along the latest scientific lines, and his equipment is of the best that money can secure and intelligence utilize. He carries on general farming and has a splendid herd of full-blood and grade Jersey cattle and registered Poland China swine. Probably no man is more respected in the community than is he. He is a natural leader among his fellow men, and many of his methods are being copied. Mr. Stacy and his wife both are members of various fraternal societies. The family faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which they have long been ardent and faithful members. Mr. Stacy was married December 20, 1893, to Nettie M. Core, who was born in Ohio, January 7, 1865, daughter of Lewis A. and Rebecca (Rice) Core. Mr. and Mrs. Stacy have one daughter, Alice Irma, born February 12, 1895, a student in the Montrose High school. Lewis A. Core was born in Green county, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1826, and was married November 16, 1854, to Rebecca Rice, who was born in Tyler county, West Virginia, June 25, 1833. Lewis Core died in Ohio, August 7, 1865, when his daughter, now Mrs. Sherman U. Stacy, was only seven months old. In March, 1884, the mother came to Wright county with her four children, and located on a farm in Marysville township, where she died December 21, 1903.

Elisha Ferrell, a pioneer, was born in what is now West Virginia, in December, 1798, son of James Ferrell, a distinguished patriot who served as a captain in the War of 1812. Elisha Ferrell took a deep interest in military affairs even as a boy. When his father left for the war, Elisha joined a company of boys and was chosen as their lieutenant. But the authorities decided that the youngsters were too young for war, and the company was not called into service. However, the military training had given him a good experience, and after he moved to Ohio he became a captain in the militia. At the outbreak of the Civil war, his sympathies were with the North and he was an earnest advocate of the Union cause, but he was then too old for active service. In 1865 his son, Josiah H., and his daughter, Mary G., with her husband, Josiah Workman, came to Wright county. In 1865 Elisha, with his wife and family, came and located on a homestead in section 2, Woodland township. The land was covered with timber, but a small shanty had been erected, and into this the family moved. Soon a large log house, considered an unusually splendid one for those days, was erected, and this house became a sort of neighborhood headquarters for social and religious gatherings of all sorts. Elisha Ferrell was a leading man in his community. He lived a long and useful life, and died in August, 1890. His wife died in 1908 at the age of eighty-six. Elisha Ferrell was twice married. By his first wife, Susanna

Hayes, who died in Virginia, he had eight children: James P., Elizabeth, Benjamin Franklin, Rohana, John W., Josiah H., Narcissis, and Mary G. By his second wife, Elsie T. Stacy, he had nine children: Elvira, Clara, Charles, Amanda, Laura B., Ezra W., Harriett E., Georgianna, and Arthur E. The last named was born in Wright county.

Ezra W. Ferrell, county official, dairyman, and man-of-affairs, is one of the foremost men of Wright county. He has made a success of every venture which he has undertaken, and his many services to his fellow citizens will not soon be forgotten. Almost a life-long resident of the county, he is thoroughly conversant with local affairs, and his knowledge and clear judgment have stood him in good stead in his position as chairman of the board of county commissioners. Ezra W. Ferrell was born in what is now Tyler county, West Virginia, June 14, 1858, son of Elisha and Elsie T. (Stacy) Ferrell, who brought him to Wright county in 1865. He attended one term of school in Virginia, and has a distinct recollection of the passing of the soldiers during the Civil war. He was reared on the home farm in Woodland township, and early learned farming from his father. For a few years he worked in Minneapolis as a carpenter and contractor, but later returned to take over the old homestead. He has replaced the log cabin with modern buildings, and successfully carries on general farming and stock raising. He has been manager of the Montrose Co-Operative Creamery since January 1914, and a member of the board of county commissioners since 1904, having been chairman two terms. In politics he is a Republican. In the I. O. O. F., he is a member of the Lodge, the Encampment, and the Canton, and he is also a member of the M. W. A. and the M. B. A. Mr. Ferrell was married, December 6, 1885, to Lucy Park, a native of LaPier, Wis., and they had ten children: Laura, Clara (deceased), Hiram C., Edwin E., Myrtle, Alva, Alice, George, Lucy, and Florence.

John F. Lauzer, a leading citizen of Waverly village, was born on his father's homestead in section 30, Woodland township, August 18, 1862, son of John and Anna (Brabec) Lauzer. He was reared on the home place, attended the district schools, and also did considerable studying at home. For three years he clerked in a store in Howard Lake. Then he took up farming on the old homestead. He and his wife remained on this home place until 1906, when they moved to Waverly village. Before coming here he served in all the important offices in his township, and from 1896 to 1901 he was county commissioner. He was also school officer in his district for many years. Since coming to Waverly he has done efficient work on the council, and is now serving his fourth term as president of that body. He has been through the chairs of Howard Lake Lodge, No. 82, A. F. and

A. M., and is also a member of Waverly Camp, No. 3742, M. W. A. He is a stockholder in the State Bank of Buffalo. Mr. Lauzer was married in 1889 to Mary Jane Brabec, daughter of John and Mary (Holtzknecht) Brabec, who came to the United States at the same time as the Lauzer family, and located in Woodland township. Mr. and Mrs. Lauzer have had two children: Mabel A. and Alice G.

Joseph E. Lauzer, a well-known citizen of Waverly village, was born in a log cabin on the old homestead in section 30, Woodland township, January 26, 1858, son of John and Anna (Brabec) Lauzer. He was educated in the district schools and learned agricultural pursuits from his father. He has a natural aptitude for tools, and it has always been his desire to excel in that line, but it was his father's earnest wish that he become a farmer, and he yielded to his father's desires. At the age of twenty-seven, he moved with his wife to the farm that his father had given him. Seven acres were cleared but no buildings had been erected. They erected good buildings and cleared the land, using an ox team in the farming operations for the first few months. In all, they cleared up twenty-seven acres. It was in 1902 that he moved to the village of Waverly. Here he has had an opportunity to gratify his early longing for mechanical pursuits. He has put up a wood-working shop, with lathe, bandsaws, and the like, operated by gasoline power. In the shop is a full line of tools, and Mr. Lauzer does considerable work in this line as well as in the way of automobile repairing. He is a member of Howard Lake Lodge, No. 82, A. F. and A. M. Joseph F. Lauzer was married in 1884 to Kate Kvatensky, a native of Bohemia, daughter of Joseph and Veronica Kvatensky, who came from Bohemia, settled in Lake Minnetonka, lived there until 1884, and then moved to Waverly, where they died, he at the age of seventy-six and she at the age of seventy-three. They had three children, Joseph, Anna, and Kate. The family faith was that of the Presbyterian church.

John Joseph Nolan, a respected citizen living on the outskirts of Waverly village, has lived a life filled with hard work and busy endeavor, and has accomplished much for the community in which he has lived. He was born in Pennsylvania, October 10, 1859. He was brought to Wright county as an infant, and grew to manhood in Marysville township. His education was received in a log schoolhouse and in the graded schools of Waverly and Montrose. He was reared to farm pursuits, but as a young man learned the carpenter trade. In this capacity he erected residences and barns throughout the county, and also worked in the Twin Cities. Later he went into partnership with his brother, William, in blacksmith and repair work at Waverly, where they conducted a shop some thirteen or fourteen years. At the end of

this period he engaged in steamfitting and plumbing, installing many heating plants in residences throughout the county. He purchased twenty-two acres in the outskirts of Waverly village, where he does farming on a small scale, making a specialty of fruit culture in his splendid orchard. Mr. Nolan is a great believer in co-operation among the farmers. He holds shares in the Wright County Co-Operative Live Stock Association, the Waverly Co-Operative Shipping Association, and the Waverly Co-Operative Creamery. Politically he is independent in thought. He has served on the council for many years, and has also been on the school board for a long period. Fraternally he is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters. Mr. Nolan was married in May, 1889, to Barbara Berkner, born in Michigan, September 16, 1861, daughter of Adam and Barbara (Wise) Berkner. Adam Berkner was born in Bavaria, Germany, and at the age of fifteen was brought to this country by his oldest sister, Elizabeth, then twenty-four years of age. In Michigan he met and married Barbara Wise, a native of the same country. In 1869 they came to Minnesota. They bought a piece of land in Carver county, but later sold that and bought ten acres in Woodland township. This has since been increased by purchase to forty acres. They built a log house that is still standing on the place, and started to clear the land. Mr. Berkner located the first sawmill in this locality, and sawed lumber for the families for miles around. He also erected four sawmills, one on his own place, one at Long Lake, one at Litchfield, and one at Waverly. Mr. Berkner died at the age of eighty-one. His wife died at the age of eighty. In the family there were ten children: Anna, Barbara, Charles (deceased), Charles, Elizabeth, Adam and Mary (twins), Alouise, Mary, and Louise.

Louis Borell, an early settler, was born February 22, 1844, in Bavaria, Germany, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Bower) Borell. Of the eleven children in the family, there were four, Louisa, Margaret, Joseph, and Louis, who came to the United States. Joseph was the first. He came to New York state in 1853. Louis came to Milwaukee in 1862, and was employed in several places until 1865, when he came to Wright county and secured 160 acres in section 6, Woodland township. He built a log cabin, and with the assistance of his good wife became a prosperous farmer. They cleared 200 acres in all, and erected slightly buildings. Mr. Borell was a prominent man and served as supervisor of the town. For a time he was president of the Co-Operative Creamery at Waverly. He was one of the builders of the first Catholic church in the township. Mr. Borell married Catherine Kneable, whose father was Andrew Kneable, a business man near Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Borell have had nine children: Mary, Josephine, George, Frank, Kate, Anna, Charles, John, and Eliza-

beth. Mr. and Mrs. Borell are now retired and live in the village of Waverly.

George Borell, an enterprising farmer of Woodland township, was born in a log cabin on his father's homestead, April 27, 1872, son of Louis and Catherine (Kneable) Borell, pioneers of this township. He attended the public schools and was reared to farm pursuits. After attaining adult years, he rented the old homestead for some fifteen years. Then he secured 160 acres of the J. W. Cruzen farm in section 5, and here he still lives. He has been successful in his operations and is regarded as a prosperous man in every respect. He carries on general farming and raised a good grade of stock. He is now serving as vice president of the Waverly Co-Operative Creamery. Mr. Borell was married in May, 1900, to Margaret Fitzpatrick, born in Wright county, January 5, 1879, daughter of John Fitzpatrick, an early settler. Mr. and Mrs. Borell have five children: Joseph, John, Mamie, Francis, and Raymond.

John Lauzer, a pioneer, was born in Austria, June 15, 1830, son of Mathias and Kate Lauzer, also natives of that country. He married Anna Brabec in 1857, and the same year, accompanied by his wife, his father and mother, and his brothers and sisters, Frank, Wensel, Simon, Joseph, Kate, and Anna, came to the United States aboard a sailing vessel. The voyage consumed sixty days. From New York they came directly west to St. Paul, then a small hamlet. There they bought a yoke of oxen and drove to Woodland township. John Lauzer and his wife located on a tract of eighty acres of woodland. They built a log cabin, and started to clear up the land. St. Paul was the point from which their supplies were obtained. During the Indian troubles they found shelter at Watertown. Afterward they returned. They toiled and sacrificed, worked early and late, and in time prospered exceedingly. Their farm was increased to 260 acres, a modern home was erected, suitable and roomy barns were constructed, and a splendid equipment purchased. Mr. Lauzer was prominent in school affairs, and was also as a Mason and as a member of the Grange. In politics he was a Republican. He died in 1902 at the age of seventy-two and his death was sincerely mourned. His wife died at the age of fifty-four. Their children were: Joseph E., of Waverly; Frank W., of Woodland; Mary E., of Waverly; and John F., of Waverly. Few fathers have been more deeply respected by their children than was John Lauzer. He was affectionate and just, gave them excellent training, and as they grew to adult years gave them each a substantial start in life.

Frank W. Lauzer, a substantial farmer of Woodland township, was born in a log cabin on his father's homestead, section 30, this township, May 24, 1860, son of John and Anna (Brabec)

Lauzer. He was reared on the home place, attended the district schools, and learned farming from his father. As a young man he came into possession of the forty acres where he now lives. Twelve acres of this had been cleared and a small frame building had been erected. To this place he brought his bride, and they started in together to carve their way in the world. They worked early and late, and by industry, shrewdness, and hard labor, they have achieved success. They own a modern brick residence, comfortable barns, and 230 acres of land, where they carry on general farming and stockraising. Mr. Lauzer is well thought of throughout the community. He is a school officer of district 37, and owns stock in the Farmers' elevator and co-operative store at Waverly. The family faith is that of the Catholic church. Mr. Lauzer was married in 1886, to Rose Ruckle, born in Woodland township, February 14, 1869, daughter of Henry and Nancy (Nauratche) Ruckle, the pioneers. Mr. and Mrs. Lauzer have had four children: Alfred F., born November 13, 1889; Edward C., born September 25, 1891; Theo. B., born October 4, 1894; and Joseph M., born October 26, 1896. Henry Ruckle was born in Maryland, July 30, 1854. He married Lydia Engle, also a native of Maryland, and to this union was born a son, Franklin Ball. In July, 1868, he married Nancy Nauratche, a native of Bohemia. He died in 1907 at the age of seventy-nine. She is still living in Silver Lake township, McLeod county, at the age of sixty-eight. Nancy Nauratche was the daughter of Joseph and Lydia Nauratche. Henry Nauratche died in Bohemia, and his wife Lydia came to the United States with ten children, the other four having died. In 1867 they located in Silver Lake township, McLeod county. They secured forty acres of land, and there took up their residence. The ten children who came to America were: Mary, Nancy, Kate, Charles, Joseph, Francis, Josephine, Vincie, Anthony (deceased), and Vincent.

William E. Prestidge, a leading farmer of Woodland township, was born on the old homestead of his father, Thomas Prestidge, in Rockford township. He attended the old log subscription school, the first held in Rockford township. He was reared to farm pursuits and remained at home until he was about twenty-five years of age. Then for some five years he engaged in construction work for the "Soo" line. Then he returned to the old homestead, sold out his interests to his brothers, married, and moved onto the place in sections 12 and 13, Woodland township, that his wife had inherited from her mother. He got out the logs for the frame of a house, and erected a substantial residence. He also built a fine barn, 30 by 60 feet, with a basement. Many other improvements have also been made. Aside from this sixty acres, he rents and operates the adjoining farm. He carries on general farming, raises good grade stock, and makes a specialty of White

Leghorn fowls. Mr. Prestidge was married, October 8, 1902, to Lavina Crawford, daughter of R. O. Crawford, and granddaughter of Creamer Swarthout, the pioneer. She was born in the log cabin which her grandfather erected and which is still standing on the place. Mr. and Mrs. Prestidge have four children: Donald, born July 14, 1903; Paul, born April 6, 1905; Laura, born May 9, 1909; and Mildred, born September 5, 1914.

Fred Doering, a respected and highly esteemed farmer of Woodland township, was born in Bavaria, Germany, January 9, 1835, one of the seventeen children in his family. His father's name was Paul Doering and his mother's name was either Mary or Margaret. His grandparents, on his mother's side, were Nicholas and Margaret Engelhart, and in their home he was reared. In 1847 these grandparents brought him to the United States, the trip on the sailing vessel occupying nine weeks. They settled in Cook county, not far from Chicago, and there followed farming. Fred Doering was then a boy of some twelve or thirteen years. His task was to drive the oxen to town after supplies, while his grandfather was working the farm. Once with an empty wagon he got stuck in the mud on Randolph street, and it required considerable assistance to get out of his difficulty. He tells of times when he made the trip when he spent the night on the road, sleeping in the wagon, and leaving the oxen hitched up all night, being too young to remove their heavy yoke. Usually the people he met were kind and helpful to him. But one time a man near whose house he spent the night refused even to give him hay, and the oxen went without fodder until he got back to his grandfather's again. Nicholas Engelhart, the grandfather, was born in 1797 and died in 1860. His wife was born in 1801 and died in 1855. Their Cook county farm was at a place called Cooper's Grove, now known as New Bremen township. Fred Doering was reared on this farm, and as a young man married Mary Brabec. One child, Henry, was born in Illinois. In 1857 they took the railroad to Galena, and from there came by boat to St. Paul. From St. Paul they came with Mrs. Doering's father, Mathias Brabec, to what is now Woodland township. In reality, the locality had at that time no name, but was generally called Morning. Mr. Doering secured a tract of 160 acres in section 21, in the heart of a wilderness. The tract was covered with woods, and no roads led to it. He erected a log cabin and moved his family into it. It was located near the present site of the frame house. Mr. Doering cleared twenty acres of the land himself. The rest he hired done. He experienced all the rigors of pioneer life. He one time hauled 300 bushels of wood ashes to Watertown and sold the load for enough to purchase a "grub" hoe. The nearest important market point was St. Paul. Often he drove there with the ox team that he had

raised from calves, taking sometimes from seven to ten days to make the trip. He was friendly with the Indians, and often fed them when his hospitality left him with no food for himself. However, when the Indian troubles came he took his family to Watertown for safety. The Indians who had engaged in the Dustin massacre passed along the trail near the cabin, but did not molest anything in this locality. In 1864, Mr. Doering enlisted in Company B, Fiftieth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. In the fighting before Nashville, he was wounded in the right shoulder by a piece of shell. After the war he returned and resumed his work on the farm. He built a modern house, and made many other improvements. He was a prominent man in the community, was one of the early supervisors and served in that capacity for some fourteen years. For eight years he was a director of school district 37. He is a member of Whipple Post, G. A. R., at Montrose.

Henry Doering, an active farmer of Woodland township, was born in Cook county, Illinois, July 16, 1855, son of Fred and Mary (Brabec) Doering, the pioneers. He was brought to Woodland township as an infant, and has always remained on the home farm. He was reared to farm pursuits and has devoted his life to that line of industry. For many years he has been on the school board, and he is the present supervisor of the township. He is a popular member of the Modern Woodmen of America at Waverly. Mr. Doering married Anna Cech, who died in April, 1893, at the age of twenty-nine, leaving four children: Arnold, Edmund, Otto and William. Anna Cech was born in Woodland township, daughter of Frank and Mary Cech, who came to Woodland in 1861, and homesteaded the southwest quarter of section 20. Arnold, the oldest son of Henry Doering, is now operating the home place. He married Ida Pavlik, daughter of Joseph Pavlick, and a native of Maple Lake township. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Doering have a son, Clarence, making four generations of males living on the same place, Fred, Henry, Arnold and Clarence Doering.

Dennis Fitzpatrick, an influential farmer of Woodland township, was born in Jeffersonville, Ind., one of the eighteen children of John Fitzpatrick. He was brought to Minnesota as a boy, and experienced all the rigors of pioneer life. He helped clear the land, and worked hard to help the family get a start in the world. His educational opportunities were limited, but by much reading and deep thinking, coupled with sound sense, he has acquired considerable learning, and his opinions on all subjects are highly valued. At the age of fifteen he started to earn money to help out with the household expenses. He remained at home until twenty-eight years of age. Then he married and located on his present place of eighty acres in section 8, Woodland town-



MR. AND MRS. JOHN FITZPATRICK

ship. An old building stood on the place. Mr. Fitzpatrick has erected a complete set of new buildings, with a good silo; he has fenced the whole farm, and has secured excellent equipment in the way of tools and implements. He carries on general farming, on a successful scale, making a specialty of Shorthorn dairy cattle, Poland-China swine, Plymouth Rock fowls and White Holland turkeys. Mr. Fitzpatrick has been called upon to serve in many public capacities, fraternal, political and co-operative. He is a stockholder in the Farmers' Co-operative Store, at Waverly; treasurer of the Waverly Co-operative Creamery, and secretary of the Farmers' Elevator at Waverly. He is also secretary of the Waverly lodge of the Catholic Order of Foresters. He is township assessor, and justice of the peace, and has served for some time as clerk of school district 67. Mr. Fitzpatrick was married June 6, 1894, to Josephine Borell. The children are: Mamie, Alice, Patrick, John, James and Genevieve. The family faith is that of the Catholic church.

John Fitzpatrick, for many years one of the foremost men in Woodland township, was born in Queen's county, Ireland, in 1836, and was there reared to manhood. As a youth he heard stories of the success that his countrymen were attaining in the free stretches of the great new world, and accordingly in 1854 he bade farewell to his old friends and associates and started on the tedious voyage aboard a sailing vessel to the shores of America. After staying a while at Louisville, Ky., he went to New Orleans, and remained five years. Then he returned to Louisville, and from there went to Jefferson City, Ky., where he remained six years. It was in 1869 that he came to Wright county and located on a farm of eighty acres in section 8, Woodland township. Here he lived and labored for many years. He was a substantial man in the community and his opinions on all subjects were highly valued. His services for twenty years as a member of the school board and as road overseer also assisted materially in the growth and progress of the community. He was a hard worker, and an honorable man in every way, and his death, June 9, 1909, was sincerely mourned, not only by his family, in which he had been so faithful a husband and so good a father, but also throughout the entire community. His widow, and two sons, Thomas and Florins, now occupy the farm of seventy-two acres in section 5, to which he moved when he sold his old farm in 1907. John Fitzpatrick was married April 18, 1860, at New Orleans, to Eliza Walsh, who was born in County Mayo, Ireland, May 1, 1844, and came to America in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick were blessed with eighteen children. James was born February 22, 1861, and died July 12, 1862, at New Orleans. John was born in New Orleans January 9, 1863, and united in marriage to Lizzie Kinsherriff, of Kampsville, Ill., in June, 1893. They are parents of

ten children and reside in East St. Louis, Ill., where Mr. Fitzpatrick is a government superintendent. Dennis was born in Jeffersonville, Ind., September 17, 1864, and was united in marriage to Josie Barrell, of Woodland, Minn., in 1894, being parents of six children. Mr. Fitzpatrick is engaged in farming at Woodland, Minn. Elizabeth was born in Indiana, March 4, 1866, and united in marriage to Frank Oneil, of St. Paul, in 1888. They now reside in Portland, Ore., where Mr. Oneil is engaged in the mercantile business. Mary was born November 23, 1868, and united in marriage to Andrew Damtt, of Woodland, on November —, 1890. They are farmers and reside in Woodland, having nine children. Florins was born April 19, 1870, and was united in marriage to Cassie Shafrank, of Lemont, Ill., in June, 1898. They are engaged in farming and are parents of nine children. Annie was born September 28, 1871, and was united in marriage to William McKey, of Ireland, July, 1895. He is a United States mail clerk residing in Brooklyn, N. Y., and has no children. Agnes was born December 29, 1872, and married to William O'Connell in 1892. He is a farmer of Woodland and they have eleven children. Catherine was born April 27, 1874, and died July 7, 1895. Theresa was born January 13, 1876, and was married in 1903 to John Carlson, a clerk in a store at Portland, Ore., two children being born to them. Nellie was born August 13, 1877, and died June 9, 1909. Maggie was born February 5, 1879, and united in marriage in 1900 to George Barrell, a farmer, and are the parents of five children. Alice was born December 31, 1880, and died February 20, 1881. Thomas was born December 25, 1881, and is engaged in farming in Woodland. Francis was born May 10, 1883. He is a carpenter, residing in Woodland, Minn. Andrew was born October 5, 1884, and died in March, 1885. Edward was born April 23, 1887, and died in May, 1887. Rose was born June 10, 1888, and was united in marriage to John Burke, of Woodland, in 1908, an employee of the Great Northern Railway Company, residing in Woodland. They have one child. The family faith is that of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church.

Martin Clark, a well-known farmer of Woodland township, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, son of Thomas and Ellen (Wake) Clark, also natives of Ireland. Thomas Clark came to the United States, and lived for a time in Pennsylvania. In time he found his way to St. Paul, and came into Wright county, where he took a homestead of eighty acres in section 14, Woodland township. This was in 1858. The tract was covered with woods and no trails led to it. He erected a log cabin that is still standing, and cleared up the land. When he started he had a yoke of oxen, an axe and a hoe. Often he walked to St. Anthony and brought flour home on his back. Later he drove his oxen to

Rockford after supplies. During the Indian troubles he found shelter in the stockade at Watertown. He was a firm believer in the Catholic faith, and helped to build the first church at Waverly. After a long and useful life, he died in 1897 at the age of eighty-two. His wife died in 1884 at the age of sixty years. They have five children, John, Mary, Ellen, Bridget and Martin. Martin Clark was five years old when the family came to America and sixteen when they settled in the woods in Wright county. He helped clear the land and remained at home until twenty years of age. Then he struck out for himself, and traveled extensively in various parts of the country. In 1897 he returned to the old place, which is owned by the heirs. He takes great pride in the appearance of the farm, and stock. He has carried on dairying to some extent and owns shares in the Montrose Creamery. After a busy life, he now rents the farm, and has practically retired from the more strenuous duties. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church.

Richard Bennett, a prosperous farmer of Woodland township, was born in Allegany county, New York, October 17, 1854, son of Richard Bennett, Sr., and Mary (Young) Bennett. Richard Bennett, Sr., was a native of County Cork, Ireland, as was also his wife. As a young married couple they came to the United States and located on a farm in New York state. After a short time there they moved to Michigan, and located near Jackson. It was in 1857 that they came to Minnesota, bringing their four children. From St. Paul they drove to the present location of Montrose. Then for a while they lived on what is now the Robarge place. Later they located on the place in section 3, Woodland township, that has since remained in the possession of the family. The tract consisted of 160 acres. No roads had been built to it, and it was covered with wild woods. Watertown and Rockford were the mill points. All the livestock the family had consisted of a cow and two pigs. They began clearing off the place, erected a log cabin, and gradually developed the land. Richard Bennett, Sr., died October 11, 1874. His wife died March 25, 1872, at the age of about fifty-seven. They were the parents of seven children. Mary was born in Ireland. Margaret, E., Thomas and Richard were born in New York. Of these Thomas died in infancy. Catherine was born in Michigan. Martha Jane and John William were born in Minnesota. When the parents died, the burden of looking after the farm and the family fell upon Richard and Mary. This devoted sister lived with Richard until her death in 1903 at the age of fifty-three. She never married, but spent her life in looking after the interests of the family. Richard received a limited education, but in his adult years has learned much by wide reading. Except for absence at short intervals, he has spent his life on the home place since he first arrived with his parents.

He has finished clearing up the place, has erected a fine house and modern barns, and has a well-developed farm in every particular. He carries on general farming, and raises Shorthorn and other good grade cattle. He has been town assessor two years, and a member of the board of supervisors three years, having been chairman the latter two years of that time. When the Woodland creamery was erected on the present site of the town hall he was its secretary, and later he helped to organize the Montrose Co-operative Creamery, of which he was a director for two years. He likewise helped to organize the Farmers' Co-operative Store at Montrose and was its vice-president for three years. He was also one of the organizers of the Farmers' Elevator at Waverly. He was vice-president of the organization two years and president for ten years. In addition to these, he helped start a movement to ship livestock from this locality to the great packing centers. The theory has since been demonstrated to be correct, but for various reasons the project at that time was not a success. He was very influential in organizing the Farmers' Alliance of Woodland, also was one of the organizers of the People's party of his locality. Mr. Bennett was married November 24, 1896, to Anna Nolan. They have three children: John William, born October 17, 1897; Mary Catherine, born June 26, 1900; Irene Anna, born August 22, 1906.

Christ H. Brabec, a scientific farmer of Woodland township, was born in the old log cabin on his father's homestead, May 1, 1873. He first attended the old log schoolhouse near his father's farm, and then studied three years in the high school at Chicago, Ill., and one year in the high school at Hutchinson, Minn. For three years he lived in Cascade county, Montana, where he took up a homestead, but he has now closed out his interests there. With these exceptions he has always lived on the home farm. He bought the homestead of 160 acres, and has since added eighty acres more. He carries on general farming, and raises good improved stock, principally of the Shorthorn breed. Like his father before him, he is a believer in the co-operative movement. At one time he was a stockholder in the Waverly Co-operative Creamery and he still holds shares in the Farmers' Co-operative store, and the Farmers' Elevator at Waverly. He is a deep student of public events, and holds to no party, studying with care the candidates and issues of each campaign. He is treasurer of his school district, following his father in that position. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, belonging to the lodge at Waverly. Mr. Barbee was married in 1904 to Mary Kinkor, and by this union has three children: Alvin, born April 14, 1905; Blanche, born November 17, 1907; and Clinton, born July 22, 1910. Mary Kinkor was born in Cleveland, Ohio, June 6, 1874, daughter of Mathias and

Antoinette (Mrkvicka) Kinkor, natives of Cleveland, Ohio, who were married in Bohemia.

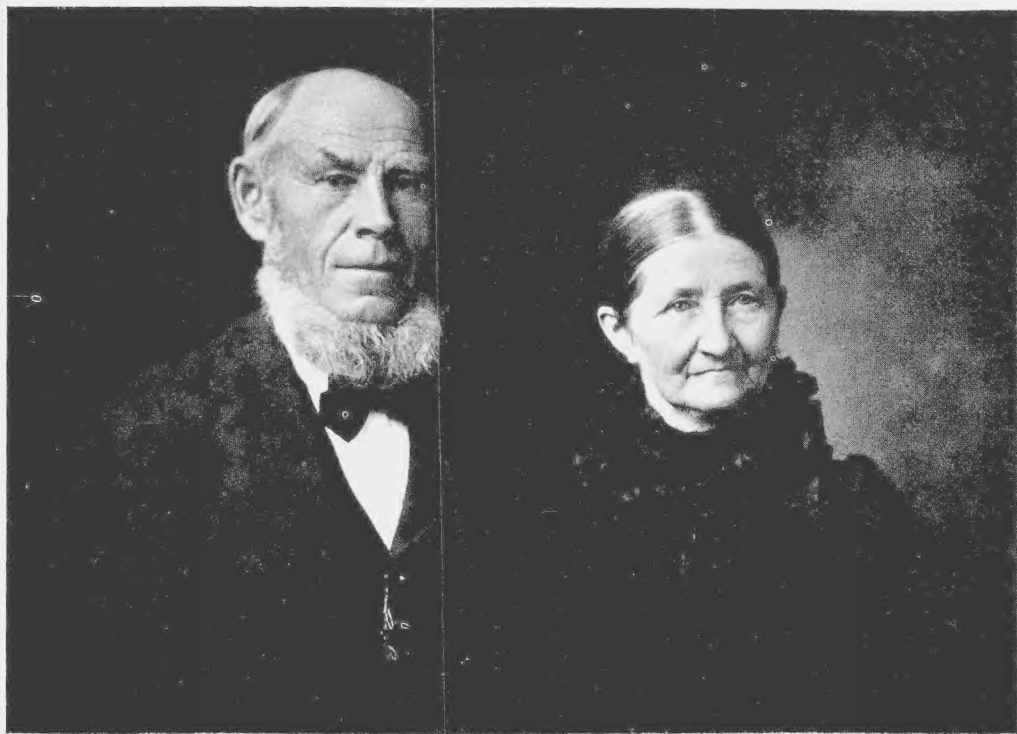
Joseph J. Brabec, a pioneer, was born in Bohemia, Austria, November 24, 1832, son of Mathias and Barbara (McWichta) Brabec. The mother died in Austria. The father came to the United States in 1853, with the five children, Joseph J., John, Frank, Mary, and Anna and located in Illinois. In 1857 they came to Minnesota and located in Woodland township. Joseph J. came with the family, and also secured a homestead in Woodland township. He cleared the land, built a log cabin and had many pioneer experiences. In 1864 he enlisted in Company B, Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He married Anna Besshina, born in Bohemia, August 7, 1848, daughter of Anton and Anna Besshina, and came to Minnesota in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Brabec have six children, Anna, Ludwick, Edward, Emma, Fred and Charles.

John Brabec, a worthy pioneer, was born in Austria, April 30, 1830, and died in Wright county, February 21, 1911. He was educated in Austria, and in 1857 came to Wright county with his father, Mathias. He secured a homestead of 160 acres in section 20, Woodland township, the claim being relinquished to him by Pedro Anardó. The patent, issued June 25, 1862, and signed by Abraham Lincoln, as president, and M. S. Stoddard, as secretary, is still in the possession of the family. In the wilderness he started to establish his home. A small log shack had been built, and a clearing made around it. He continued the clearing, and got in crops as best he could. St. Paul was the trading point, and he often walked to that place. One time when he started for that place with an empty wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen, the roads were so bad that he became mired and could not continue the journey. He was a friend of the Indians. They often called at his cabin to get warm, and in return would leave him pieces of venison. When the Indian troubles came on, however, he took refuge at Watertown. Afterward he returned and again took up his work. He lived to see his place an excellent farm, ornamented with modern buildings and suitable equipment. For many years he was town assessor. In school matters he was especially prominent. He was one of the first officers of his district, helped to erect the first log schoolhouse, and was its treasurer for many years. He was a member of the Druids in the old days. The church found him a valuable member and for a long period he was president of the board. A friend of the co-operative movement, he was one of the original stockholders in the Farmers' Elevator and the Farmers' Co-operative Creamery. He married Mary Holcknecht, who was born in Bohemia, Austria, December 30, 1844, and died May 24, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Brabec had nine children: Mary, wife of John Lauzer; Frank (de-

ceased); William, of Todd county; Henry, of Woodland township; John, of Montana; Christ, on the old homestead, and August, Otto and Arthur, all of Montana. Mary Holcknecht was the daughter of Anton and Catherine Holcknecht, who came from Austria to Chicago in the early days, and were the parents of three children, Mary, Chris and Frank.

Christian Kraus was born in Germany, January 10, 1835, son of Jacob Kraus, Sr., and Judith Schmidt, his wife, both of whom spent the span of their lives in the old country. In the family there were four sons, Jacob, Charles, Christian and Henry. Of these sons, Jacob was the first to come to the United States. In 1853 he was followed by his three brothers, Charles, Christian and Henry. They all lived in New York for a while, and there Jacob died. May 6, 1857, the other three set out for Minnesota, and in time reached St. Paul. After staying there two weeks, Christian Kraus came to Carver county and located on a farm in Waconia township. Some sixteen years later he came to Montrose, in this county, and engaged in the lumber and hardware business for twenty-one years, after which he retired. Mr. Kraus is a veteran of the Civil war. September 26, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, and served until discharged at Nashville, Tenn. Mr. and Mrs. Kraus now reside in Crosby, N. D. Mr. Kraus was married July 3, 1849, to Mary Miller, born in Hanover, Germany, August 2, 1833, daughter of Frederick and Mary (Elling) Miller. Frederick Miller died in Germany. His widow married Fred Ehlerman, who brought the family to Carver county. In the Kraus family there were nine children: Henry (deceased), Mary (deceased), Anna, Lydia, Christian, Fred Henry, Charles (deceased), Otto (deceased), and Albert (deceased).

Fred Henry Kraus, a highly esteemed farmer of Woodland township, was born in Waconia township, Carver county, December 26, 1867, son of Christian Kraus. He was educated in the district schools of Carver and Wright counties, and as a youth started work in his father's hardware store in Montrose. For four or five years he worked in the elevator at Montrose, and then went to Lester Prairie, in McLeod county, this state, where he remained a similar period. After this he returned and took up farming on section 2, Woodland township. He began with eighty acres covered with heavy timber. The only building was an old shed. With energy he set at work developing the place. He now owns 120 acres, has a sightly home and splendid barns, and successfully carries on general farming and stockraising. He is also developing a splendid flock of White Wyandotte chickens. Being of a fraternal disposition, he has joined the Canton and the Encampment of the I. O. O. F., and is also a member of the M. W. A. Mr. Kraus was married December 31,



MR. AND MRS. CHRISTIAN KRAUS.

1891, to Albina Gilmer, daughter of Hugh A. and Sarah (Montgomery) Gilmer. Mr. and Mrs. Kraus have a son, Harley. A little girl, Vera, also makes her home with them. Hugh A. Gilmer and Sarah Montgomery, parents of Mrs. Albina Kraus, were natives of Canada, and were there married in 1860. In the early sixties they came to the States and took up their home, being among the early settlers of McLeod county, where they remained for many years, after which they came to Wright county, where Mr. Gilmer died in 1904. Mrs. Gilmer now resides at Delano, this county. They were the parents of ten children: Margaret M., Leafy, Isabelle, Alexander, Agnes, Albina, Thomas, Richard (deceased), Elmer, and an unnamed infant, deceased.

John Rahier, an active farmer of Albion township, was born on the homestead where he now resides, in section 20, December 16, 1879, son of John Rahier, Sr., and Mary (Morris) Rahier. He was reared on the home farm and attended the district schools. He learned farming from his father, and early determined to make that his life work. In order to see something of the world outside of the farm, he went to Minneapolis in 1902, and for a short time was employed in the railroad shops there. Later in the year he and his brother Robert rented the home farm. They now own it and successfully carry on general farming operations. John Rahier was married January 8, 1905, to Sophia Josepheson, daughter of John J. and Mary Gunary, farmers of Albion township. Mr. and Mrs. Rahier have two children: Harold, born October 8, 1906, and Frances, born March 16, 1908. The family faith is that of the Roman Catholic church.

John Rahier, Sr., a pioneer, was born in Wisconsin. He came to Albion township and bought 107 acres in section 20. He erected a log house, 16 by 20 feet, with a "shake" roof and a board floor, and started life in the wilderness. Gradually the land was improved, good buildings were erected, and the family prospered. In 1902, Mr. Rahier disposed of his farm to his sons, John and Robert, and went to Itasca county, this state, where he took a homestead and where he still lives. His wife, Mary (Morris) Rahier, died in October, 1892.

Frederick M. Cadwell is the oldest living settler in Wright county, having been one of the very first to settle within its present boundaries. He was born in Madison county, New York, March 26, 1828. When he was six years of age the family moved to Calhoun county, Michigan, where he received a good common school education. In 1850 he moved to Racine county, Wisconsin, and there farmed for two years. In August, 1852, he came to Minnesota. Reaching the present site of Monticello by boat, he staked out a claim about two miles above the northern limits of the present city, opposite to Rawlins Island. He built a log cabin,

gathered some hay for winter's use, and then went back to St. Anthony. As soon as the water froze over, he came up the river on the ice with a yoke of oxen. That winter he cut wood for the steamboat "Governor Ramsey." In the summer of 1853 he and Herbert McCrory raised the first crop on his claim, after which he sold his claim there and came down and took up another joining McCrory's, which was on the northern limits of the townsite. In 1855 he sold his claim and moved to Clearwater, where he took another claim. There he built first a cabin of rough logs and later a house of hewn logs. About 1861 he moved to section 14, Albion township. In July, 1863, he moved his family to Wisconsin, and in 1864 enlisted in Co. A, Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He followed the fortunes of that notable regiment in many an historical engagement. He went first to Nashville, was in the Atlanta campaign, followed Sherman on his march to the sea, participated in the engagements between Savannah and Raleigh, and lay in the hospital at Raleigh for some time, ill with typhoid fever. At that city he was mustered out. Later he participated in the grand review at Washington, and in time returned to Wisconsin, joined his family and once more brought them to Albion township. He became a prominent citizen and served in various township offices. In 1883, Mr. Cadwell gave up farming and moved to Monticello, where he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business. Some fifteen years later he retired. Mr. Cadwell is a member of Sedgwick Post, No. 52, G. A. R. He is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Cadwell was married to Esther Elizabeth McCrory, a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, who died in 1877. In the family there were four children. Frances E. is the wife of J. H. Farrell, of Maple Lake. Mina is at home. William is in Duluth. Clara is the wife of Lester Mitchell, of Mentor, Minn.

Horace Webster, one of the most honored of Wright county pioneers, and now the oldest living settler in Clearwater township, was one of the original proprietors of Clearwater village. He was born in Canada East, July 6, 1828, and about 1849 came to what is now Minneapolis, and engaged in lumbering for several years. From there he went to what is now Minnetonka, where he likewise remained for a period. In 1855, Horace Webster, Simon Stevens and John Farwell came to Clearwater village, which Asa White and A. Boyington had chosen as the site of their proposed "El Dorado." Here the Messrs. Webster, Stevens and Farwell determined to establish a village of their own. They accordingly made many improvements, and the following year entered the site as "Clearwater Village" in the name of Simon Stevens and J. H. Talbott. In 1857, Mr. Webster took a claim of 160 acres in sections 1 and 12, Clearwater township. He broke the land, erected buildings, and engaged in general farming. From the first he



MR. AND MRS. HORACE WEBSTER

was a highly respected and influential citizen, and in time he became one of the leading farmers of the county. On his original homestead, Mr. Webster has continued to reside. Now at the age of eighty-seven he is a remarkable man, sprightly and active, with a keen sense of humor, and all the ripened wisdom that the years have taught him. He can read without glasses, and is well versed in all the topics of the day. His thoughts as he looks back over his useful and well-spent life are pleasant ones. Beginning with a little log cabin on a claim of 160 acres of wild land, he now has 225 acres of fertile soil, provided with a frame house and other suitable buildings. He has served as a member of the town and school boards, and in minor offices. He helped to build the first church at Minneapolis, and the first church at Minnetonka, and he has contributed to the building of the Methodist Episcopal, Congregational and Catholic churches in Clearwater. He is not a church member, but attends the Methodist Episcopal services. Mr. Webster was married in October, 1854, to Miranda Pease, who proved a faithful helpmate and a loving wife and mother. She died May 20, 1902, leaving three children: Mary H., George H. and Fred. Mary H. married Frank Harrington, of Clearwater township and has two children: Charles and Harriett. George H. died in 1903. Fred conducts the home farm. He married May Dean, and they have four children: Clarence, Grace, Lucy and Lucille, the two last named being twins.

Amasa Ackley, the original proprietor of Buffalo, was born in Plainville, N. Y., in 1810. He was a carriage painter by occupation. On May 3, 1842, he was married to Mary Calkins, who was born in Cohocton, N. Y., in 1817. In 1856 they came to Minnesota and after residing in Shakopee for a time they came to Wright county, and Mr. Ackley took the land on Buffalo lake which became the townsite. Here they built their house and founded the first home in Buffalo, and it was a refuge for many who came later. Bringing with them the old-time dignity and courtesy of the East, they bore the hardships and privations of those early years with courage and cheerfulness and hailed with pleasure any measures which tended to the improvement and advancement of the town, though quiet and unobtrusive themselves. It would make an interesting page in history if one could recount the adventures, the tragedies and comedies through which they passed in those pioneer times. The Indians at that time used to come into the "Big Woods," as this part of Wright county was then designated, pitch their tepees in any place that suited them, and going into the homes of the settlers, never stopping to rap, asking for whatever they could see that they wanted, or taking it without leave if they got a chance. One time when Mr. and Mrs. Ackley had gone to Monticello, the nearest place where they could get supplies, the Indians got into their house

during their absence and had eaten or carried off everything eatable that it contained. Mr. and Mrs. Ackley had one daughter, Ella, who was six years of age when they came to Minnesota. Mr. Ackley died in 1886 and was buried in Buffalo. Mrs. Ackley died in 1913, at the age of 95, at the home of her daughter in Eagle, Idaho. The daughter, Ella, was married on December 4, 1872, to O. H. Bushnell. After his marriage, Mr. Bushnell resided in Buffalo for many years and was always active in its interests in various ways. A hard worker himself, he was never too busy or too tired to help anyone in sickness or in trouble, or any enterprise for the good of the community. As president of the council, member of the county board, member of the school board and a prominent Mason, being for many years master of his lodge, he was a very useful member of society, though always plain and simple in his tastes and in his life. As a friend, a neighbor, a brother and a man, his life was one of service and his influence will long be felt.

George O. Crandall, for many years a representative farmer of Rockford township, was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, May 27, 1852, and there started to attend school. At nine years of age he moved with his parents to Iowa. In 1863 he returned with them to Ohio, and later came with them to Rockford township, where he completed his schooling and worked on the home place. In 1878 he was married, and went with his bride to Pipestone county, this state, where he took a claim. But the grasshoppers came and devastated the crops, and in July of the same year he returned to Rockford, followed in October by his wife. In the spring of 1879 he purchased eighty acres in Rockford township for \$450, paying \$200 down and 12 per cent interest on the remainder. Of this only four acres had been broken. He broke and cleared the remainder, grubbed out the stumps, secured suitable equipment, erected appropriate buildings, added to his original purchase until he owned 145 acres, and developed a splendid place. Here he carried on general farming until his death, June 15, 1909. He was highly respected in every way and became one of the leading men of his community, serving as a member and as chairman of the town board, and as a member of the school board. His fraternal affiliation was with Star Lodge, No. 62, A. F. & A. M. Mr. Crandall was married April 17, 1878, to Emma Sherwin, a school teacher. She was born at Belle Plaine, Scott county, this state, attended the schools of her native town, and at the age of thirteen took up her residence in Monticello, this county, where she completed her education. Then she taught school at Monticello Prairie, Rockford and Stockholm, in this county, and in Blakeley, in Scott county. She has proved a most useful member of Rockford society. She is organist of William Downs Relief Corps and Ancona Chapter, O. E. S., in Minneapolis, and likewise



GEORGE O. CRANDALL AND FAMILY

is a member of the Rockford Episcopal church, and was an active worker in the Guild.

Mr. and Mrs. Crandall have had six children: Minnie M. died in infancy. Charles owns the old farm at Rockford, for which he paid \$10,500 for 105 acres. He married Edith Carnegie. James O. is a stationary engineer at Winnipeg, Canada. He married Elsa Naue, and they have one child, Donald. Grace is the wife of Dr. J. H. Higgins, 3202 Cedar avenue, Minneapolis, and they have one child, Lucille. Winfred conducts a gasoline station and lives at home. Sherwin also lives at home. In 1914, Mrs. Crandall took up her home at 944 Twenty-third avenue N. E., Minneapolis, where she still lives.

James Sturges, one of the most distinguished of the early pioneers, was born in Hope, Hamilton county, N. Y., November 25, 1833. He came west to Iowa in January, 1856, and to Wright county in November, 1856, as a hunter and trapper. He located in Buffalo in the spring of 1857 and has since made that place his home. The winters 1857, '58 and '59 were spent in hunting and trapping as far west as the center of Polk county. On July 4, 1860, he married Ellen A. Dudley, a native of Vermont and member of the family of Asa W. Dudley, who had moved here in 1858. To this union two sons were born: A. E. Sturges, February 24, 1862, and James D. Sturges, February 19, 1868, who with their families are still residents of Buffalo.

In 1862, James Sturges with others constructed a log fort on the shore of Buffalo lake for protection against the Indians. He was a constant worker and an expert man with the ax, and during his active years of labor he alone cleared ready for the plough over eighty acres of heavy timber land.

Only July 18, 1863, he was commissioned as Captain in the Twenty-seventh Regiment of State Militia by Governor Henry A. Swift but resigned this commission on August 27, 1863. On July 25, 1863, he was commissioned as captain of the First Company of Scouts by Gov. Henry A. Swift. He had under his charge seventeen small squads of men, whose duty it was to patrol their district, look out for Indians and protect and persuade the settlers to remain on their claims. He served in this capacity until the Indian scare was over and the scouts discharged. He volunteered and enlisted in Battery E, Third N. Y. Light Artillery in August, 1864, where he served until the close of the war when he was discharged and returned home.

His wife, Ellen A. Sturges, died August 10, 1910.

Mr. Sturges has always taken his part among the silent workers for the good of community, and has never sought notoriety or public favor, but when duty has called has faithfully performed the duties that have fallen to his lot and then retired to private citizenship. He has seen the hardships of the early settler and has

gone through and had his share in bringing about all the stages of the changes that have been enacted in bringing this part of Minnesota from a wilderness to the splendid land that it now is.

Joel Florida was born at Dummerston, Vermont, January 31, 1817. At the age of nine years he went with his uncle, Thadaus Clark, to Clinton, Michigan, where he lived until he was twenty-two. At this time, 1839, he removed to Belvidere, Illinois, where he engaged in farming. In 1844 he was married. He left the farm and became a merchant in Belvidere, the county seat of Boon county. He held the office of sheriff for six years, being elected three times in succession. He retired from business as a merchant and began contracting on the Illinois Central Railroad, following this three years. In 1855 he came to Minnesota and in company with George F. Ames and G. D. George located the town of Rockford, putting in a dam and building mills in 1857. He was appointed postmaster. The same year he was elected county commissioner and took an active part in county affairs. In 1858 he was elected to the state legislature. In 1860 he moved to Minneapolis, where he made his home. In 1862 he took a prominent part in the Indian war. Governor Ramsey commissioned him to raise a company of citizens of Minneapolis to help in the defence of the frontier. He was wounded in the battle of Acton and carried an Indian ball the remainder of his life. In 1867 he resumed railroad contracting and continued in this until his death in 1877, at his home in Minneapolis. He was a man of dignity and quiet hospitality. He never refused a favor when it was possible to give it. He was a member of the relief committee in Minneapolis during the winters from 1872 to 1877 and did much work among the poor.

Joseph Libby, a pre-territorial pioneer, and one of the founders of the commonwealth, was born in Goldsborough, Maine, January 12, 1805, the son of Joseph Libby, Sr., who served in the War of 1812. He lived in his home town until about twenty-five years of age, when he moved to Washington county, in the same state, and became a lumberman. In 1849, leaving his family in Maine, he came to St. Anthony, now a part of Minneapolis, the trip taking him twenty-five days. First he bought two lots opposite the present site of the Pillsbury Mills. Later he purchased a tract of about 600 acres, lying between the present locations of Como park and the State Fair grounds. Midway boulevard was his north line, and Hamline avenue his east line. His house was erected on Langford avenue. Soon after his arrival he was joined by his family. His adventures and experiences were many, and form a part of the history of the Northwest. He built one of the first sawmills on the Falls of St. Anthony, and helped to cut the lumber in one of the first rafts that came down the river. In 1857 he built a flat boat, 8 by 74 feet, loaded it with supplies, and part



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM H. LIBBY

of the time being towed and part of the time paddling, ascended the Mississippi river 200 miles. He was the first man to cut a road from the mouth of the Swan river down the St. Louis river to Duluth, where he went for supplies. During the Indian massacre his family took refuge at Ft. Ripley. The Indians destroyed his thirty ox teams and did him other damage. After the war he again resumed his work of trading and lumbering in the Northwest. His declining years were spent on his farm at Hamline, where he died in 1884. Mr. Libby was married in July, 1832, to Priscilla Wilson, who died October 31, 1886, at the age of eighty-seven years. They were the parents of nine children. Sarah L. died January 12, 1853, at the age of twenty-two. Lydia H. died May 2, 1854, at the age of twenty-one. Laura A. died March 2, 1888. Helen M. died April 5, 1887, at the age of fifty-seven. Edward G. died October 12, 1902, at the age of sixty-five. Mark W. was born in October, 1836; Sophia was born in May, 1846; William was born July 22, 1848, and Eugene was born December 3, 1850.

William Libby, a well known citizen of Monticello township, was born in Washington county, Maine, July 22, 1848, son of Joseph and Priscilla (Wilson) Libby, the pioneers. He was brought to Minnesota as an infant, and was reared on the home farm, which lies between Como park and the State Fair grounds at Hamline, in this state. He attended the district schools of his neighborhood, the old schoolhouse which stood between Second and Third avenues on Third street, in Minneapolis, the old Central High School of Minneapolis, the old Minneapolis Academy, and the University of Minnesota, being one of the first students in the last named institution. Until 1898 he remained on the home place, with the exception of the seasons which he spent in the lumber woods of the northern part of the state. He had a well cultivated place, with the best of buildings and a comfortable home. It was in 1898 that he came to Monticello, and engaged in farming, and has become a substantial citizen. His services on the school board have been highly valued. He was a valued member of the old Valentine Cataract Fire Company of Minneapolis, and was foreman when it was disbanded in 1876, having held that position for ten years. Mr. Libby was married April 19, 1876, to Eliza T. Howe, who died January 29, 1901, at the age of fifty years. They have three children living. Helen E., nurse at Asbury Hospital of Minneapolis; Adalaide and Raymond are at home. Joseph and two others died in infancy.

Slocum Woolley, an early settler, was born in New York state in 1813. He attended the public schools, took up the study of law, and was admitted to practice. As a youth he moved to Illinois, and there was married to Maranda Lyon, who was born near Lexington, Kentucky, in 1823. Mr. Woolley, by reason of

poor health, never practiced his profession except to try a few cases when insistently urged to do so. Instead, he devoted his life to farming. His splendid law library was destroyed when his Illinois farm home burned, and he made no effort to gather a new one. In the spring of 1864 he came to Minnesota, with his family, and settled on a homestead in McLeod county. The 160 acres were wild and covered with timber. He and his family cleared and grubbed sixty acres, and there he followed farming for many years. Mr. Woolley at once became a leading man in the community. For several years he was county commissioner, and in many other positions of public honor and private trust he demonstrated his fitness and ability. In 1886 he sold his farm and purchased one in Brown county. His health, however, began to fail, and in the fall of 1898 the family brought him to Howard Lake, this county, where he died in June, 1899. Seven years previous to his death his wife suffered a stroke of paralysis, thus making her an invalid. She died at Sleepy Eye in July, 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Woolley had twelve children: Deborah is the wife of Martin Comer, a farmer of Cottage Grove, Oregon, and they have seven children. Esther A. is on a claim at Antelope, Montana; she is the widow of George W. Troxel, and has two children. Jane is the wife of Ai Larrabee, a farmer of Portland, Oregon, and they have five children. Millard is deceased. J. J. is an attorney at Buffalo, Minn. He married Emma A. Hiatt, and they have two children. Lucy is dead. Mark lives in Howard Lake, this county. He married Katie Means, and has two children. Marsden is an undertaker of Park Rapids, Minn.; he married Georgia Parker, and they have four children. Dora is now the wife of William Senkie, county commissioner of Brown county, this state. Lydia M. has charge of the millinery department in a large department store at Sioux Falls, South Dakota. North lives in Sleepy Eye, this state; he married Louella Larkelson and they have four children. West is an attorney at Waterloo, Iowa. He married Lydia Plumer and they have one child.

August Hafften was born in Ontario in 1855, came with his parents to Minnesota in 1867, and settled in Hennepin county. It was in 1881 that he came to Wright county. In 1894 he was elected county commissioner, and in 1898, 1900 and 1906 was elected register of deeds. He served in the 1911, 1913 and 1915 lower house of the Minnesota legislature. He owns one of the best farms in Wright county.

James David Young was born in Lawrence county, Penn., April 14, 1834. In 1855 he came to Minnesota and settled at St. Anthony, now a part of Minneapolis. September 17, 1857, he married Ruth Ann Powers. In the early history of Wright county they settled in Greenwood township. He served in the Eighth Minn. Vol. Inf., both in the South and against the Indians. At

the close of the war he took up a homestead on Lake Rebecca. From 1871 to 1894 he was in the hotel business in Delano. He was one of the first members to be initiated into the Delano lodge of Odd Fellows after its installation. He was an officer of the Old Settlers Association for many years.

Daniel R. Farnham, historian, was born in South Bridgton, Maine, April 24, 1824, and died in Rockford, Minnesota, September 19, 1903. These years spanned a life of great usefulness. He came to Minnesota June 6, 1853, and located in Excelsior, Hennepin county, where he remained until March 13, 1856, when he removed to Rockford, and there spent the remainder of his life. At the time of his death the Delano "Eagle" said: "Mr. Farnham was one of the earliest pioneers of the state, having arrived within its boundaries five years before Minnesota was admitted to the Union. He had a large and intimate acquaintance with most of the settlers of the fifties whose names are now identified with the history of the state. He was a man of great public spirit, and until recent years took active interest in all public questions, especially those relating to Wright county and his home town. His name is a part of the history of Wright county. He was county commissioner seven years, president of the Wright County Fair Association eleven years, and postmaster of Rockford sixteen years. His name is the first signed to the roll of the Old Settlers Association, he was its first president, and served as secretary nearly all the time until his death. During all that time he attended every annual session until the last, when ill health prevented. When the Elmwood Cemetery Association was organized thirty years ago, he became its secretary, and so remained until his death and now lies buried in its beautiful grounds with most of his old-time neighbors. For several years he was president of the village council. Especially was he interested in the Rockford public schools. He assisted to organize the district and since then, for almost forty years, he has been one of the trustees. He was married November 15, 1858, to Mary J. Thompson, who with their four children: Mrs. Carson Bucklin, Mary Farnham, Chapin Farnham and Alec A. Farnham survive him. Five sisters, living in Maine, also survive him, and E. H. Farnham, of Delano, is the son of his older brother, Alfred. The six pall bearers were a son and five nephews."

George Eagy was born in Rush county, Indiana, in 1837, and was there reared. On October 25, 1860, he was married, and by this union has six children, four boys and two girls. Three were born in Indiana and three in Minnesota. In 1867 he came to Wright county and took a homestead in Albion township. He underwent many hardships, as a pioneer, but in time became a prosperous citizen. He now lives in Buffalo. His wife died April 7, 1906, and three years afterward he married Alice B. Babcock,

October 6, 1909. Mr. Eagy has furnished several articles for this history of Wright county.

William P. West, pioneer, was born in Lewis county, Kentucky, October 23, 1842, descended from early colonial stock. In 1855 he was taken by his parents to Pope county, Illinois. Later he moved to Washington county in the same state. January 15, 1862, he enlisted in Co. B, Sixty-second Ill. Vol. Inf., and served until he was mustered out as a corporal, March 6, 1866. He returned home, was married, and in 1868 came to Minnesota and settled in Wright county. He became a prominent man, served as assessor and justice of the peace some quarter of a century, and also did good work in various other positions of public honor and private trust. Several years ago he and his good wife moved to Kimball, where they now reside. Mr. West was married May 24, 1866, to Martha J. Moore and to this union have been born seven children: Frank A., who died in Georgia; Annie May, now Mrs. C. D. Shoemaker, of Kimball; Harry Clark, a Buffalo attorney; Rose, now Mrs. John Lasswell, of Tiger, Washington; Walter G., of Ignacio, Col.; John Chaster, of Barnesville, Minn.; and Nellie, the wife of Rev. Harry Harris, an Episcopal clergyman, of Petoskey, Michigan.

William Wallace Webster, now deceased, was born in Sherbrooke, Providence of Quebec, Canada, April 1, 1832, and was there reared. His youth and early manhood was devoted to farming and mercantile pursuits. In 1856 he came to the United States, and soon thereafter located in Clearwater. Subsequently he engaged in various lines of endeavor until August, 1861, when he went to Fort Snelling and enlisted in the Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. He was elected first lieutenant, was later promoted to captain and served as such until after the battle of Murfreesboro, when from meritorious service he was promoted to major, which position he held at the close of his service, which terminated in 1864 on account of illness. He then returned to Clearwater, where he engaged in the mercantile business for the remainder of his life. William Wallace Webster was married in 1861 to Malvina Woodworth, by whom he had three sons, William F., Charles H., and Arthur, who died in infancy. Mrs. Malvina (Woodworth) Webster died November 30, 1868. He then was married on August 22, 1871, to Lucy C. Walker, who is still living. To this union were born two children, Wallace and Anna L. Major Webster was a charter member of Clearwater lodge, No. 28, A. F. & A. M., and was its secretary at the time of his death. He was also a member of St. Cloud Chapter, No. 46, R. A. M., and of the A. C. Collins Post, No. 112, G. A. R. He died November 18, 1895, and his death was sincerely mourned. The Clearwater "News" said of him: "Mr. Webster was a man concerning whom it is no small task to prepare an obituary which will do ample justice to



WILLIAM WALLACE WEBSTER

his memory. In his home a devoted husband and loving parent, in his business honest and industrious, in his public life one loyal to the interests of the republic, a leader whom all might follow with safety, he stood almost without a peer in the midst of a wide circle of friends."

Archibald Grant, one of the sturdy pioneers and home builders of Wright county, was born in Glengarry, of Scotch ancestry. He was married at Hamilton, in the Province of Quebec, Canada, to Eliza Wilson, a native of Hamilton. With their one child, John, they came to Minnesota in 1857. They arrived at St. Anthony, now a part of Minneapolis, by boat, and drove to Buffalo. Upon their arrival here they located on a homestead near the present village limits. Mr. Grant erected one of the best log houses to be found at that time in the county. The logs were hewn inside and out, and in many ways the place possessed more comforts than were usually found in a pioneer home, the fact that Mr. Grant was a carpenter by trade making it possible for him to manufacture many conveniences for his family. During the Indian scare of 1862-63 he returned to Belle Ewart, Province of Quebec, Canada. When he again reached Wright county he found his comfortable home occupied and his claim "jumped." Therefore he homesteaded eighty acres four miles northwest of Buffalo, now owned by Frank Ward. On this tract, Mr. Grant erected the frame house that is still standing. There he lived until his death in 1883, at the age of 57. His good wife is still living at the age of seventy-six. In the family there were seven children: John, Angus H., Archibald, Alonzo, Harriet, Ulysses S. and George. Ulysses S. died in infancy.

John Dodd, an early settler of Chatham township, was born in County Down, Ireland, and as a young man, in 1829, came with his wife to Quebec, Canada, where she died. He later, at Montreal, married Mrs. Jessie (Watts) Cochrane, and by this marriage had five children: Sophia Jessie, Campbell, George P., Charles and Kate. When the Manchester Unity Lodge of Odd Fellows was organized there in 1831, he became one of the charter members. In 1855 he moved his family to By Town, now the city of Ottawa. There he did an extensive business as an importer of military clothing. His business prospered, and he and his family lived in tranquillity and comfort until the outbreak of the Civil war. Before the beginning of that conflict, James E., William H. and John W. Cochrane, sons of Mr. John Dodd by her former marriage to John Cochrane, came to St. Paul direct from Ottawa. The secession of the Southern states, found William H. and John W. in New Orleans, to which city they had gone from St. Paul. Hostilities commenced, and the Confederates made an effort to draft the two young men, but upon their claiming allegiance to the Queen of England, they were allowed to depart. Finding their

way to Pennsylvania, they there met some friends who had enlisted in the Federal army, and they two were persuaded to cast their lot with the Northern cause. William H. entered Co. E, Eighth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, as sergeant, and came out a brevet captain. Later he located in Wright county and became judge of probate. John Whitney was a private in the same company, and was killed at the Seven Days' Battle before Richmond. It was in his honor that the G. A. R. post at Buffalo was named. James E., the other brother, remained North and became a lieutenant in Co. C, Hatch's Independent Battalion, Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry.

John Dodd found that the adherence of his sons to the Union cause had ruined his business, so in 1864 he came to Minnesota, bringing the remainder of his family. He visited his step-son, Lieutenant James E. Cochrane, at Ft. Abercrombie, Minnesota, and then took up his residence in Chatham township, this county. He was a true pioneer and endured with fortitude many hardships, including the grasshopper raids of the seventies. He died in Buffalo at the age of ninety. His wife died in Buffalo at the age of seventy-five.

Emmons Kingsbury Chamberlin was one of the real founders of Wright county. A man of liberal heart and mind, he was a leavening influence in the days when every man was working for himself with little thought of his neighbor. Mr. Chamberlin was ever looking after the comfort and welfare of others. Three different times he located and developed farms and then turned them over to his brothers, finally developed a fourth one for himself. During hard times, when loan sharks were asking cruel rates of interest, and loaning money only on the very best of security, Mr. Chamberlin loaned money freely to his neighbors without even taking a note in return. His house was one from which charity was dispersed with a liberal hand at all times, and many were the needy who had reason to bless him for his benefactions. Although thoroughly informed in public affairs, he never cared to serve in any other office other than that of school director, a position in which he did most efficient work. He was also a distinguished traveler, making at various times numerous trips to the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In his death the community lost a man who had been true to his highest ideals, a faithful friend to mankind. Emmons Kingsbury Chamberlin was born in Kennebec county, Maine, March 10, 1828, and died in Wright county, Minnesota, July 15, 1901. He devoted his life to farming. In 1856 he came to Wright county, and located on the banks of Lake Pulaski. His whole life was devoted to farming. In 1862 he enlisted in the Mounted Rangers, serving one year on the frontier. He also served one year in the South during the Rebellion. Mr. Chamberlin married June 21, 1860, his first wife, Sarah Ward, who died

September 30, 1866. His second wife, the mother of his children, Alneda Archibald Foster, is still living at Monticello. She was an able helpmeet to her husband in all his efforts toward the betterment of mankind. In the family there were three children. Emil W., who farms near Monticello, was born February 1, 1872. Orson, treasurer of Wright county, was born October 3, 1873. Oscar T., of Spokane, was born May 17, 1876.

Joseph Archambault, an early settler of Albion township, was born in Canada, July 10, 1834, and died in Wright county, Minn., November 14, 1909. His parents were Medor and Adelaide Archambault, also natives of Canada, and of French ancestry. Joseph Archambault came to Wright county in 1865, and homesteaded eighty acres in section 24, Albion township. He was a man of considerable ingenuity, and his cabin had many novel features. The roof, the gables, and the upper floor, were of bark. The furniture used in the house was all manufactured on the place. Provisions were scarce, and the family had to depend on wild game for their supply of fresh meat. For two years they had no oxen, and even after they obtained a pair, it was some time before they could get a wagon. Gradually the place was improved and developed, and the comforts of life came to them in abundant measure. In the fall of 1907, Mr. and Mrs. Archambault retired and moved to Maple Lake, where Mrs. Archambault still resides. Joseph Archambault was married November 25, 1864, to Julia O'Shea, daughter of Patrick and Mary O'Shea, of Eagle Harbor, Michigan. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Archambault. Adelaide, born October 13, 1865, married J. A. Raiche. Joseph, born April 4, 1869, operates the home farm. Annie was born May 26, 1870, and died January 29, 1905. She married L. H. Sennett of Cando, North Dakota. Julia was born July 22, 1873, and married Dr. Timothy O'Connor; Louise, born June 28, 1876, is the wife of T. F. Gorman, of Maple Lake; Rosetta was born May 26, 1878, and died May 1, 1884. John, born April 14, 1880, lives in Egland, N. D., and George, born April 29, 1882, lives in Spokane, Wash. Celia was born January 22, 1891, and lives at home. One died in infancy.

William Ponsford, veteran of the Civil war and a most substantial citizen, now retired, was born in England, December 3, 1840, son of Joseph and Sarah Ponsford, natives of England, who came to America in 1851, and located in Herkimer county, New York, from whence they came to Clearwater township, this county, in 1860. William Ponsford was eleven years old when he came to this country. He attended school in Herkimer county, New York, and in 1861 followed his parents to Clearwater township, in this county, where he located on a farm. February 25, 1864, he enlisted in Co. E, Eighth Minn. Vol. Inf., and went South with his regiment. At the Battle of Murfreesboro he received a bullet

wound in the head which confined him to the hospital. After his discharge at Ft. Snelling he again took up farming. In 1868 he exchanged his Clearwater property for a farm in sections 17, 18 and 20, Corinna township, on the north shores of Pleasant lake. He cleared up the place and in time had one of the best farms in the township. There he followed general farming until 1907, when he rented the farm, and took up his home with his daughter, the wife of Dr. Alfred M. Ridgway. During his active life he was prominent in township affairs. For many terms he was constable and school clerk, and for twenty-nine years he was town clerk. Mr. Ponsford was married September 20, 1868, to Mary Ann Townsend, who died December 13, 1906, leaving two children: Viola L., now the wife of Dr. Alfred M. Ridgway, of Anandale, and Ada M., now wife of Dr. Martin F. Lowe, of Buffalo.

Albert F. Baker, druggist, was born in Bethel, Maine, June 2, 1839, came to Monticello in 1856, served in the Eighth Minn. Vol. Inf., 1862-65, engaged in the furniture business three years; was clerk of the district court, 1866-70, and afterward owned a drug store.

Henry A. Ball, photographer, was born in Albany county, New York, December 9, 1845; served in the 113th N. Y., in the Civil war; came to Minnesota in 1866, and three years later settled in Delano. With Daniel Fish he established the first newspaper in the town, called the "Big Woods Citizen."

J. M. Belden, merchant, was born in Johnsonville, N. Y., in 1854; settled in Minnesota in 1876; taught school in Wright county eighteen years; moved to Montana; was representative in the legislature in 1897.

Gustav Bodin, publisher, was born in Sweden, February 5, 1844; came to the United States in 1868, and soon afterward settled in St. Paul. Ten years later he removed to Cokato; was treasurer of Wright county, 1884-90; became manager of Augustana Book Concern, St. Paul, in 1891.

Alonzo T. Boyinton, pioneer farmer, was born in New York, February 23, 1833; came to Clearwater in 1854. He was one of the first settlers in the township.

C. J. Carlson, banker, was born near Cokato, this county, August 23, 1870, was postmaster there 1894-98; cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Cokato; was a representative in the legislature in 1909.

Peter A. Cederstam, Lutheran clergyman, was born in Sweden February 19, 1830; came to the United States in 1853, and to Minnesota two years later, being the first Swedish Lutheran minister in this state; resided in St. Peter, Vasa, Duluth, and other places, and in 1874 settled in Stockholm, Wright county.

John Collen was born in Maasbracht, Germany, September 20, 1844; came to Wright county in 1863; served in the U. S. Infantry,

1867-70; returned the next year to Wright county and engaged in farming; opened a furniture store in 1875 at Delano; also engaged in the lumber and grain elevator business.

John K. Cullen, merchant and farmer, born in Ireland, November 24, 1824; came to the United States in 1849, and to Minnesota in 1873; was a representative in the legislature in 1874; settled in Marysville, Wright county.

Elijah J. Cutts, merchant, born in Kennebec county, Maine, August 17, 1844; died at Howard Lake, this county, September 22, 1897. He served in the Twenty-second New York in the Civil war; came to Minnesota in 1869; resided in Minneapolis and Buffalo; settled at Howard Lake in 1877; was a representative in the legislature in 1877 and 1880.

James W. Dickey, Presbyterian clergyman, born in Janesville, Ohio, November 10, 1811; died in West Union, Iowa, April 12, 1894. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Erie; settled at Howard Lake in 1876.

F. M. Eckman, Lutheran clergyman, was born in Wright county June 10, 1867; was graduated at Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill., 1889, and at its Theological Seminary, 1892; studied later at the University of Upsala; was ordained in 1894; was pastor at Brainard, Minn., two years, and beginning with 1896, at Chisago Lake.

J. W. Eckman, Lutheran clergyman, was born in Wright county, December 7, 1869; was graduated at Gustavus Adolphus College, 1893, and Augustana Theological Seminary, 1896; was pastor in Massachusetts, and later at Dunnell, Minn; was chaplain of the senate of Minnesota in 1907.

Valentine Epple, born in Germany February 13, 1830; died in Delano, March 27, 1904. He came to the United States in 1851; settled in St. Paul in 1856; removed to Delano in 1869, and engaged in the dry goods business; was a representative in the legislature in 1873.

Wallace Goodsell, merchant, was born in Macoupin county, Ill., September 14, 1850; came with his parents to Minnesota in 1861, and to the site of Howard Lake in 1865, where after 1875 he engaged in the mercantile business.

Frank W. Gorman, born in Canada, January 2, 1847; came with his parents to Minnesota in 1869; was register of deeds in Wright county 1876-80, and afterward engaged in real estate, loan and insurance business in Buffalo, this county.

George Gray, journalist and merchant, born in Lockport, N. Y., March 6, 1836; came to Minnesota in 1857; published the Wright County Republican at Monticello, 1858-71; engaged in mercantile business there after 1874.

A. Hanoford was born in Monticello in 1860, engaged in stock raising; was treasurer of Wright county, 1897-1901; was a representative in the legislature, 1903-05.

John M. Haven, farmer, merchant and banker, was born at Silver Creek, Wright county, September 19, 1857; engaged in farming and mercantile business at Big Lake, Sherblume county, was a representative in the legislature, 1889; president and director of banks at Big Lake, Monticello, Maple Lake and other towns.

John A. Holler, miller, born in Bedford, Ohio, in 1844; came to Minnesota in 1860; served in the Eighth Minn. in the Civil war; settled in Monticello; was a representative in the legislature, 1901-03.

Thomas G. Holmes, farmer, born in Ontario, Canada, February 28, 1836; settled in Albion, Wright county, in 1856; was captain of a scouting party during the Indian war; afterward engaged with his twin brother, Robert Seth, in keeping a hotel.

Horatio Houlton, merchant, born in Houlton, Maine, August 19, 1834; settled as a farmer in Monticello township, 1855; removed to Elk River in 1864, and then engaged in general mercantile business and lumber manufacturing.

William H. Houlton, manufacturer, born in Houlton, Maine, March 29, 1840; came to Monticello in 1856; served in the Eighth Minn., 1862-65; entered partnership with his brother, Horatio, at Elk River, in 1866, engaged in mercantile business, manufacturing lumber and flour, banking and farming; was a state senator in 1878 and 1883-5; was superintendent of the state reformatory, 1896-1900.

R. R. Hulbut, born in Vermont in 1830; came to Minnesota in 1855; owned a farm in Wright county, opposite Dayton, and in 1878 purchased a half interest in the Dayton flour mills.

E. B. Hyatt, building contractor, born near Indianapolis, Ind., June 24, 1839; came with his parents to Minnesota in 1856; settled in Wright county in 1867; was one of the pioneers of Middleville township, where he lived on a claim, 1872. Later he resided at Howard Lake.

Charles Janney, miller, born in Lincolnshire, Eng., November 9, 1838; came to Canada when eighteen years old; settled in Monticello in 1871, where he built a flouring mill.

J. E. Jenks, born in Illinois in 1837; came to Minnesota in 1849; served in the army three years; settled in Cokato; engaged in railroad business; was representative in the legislature in 1873.

Charles E. Kreis, born in Elyville, Maine, in 1848; came with his parents to Monticello, this county, in 1856; engaged in the printing business, and after 1881 was postmaster there.

Henry Kreis, merchant, born in Baltimore county, Maryland, in 1821; resided in Monticello; was auditor of Wright county for eight years; was a representative in the legislature, 1887-9.

Robert B. Kreis, merchant, born in Elysville, Maryland, in 1850; came with his parents to Monticello, Minn., in 1856, and after 1876 owned a general store there.

Josiah F. Lewis, born in Westminster, Mass., June 7, 1826; settled on a farm near Monticello, in 1864; was county superintendent of schools, 1872-76.

William H. Lord, merchant and farmer, born in Augusta, Maine, July 23, 1835; came to Minnesota in 1858; served in the Eighth Minn. in the Civil war; engaged in mercantile business at Buffalo; was sheriff for four years; after 1877 resided in Albion.

J. P. Lyle, pioneer, farmer, born in Nova Scotia, January 8, 1821; came to Minnesota in 1854, and the next year settled in Delano. He was the first resident there, and the townsite of Delano was his farm.

John McDonald, born in Maine, June 5, 1806; built a dam at St. Anthony Falls in 1847; two years later built two mills there; afterward engaged in farming at Otsego, Wright county.

Selah Markham, blacksmith and farmer, born in New York April 9, 1813; came to Clearwater, this county, in 1854, opening the first farm and building the first house there.

John A. Mayer, born in Prinitza, Germany, December 11, 1847; died in Delano, this county, November 14, 1900. He came to the United States in 1869; settled in Wright county, where he became division roadmaster for the Great Northern railway.

Tobias G. Mealey, merchant, born in Penfield, N. B., August 5, 1823; died in Monticello, April 27, 1904. He came to Monticello in 1855; was a representative in the legislature in 1873, and state senator in 1874-75 and 1878-81.

Augustus P. Moore, merchant, born in Kennebec county, Maine, April 8, 1835; came to Minnesota in 1869, settling in Cokato, where he built the first store.

Henry Mooers, farmer, born in Vienna, Maine, December 27, 1836; came to Minnesota in 1852; settled in Cokato in 1860, being the first white settler in that part of the state; served in the Second Minn., in the Civil war; was a representative in the legislature in 1879.

J. F. Pearson, farmer and merchant, born in Clinton county, Ohio, August 10, 1835; died at Howard Lake, July 4, 1902. He came to Minnesota in 1857, settling on a farm in Victor township, this county; removed to Howard Lake in 1869, and engaged in mercantile business and dealing in live stock.

Andrew B. Peterson, druggist, born in Sweden September, 1851; came with his parents to the United States in 1860; resided in Cokato, where he engaged in mercantile business, and after 1880 kept a drug store; was a representative in the state legislature in 1876.

Lemuel S. Pratt, farmer, born in Hebron, Maine, April 16, 1818; came to Minnesota in 1856, and was one of the first settlers of Isantis county; removed to Monticello, this county, in 1866.

L. H. Rawson, merchant, born in Urbridge, Mass., December 7, 1815; came to Minnesota in 1873; settled in Delano; engaged in wheat buying; was a representative in the legislature in 1878.

Cyrus C. Rice, farmer, born in Ohio, in 1837; served in Wisconsin regiment in the Civil war; settled in Minnesota in 1872; removed to Monticello in 1887; was a representative in the legislature in 1895.

Claude Robert, Roman Catholic priest, born near Lyons, France, September 18, 1828; died in Pradelles, France, May 22, 1908. He came to the United States in 1854; was ordained priest at St. Paul; was a missionary pastor in this state; resided in Chatham, Wright county, after 1880, and later was chaplain of St. Mary's Hospital, Minneapolis; returned to France in 1904.

C. G. Roosen, banker, born in Germany in 1848; came to the United States in 1872, settling in Minnesota; after 1880 resided at Delano, where he established the Wright County Bank.

William A. Spaulding, dentist, born in Staton, Maine, March 7, 1842; came with his parents to Monticello in 1856; served in the Minnesota Second Light Artillery, 1862-65; was graduated at Ohio College of Dental Surgery, 1875; settled in Minneapolis; became dean of the dental faculty in Minnesota College Hospital in 1886.

James N. Stacy, farmer, and merchant, born in North Adams, Mass., March 10, 1839; came to Minnesota in 1856, and settled in Franklin, Wright county; served in the war against the Sioux, 1862, and afterward in the Civil war until its close; lived in Monticello after 1867; was state senator, 1876-77, and a representative in 1879.

Frank Swanson, born in Minnesota in 1865; engaged in real estate and insurance business at Cokato, this county; was a representative in the legislature, 1899-1901.

S. J. Swanson, merchant, born in Carver county, Minnesota, in 1856; resided in Cokato; was a representative in the legislature, 1893-95.

Erick J. Swedback, lumberman, was born in Sweden, June 23, 1845; came to the United States and to Minnesota in 1868; resided at Delano, 1870-97; removed to Bemidji in 1897; was state senator in 1903-05.

Jackson Taylor, farmer, born in Mercer county, Ky., January 9, 1819; came to Minnesota in 1856, as one of the first settlers of Buffalo, this county, where he was postmaster many years. In 1859-60 he was a representative in the legislature.

John W. Tennison, miller and merchant, born in Nova Scotia, November 19, 1838; came to Minnesota in 1855; settled in Monti-

cello in 1876, where he had a flouring mill, and after 1878 engaged in the mercantile business.

Berger Thurstenson, born in Norway, September 18, 1840; came to America and to Minnesota in 1861; served in the Ninth Minn., in the Civil war; settled in Cokato in 1871; kept a hotel until 1880; then engaged in real estate and commission business.

John Townsend, pioneer, born in Luzerne county, Pa., April 2, 1818; came to Minnesota in 1851; was one of the first settlers in Clear Lake, Sherburne county, also at Lynden, Stearns county, and later built the first frame house in Clearwater. He settled in Corinna, Wright county, in 1866.

William Tubbs, born in Lodi, Ohio, August 4, 1830; came to Anoka county in 1858 as a surveyor; removed to Isanti county; settled in Elk River in 1863, and at Monticello in 1870; built the first flouring mill in Monticello; was county auditor of Isanti, Sherburne and Wright counties. He died in Monticello, January 16, 1905.

William Vorse, wagonmaker, born in New York, October, 1808; settled in Clearwater township in 1855, where he first cultivated a farm, but after 1861, resided in the village of Clearwater.

Nathan Warner, born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, March 4, 1830; came to Minnesota in 1866; settled in Buffalo in 1879; was a representative in the legislature in 1875-6.

Adam J. Wood, farmer, born in Canada, March 9, 1816; came to Minnesota in 1855, settling in Otsego township, this county; was a representative in the legislature, 1903-5.

August C. Flamant, the pioneer, was born in Laisne, France, April 18, 1824. In July, 1845, he was married to Catherine Victoria Martin. On October 31, 1851, they sailed for America, crossing the Atlantic, and reaching St. Louis by coming up the Mississippi via New Orleans. From there they went to Highland, Madison county, Illinois, where they engaged in farming. Of their four children, two died in infancy. In the spring of 1862, Mr. and Mrs. Flamant with their two children, a son and a daughter, moved to St. Paul, where they lived for four months. July 4, 1862, they reached Buffalo, this county, and settled on a homestead in Marysville township, Wright county. Some twenty-nine days later the first Indian outbreak occurred. Mr. Flamant took his family to Elk River, but he and Frederick Fletcher returned to the homestead and remained during the Indian troubles. In 1863, when the outbreak was renewed, the family again went to Elk River. It is interesting to note that after the Dustin massacre, Mr. Flamant and Mr. Fletcher walked six miles through the dense woods to Waverly Mills, and saw Mrs. Dustin, who had been pierced through the breast by an arrow. But these exciting times passed, and with the years, the Flamants were enabled to develop their place in peace, bringing it from a wilderness to a profitable

farm. August Flamant now lives with his son Emil. His wife, who was born July 10, 1819, died in 1903. The daughter, Mrs. Josephine Gerard, died in 1898.

T. B. Gorman, a pioneer, died in Maple Lake village, May 19, 1915. He was born in County Clare, Ireland, December 14, 1839, and came to America with his parents while quite young, locating in Canada. In 1868 he moved to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, remaining there until 1870, when he arrived in Minneapolis and secured employment with the Milwaukee Railway Company, as bridge building foreman, following this business a few years, but owing to failing health was obliged to resign, when he soon came to Maple Lake and opened a furniture and undertaking establishment, when the village was first started. Later he sold out to N. Backes and went in partnership with Ed. Scanlan, Sr., and conducted a general store. For many years Mr. Gorman was greatly troubled with rheumatism, and he had a stroke of paralysis about a year previous to the one which caused his death.

Delano High School. The foundation of Delano High School was placed before the time of the Civil war, before the railroad was extended westward and prior to the spanning of Crow river with a wagon bridge. A contest over the location of the school-house site led those then living east of Crow river to get together and erect a log schoolhouse on Mill block, which is just west of the block where the school buildings are now located. This was all done before those living in the "Big Woods" west of the river knew what was going on. William I. Lewis is one of the very few old settlers now left to tell the story of those days. The construction work of the railroad and the shipping of cordwood, hard maple wood to Minneapolis and St. Paul made business for the town, and before long a two-room frame schoolhouse replaced the former log building. In the late fall of 1882 school opened in an imposing two-story brick veneer school building consisting of four large rooms, two recitation rooms and cloakrooms, all heated by the hot-air system at an approximate cost of \$15,000.

As time went on additional teachers were added as needed. Ten years later the free textbook system was introduced into the schools. No step has been so beneficial in promoting the advancement of education in our state as that system, but it took the common people a long time to appreciate the benefits derived therefrom.

By a vote of the people, Delano Independent School District No. 34 was created on October 26, 1885, and when the school board organized, I. Gutzwiller, Jr., was chosen president of that

body. He remained a loyal friend of the public school system as long as he lived and many a kind act in behalf of pupils and teachers can be treasured as a tribute to his memory. In June, 1894, Delano High School held its first commencement exercise in the City Hall. It had been doing more or less high school work for several years, but it was not till then that the required grade had been reached. The baccalaureate address was delivered by F. H. Lindsley, and the class was composed of Emery Cunningham, Edward A. Freeman, Ray F. Welder and Vernon A. Wilder. The entire class have made good in life, and the advantages they have enjoyed as a result of their faithful work as students of Delano High School should inspire loyalty on the part of parents and pupils toward that school. Annually since that time a class has been graduated.

In 1894, just before commencement, the high school building was destroyed by fire. It was replaced by a two-story brick building and later a new high school building was added. The present value of the grounds and buildings amounts to about \$30,000. Ten teachers are employed, and Prof. W. Wetzel has been elected superintendent for the following year. The following is the course of study, of which some subjects are optional: Freshman: *English I, *Algebra, Zoology, Latin I, Domestic Science or Manual Training. Sophomore: *English II, *Geometry, Ancient History, Botany, Caesar, Domestic Science and Manual Training. Junior: *English Literature, *Physics, German Grammar, Modern History, Advanced Algebra and Solid Geometry, Bookkeeping, Commercial Law and Commercial Geography. Senior: *American Literature, *Chemistry, German Literature, Senior American History, Civics, Advanced Algebra, Solid Geometry, Bookkeeping, Commercial Law and Commercial Geography. (Subjects marked * are required.) Students who wish to enter college after finishing their high school course are required to have a credit in Physics or Chemistry.—(By F. H. Lindsley.)

CHAPTER XXXVI.

GERMAN LUTHERANS IN WRIGHT COUNTY.

Their Value as Citizens—Their Part in the Progress of This County—Their Firm Faith—Story of the Individual Parishes and Congregations—By the Rev. Gerhard Hinnenthal.

The Lutheran people as a rule are a quiet, law-abiding and God-fearing people, who try to live at peace with their fellow men, strive to do their duty in their homes, in their church and in their commonwealth. Therefore they are frequently not noticed in the turmoil of living humanity, but still they are there, looking to the welfare of the town, county and state in which they live, honestly paying their taxes, casting their votes intelligently at every election and honestly seeking the welfare of their country. Consequently the presence of a Lutheran community or communities in a county or state cannot be without beneficial influence in its historical development. And since the presence of Lutheran people in Wright county may be traced back to the pioneer days in the years 1855-1858 the Lutheran people have certainly influenced the development of Wright county beneficially, helped considerably toward the general prosperity of the county and especially have been an important factor in upholding and improving its moral standard. For the Lutheran church has always upheld and sincerely hopes ever and always to uphold the Bible as the only source of all morals.

The Lutheran church does not profess to uphold a system of doctrines invented by human intelligence, but believes in the doctrines of the Holy Bible pure and simple. The Lutheran motto therefore is: As for religion, give me the Bible, the whole Bible and nothing but the Bible. For the Bible is of divine origin. And since the Holy Bible IS the Word of God, it is the only source and guide of all teaching, all preaching and all doctrine—the only source and guide of our faith—the only source and true guide of our morals—and the only teacher to make us wise unto salvation, which is in Christ Jesus.

Therefore we believe it to be absolutely necessary that children be taught not only the things pertaining to life upon this earth, but above all be taught the history contained in the Holy Bible, the doctrines and morals contained therein—stating it briefly—be taught the Gospel that they may be made wise unto salvation. Christ has shed his blood for every human soul and therefore every human soul is extremely precious.

In connection with this the writer would like to call the at-

tention of the reader to that part of divine revelation which we consider the most precious, most important and most comforting, the doctrine of justification which states that a poor sinner receives forgiveness of sins and is Justified before God, not by works, but by grace for Christ's sake through faith. (Rom. 3:22-25.)

Another fact that the writer would like to bring to the attention of the reader and which may help him to understand many an action of a true Lutheran more readily IS that the Lutheran church firmly believes in the separation of church and state according to the declaration of our Lord Jesus Christ: "Render therefore unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's; and unto God the things that are God's."

May these few introductory remarks concerning the religious attitude of the German Lutheran church help the reader in gaining some idea of the good moral influence which has quietly resulted from the teachings and practices of the Lutheran church in Wright county.

In looking over the history of the German Lutheran congregation in Wright county we find the peculiar fact that the German Lutheran congregations in rural districts are, as a rule, the oldest and have for a long time also been the strongest among all Lutheran churches in the county. This is due to the fact that the Lutheran pioneers of this county were mostly farmers. They were the first to organize congregations, build churches and call a resident pastor of their own. Consequently the congregations which were founded later in small towns and in the villages were served by pastors who lived in the rural districts. This proved in a way detrimental to the village congregations. And since a young man preparing for the ministry in the German Lutheran church must go through a ten years' course at college—there attaining the degree of B. A. and in some cases the degree of M. A. besides receiving a theological diploma—there was for a long time a great shortage of Lutheran ministers, which was most keenly felt by the small village congregations who endeavored to call a pastor of their own. When, however, things had so developed that rural congregations could well support their pastor alone and the churches in the villages could afford to call a pastor of their own from the ever-increasing supply of young theologians in the Lutheran church, we find that work was taken up with vim and vigor in the small towns and villages also. And at the present time it is just the village congregation, as a rule, that figures among the most rapid growing congregations of all the Lutheran churches in the county. Many new congregations have since been organized in the villages and from here Lutheran activity has spread far beyond the boundaries of our county.

At the present writing we find German Lutheran congregations at fourteen different places in the county, most of which support a parochial school and have regular services in the German and the English language. The largest congregations of the German Lutheran denomination in Wright county are now to be found at Howard Lake, Albion, Pelican Lake, and Hanover. There are approximately 3,000 to 4,000 German Lutherans in the county at the present time.

Here we would propose to bring the histories of individual congregations in the following order:

1. Salem church, near Delano.
2. Trinity church, town of Rockford.
3. Buffalo church.
4. Pelican Lake church (Immanuel church).
5. Monticello.
6. Rockford (Kreuz congregation).
7. St. Paul's, in Montrose.
8. Mt. Olive, in Delano.
9. Corinna.

Salem Evangelical Lutheran Congregation, Town of Franklin.

This is the oldest of all German Lutheran congregations in Wright county. Its history dates back to the very pioneer days of Wright county. When in those days the first German settlers of the Evangelical Lutheran faith came to Wright county they met for divine services where the present church building is standing, three and one-half miles west of Delano. They appointed one out of their own midst to conduct divine services and Sunday school ("Christenlehre," as it is called). In this manner services were held for a year or two. Thereupon the pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Trinity church of St. Paul being the president of the synod at that time, sent out a missionary who held services here every six or eight weeks. Later arrangements were to have the pastor of the Greenwood church (Hennepin county) take charge of the mission at this place in the town of Franklin so services could be conducted every four weeks. The congregation was organized in 1859 and not earlier than 1870 were they able to build a church. Many years later they built a country parsonage three and one-half miles west of their church near Montrose, a location which enabled their pastor to serve quite readily Salem church and Trinity church, which had by this time been organized in the town of Rockford, between Montrose and Buffalo. To this parish were then added the Pelican Lake mission in 1882 and Buffalo in 1887. When, however, in 1905, both Buffalo and Pelican Lake had received a pastor of their own the Salem and Trinity parish was at once very happily reinforced by the organization of a new congregation

in the village of Rockford to which was soon added a new congregation in the village of Montrose also. Thus in 1910 we find these four congregations: Salem, Trinity, Rockford and Montrose village very busy calling a pastor, Rev. H. Bruns, to fill out the vacancy which just then occurred, selling their old parsonage near Montrose, renting one in Delano, and soon after that buying a very suitable home for their pastor in Delano. Among the pastors who served Salem congregation, the oldest German Lutheran church in Wright county, during the long period of its existence, we find as the most prominent the names Horst, L. Emmel, C. J. Albrecht, A. Kuhn, W. Scheitel, H. Kreuter, George Lahme, H. Franz, Jul. Engel, Theo. Engel, J. Blumenkranz, and Hy. Bruns, the present pastor, who has led much of the progressive work in this parish since July 10, 1910. Though Salem church is the oldest, yet it has a membership of no more than 134 today. This is due to the fact that twice in its early history this church was very much weakened by the loss of many of its members who left Salem to organize churches of a different denomination, and since of late Salem church is quite well surrounded by new German Lutheran congregations who are not far away, some even as near as three and one-half miles. Yet Salem has always been quite alert and active and anyone who knows them would not be very much surprised at seeing them choosing a new location some day, even in old age.

Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church, Town of Rockford. Very closely interwoven with the history of Salem church is the history of Trinity church in the town of Rockford. Trinity church is to be found four miles south of Buffalo on the Buffalo-Montrose road. The history of the congregation dates back presumably to 1882, when under the pastorate of Rev. C. J. Albrecht, of Greenwood, the congregation was organized and the church was built. This congregation has always been closely connected with Salem church, near Delano, in as much as both always have belonged to the same parish and for many years commonly owned a parsonage near Montrose and presently a new one in Delano, and have continually been served by the same pastor, beginning with Rev. C. J. Albrecht in 1882 up to Rev. Hy. Bruns at the present time, who still serves this congregation, though he does not live at the old place, one and one-half miles south from Trinity church, but has been a resident of Delano for the last five years, thus making it a distance of from eight to ten miles one way under the present conditions. George Luerssen, Carl Hahnke, Frank Parlitz, Wm. Ramthun are some of the older prominent members. Trinity church today is surrounded on all sides by German Lutheran churches of its own denomination, some of which have sprung up many years after Trinity was organized. Trinity today has 155 members.

The Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Congregation at Buffalo.

At Buffalo the first divine service of German Lutherans was conducted on Sunday, July 10, 1887, by Rev. H. Franz, who was then pastor of a rural congregation near Montrose. On Oct. 30, 1887, a meeting was called for the purpose of organizing a congregation. Rev. H. Franz presided, a constitution was drawn up and signed by four men, who thus organized the Evangelical Lutheran St. John's congregation of Buffalo and vicinity. On November 13 of the same year a few more families were accepted as members of the new congregation. A meeting held March 30, 1888, resulted in the election of the following officers: Henry Mueller, church elder and trustee for one year; Frangott Schmidt, church elder and trustee for two years; Fredrich Boerner, church elder and trustee for three years; and said Fredrich Boerner as president of the board of trustees. Among the first members were H. Dorf, J. Prah, F. Boerner, T. Schmidt, and H. Mueller. Mr. Mueller remained a member of this congregation for twenty-seven years. During the first year of its history the congregation had regular services every two weeks and most of these were held on Sunday afternoons. For eighteen years the congregation was served by pastors who resided near Montrose. They were Rev. H. Franz, 1887-1890; Rev. Georg Lahme, 1890-1896; Rev. Julius Engel, 1896-1902; Rev. Theodor Engel, 1902-1905. Thereupon Rev. Herm. E. Meyer served the congregation for a short time from Eden Valley. The fondest hopes of the congregation, however, were realized when in the same year (1905) by order of the synodical mission board, Rev. Meyer moved from Eden Valley to Buffalo in order that he might be able to do more work at Buffalo while serving Eden Valley, Monticello and other places at the same time. His efforts at Buffalo were crowned with success, for the congregation began to grow in membership and prospects for the future became brighter in general as time went on until finally in 1906 the present church was erected. Meanwhile Eden Valley and other places had been withdrawn and the larger congregation at Pelican Lake, four miles east of Buffalo, had been added to the list of Rev. Meyer's congregations. This strengthened the Buffalo parish considerably. It was, however, very difficult to rent a proper dwelling for the pastor at Buffalo at the time and utterly impossible for the congregation to build him a parsonage, as there was still a considerable debt on the church. The result was that the congregation at Pelican Lake, fully aware of its splendid opportunity, erected a parsonage at Pelican Lake and thus moved the pastor from Buffalo into its own midst in 1907. In 1908 Rev. Meyer was succeeded by Rev. Gerhard Hinnenthal, who took charge of Buffalo, Pelican Lake and Monticello on November 29, 1908. Becker, in Sherburne county, was added as

a fourth place shortly after, and in 1911 Becker and Monticello were turned over to Rev. Paul E. Horn, who on August 6 was installed as resident pastor at Monticello. Thus Buffalo and Pelican Lake were left to Rev. G. Hinnenthal, who is still serving these two progressive congregations, each of which has ample reason to rejoice over the satisfactory progress it has made in almost every branch of congregational activity. The congregation at Buffalo is at present among the fast growing Lutheran congregations in the county and prospects that it will continue to be such are good. A Sunday school, a regular summer school, special instructions on Saturdays, a church choir, ladies' aid, young people's meetings, splendid financial condition of the church treasury and regular services in German and English are among the things which might here receive special mentioning. The present officers of the church are: Hy. Hahnke, Robert Kubalsky, Carl Radtke and Edw. Bonk, church elders and trustees. G. Hinnenthal, president; F. Sternberg, secretary; Paul Kubalsky, treasurer. The total membership today is 210.

Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel Congregation at Pelican Lake, Buffalo Township. About fifty years ago the first attempts were made to gather for divine services the few German Lutheran families which then lived near the famous Pelican Lake, from four to six miles east of Buffalo. These attempts were successful and thus we find that regular divine services for German Lutherans were for many years conducted at the various homes as well as in the public school near Pelican Lake. This was the first done by the pastors who then lived at Greenwood in Hennepin county, where a flourishing young congregation was already in existence for some time. Later on the Pelican Lake Mission was served from the prosperous Greenwood parish and became a part of the Montrose parish. And so we find that the Pelican Lake Mission was for many more years taken care of by pastors from near Montrose until finally in 1890, under the pastorate of Rev. H. Franz, of Montrose, the Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel congregation at Pelican Lake was organized and a very neat and appropriate church edifice was erected which has now served the congregation for twenty-five years.

Rev. H. Franz was followed by Rev. Georg Lahme, Rev. Julius Engel and Rev. Theo. Engel, all of whom lived near Montrose and had charge of Pelican Lake from there. This covers the period from 1890 to 1905 in the history of the Pelican Lake congregation. By this time Rev. Herm. E. Meyer had, by order of the synodical mission board, removed from Eden Valley to Buffalo, thus bringing a pastor within five miles of the church at Pelican. Consequently on October 1, 1905, the Pelican Lake congregation decided to join the Buffalo parish and this gave Rev. Engel, of Montrose, a splendid opportunity to organize

a congregation at Rockford, since he was thus released from the strenuous duty of serving the congregation at Pelican from Montrose.

Two years later (in the fall of 1907) there was great rejoicing at Pelican Lake, for the first parsonage had been erected near the church and the first resident pastor (Rev. H. E. Meyer, of Buffalo) moved into the midst of the congregation. Rev. Meyer now had charge of Pelican Lake, Buffalo and Monticello and the great benefit of having a resident pastor in the midst of the congregation was soon keenly felt by the members of Immanuel church of Pelican Lake. In the summer of 1908, however, Rev. Meyer accepted a call to Goodhue, Minn., and Rev. F. Zarling from Wisconsin was called to Pelican Lake. Rev. Zarling could not accept as he had just received and accepted a call to Cudahy, Wis. Thereupon G. Hinnenthal, of Black Creek, Wis., was called. He accepted and was installed into office on November 29, 1908. To his new parish, Pelican, Buffalo, Monticello, he soon added Becker in Sherburne county, upon a special request made by German Lutheran families of that vicinity. This soon necessitated another division of this rapidly growing field of labor and the division was made in 1911, when Rev. Paul E. Horn from the seminary at Milwaukee, Wis., was installed as pastor of the German Lutherans at Monticello, Becker and Big Lake.

Immanuel congregation at Pelican Lake has by this time developed into one of the strongest rural churches of the Lutheran denomination in the county and still has good prospects for growing. The total membership now is 340. A well attended summer school, which is conducted by the pastor for children from six to sixteen years of age, a still better attended Sunday school, a regular class of catechumens, who are there prepared for confirmation, a church choir, young people's meetings conducted by the pastor, a splendid financial condition of the church treasury, liberal annual offerings for mission and works of charity, and regular divine services in the German and in the English language are among the things that might here receive special mentioning. The present officers of the congregation are: William Schmidt, Reinhold Schmidt, William Wagner, August F. Frank, and Julius Becker, church elders and trustees. G. Hinnenthal, president; Reinhold Schmidt, treasurer; Julius Becker, secretary. Gustave Wesenberg was secretary for nineteen years until his removal to Buffalo.

St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Monticello. The beginning of Lutheran activity at Monticello dates back about three decades. During this time Lutheran families, missionaries, ministers, even Lutheran congregations, have come and gone at Monticello until at the present day we have what we be-

lieve will stay. The Lutheran population of Monticello and vicinity was always very fluctuating, which was greatly due to the lightness of soil and other local conditions. People were accustomed to come as far as ten and twelve miles to attend services, but since there was no German Lutheran settlement at any particular point surrounding Monticello the few German Lutheran families were scattered over a large area. The German Lutheran church could gain no foothold until recently because people would not stay.

There is great rejoicing at present over the fact that Monticello now has a thriving Lutheran congregation, a beautiful church building that would be a credit to any town of its size and a resident pastor. The future looks bright for Lutherans at Monticello. What has been attained up to the present time dates back to 1904. Lutheran activity had been extinct for some time at this period and was resumed when a few Lutheran families of Monticello called the attention of Rev. Theodore Engel, of Montrose, to the possibilities of again starting a Lutheran mission at this place. Rev. Engel, who then had charge of a large part of Wright county, among which were congregations at Buffalo and Pelican Lake, divided his field of labor and was succeeded at Buffalo, Pelican Lake and Monticello by Rev. Herm. E. Meyer, who came from Eden Valley. After several years of faithful work Rev. Meyer received a vocation from Lutheran congregations at Woodhue, Minn. His successor was Rev. G. Hinnenthal, who was called by the congregations at Buffalo and Pelican Lake with residence at Pelican Lake, where the first parsonage had been erected during the last year of Rev. Meyer's activity. Rev. Hinnenthal did mission work from fall of 1907 until the summer of 1911. During all this time hopes for a Lutheran congregation were growing, as services were regularly held every two weeks in the Swedish Lutheran church and were well attended, although the Lutheran population was even at this period very fluctuating. Success finally came when August 6, 1911, Rev. Paul Horn was installed as resident pastor.

In the same year, September 3, on a Sunday afternoon, a number of Lutherans met at the home of John Marty with the intention of organizing a congregation. People present at the meeting were Rev. P. Horn, John Marty, August Klatt, Rudolph Johns. They organized and agreed on the name, St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran congregation, at Monticello, Minn. They accepted a constitution and elected the following officers: President, Rev. P. Horn; vice-president, August Klatt; Secretary, Rudolph Johns; treasurer, John Marty. On the same day Mrs. Theodore Luethe was accepted as a member. In the month of January of the ensuing year the first quarterly meeting was held and following people were accepted as members: Ewald

Kruggel, Philip Ullman, Karl Buckel, Sr., Mrs. Charles Johnson, Mrs. Eugene Burkhart, Mrs. Albert Tozer. In a meeting on October 20, 1912, a motion was made and carried to erect a church building. Lots were bought, the building was erected and dedicated on July 20, 1913. It is a model building and pride of all its members. After three years of faithful labor Rev. P. Horn received a call to Morgan, Minn. His successor was Rev. R. Schierenbeck. He was installed in his new field of labor on January 10, 1915, by Rev. G. Hinnenthal with the assistance of Rev. Zarling. The congregation now numbers 200 souls and is showing a steady growth. According to the church records, the first child baptized was Earl Walter Graves, March 31, 1912. The first wedding was that of William Rothe and Selma Luetheon, December 26, 1911. The first burial was Henry Tozer, who died on October 5, 1912. All these ministerial acts were recorded and performed by Rev. Paul Horn.

Evangelical Lutheran Kreuz Congregation of Rockford. The Evangelical Lutheran Kreuz congregation was organized in the month of February, 1906. The charter members are: Fr. Mutterer, Herm. Mutterer, Ernst Mutterer, Henry Czirr, Charles Czirr, Fr. Virgin, Gust. C. Virgin, Louis Desens, William Schulze and Mrs. Perry Luce. The first trustees elected were Fr. Mutterer, Louis Desens and William Schulze.

In the month of April, 1906, the congregation was incorporated according to the laws of the state of Minnesota. The first services were conducted in the Presbyterian church, of Rockford, Minn., in 1905. In 1906 an Advent congregation being about to dissolve as a congregation, offered their property for sale. This was bought by the Lutheran Kreuz congregation, which thereby acquired a very serviceable church edifice that has been used as their place of worship up to the date of this writing. The congregation was at first served by the Rev. Theo. Engel, of Montrose, Minn., becoming thereby a part of the so-called Montrose parish.

In 1911 the Evangelical Lutheran Kreuz congregation decided to separate their interests from the Delano-Montrose parish (at that time served by Rev. H. Bruns) and call a pastor that was to locate at Rockford. Rev. F. Zarling, of Cudahy, Wis., was called and installed November 12, 1911. In March, 1912, the congregation agreed to buy a house which was found suitable for a parsonage for their pastor. In February, 1914, the congregation had grown strong enough to pay the salary of their pastor and other current expenses without aid from the synod, which they had received since their separation from the Delano-Montrose parish in 1911.

The following pastors have served the congregation: Theo. Engel, 1906-1907; J. Blumenkranz, 1907-1910; H. Bruns, 1910-

1911; F. Zarling since 1911. During the nine years of its existence the following ministerial acts have been performed: Forty-three were baptized, twenty-eight persons were confirmed, nine couples were married, 705 received communion and three persons were buried.

Besides the regular course of instruction preparatory to confirmation, according to the custom of the Lutheran church, the Evangelical Lutheran Kreuz congregation decided to have a Christian school for their children conducted for three months of the year, in which Bible history, catechism, German reading and writing and language, some church history, sacred hymns and the singing of the same were to be taught. Whenever it was impossible for the pastor of the congregation to attend to this school a teacher was engaged. The following persons are reported to have been engaged in Christian school work at Rockford: Agnes Blumenkranz, Arthur Blauert, Irma Blauert and Otto Hohenstein. At present a Saturday school is conducted by the local pastor during those months during which no Christian school is conducted during the week. A choir and a ladies' society have been organized since 1910. Both of these organizations have been very active in church work up to the date of this writing.

At the time of organization in 1906 we find that there were about twenty-three communicant members, amongst whom were nine so-called voting members. At present our books show one hundred communicant members, of which thirty-seven are voting members. May the work of the congregation and in this congregation be continued for the salvation of souls and to the glory of the Lord.

Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Church, Montrose. In 1912 under the pastorate of Rev. J. Blumenkranz, who then lived in the old parsonage of the Salem and Trinity churches, near Montrose, a new congregation was organized at Montrose Station. Fred Lange, A. Schimmelpfennig, Carl Haas, Emil Burlow and August Wandersee are the organizers. J. Blumenkranz and Hy. Bruns have been the only two pastors of this congregation, though during the vacancy which occurred upon the retirement and removal of Rev. Blumenkranz to Maryland, for a few months Rev. Hinnenthal, of Buffalo, had charge of the congregation in 1910. Up to 1914 the congregation held its services in the church building, then belonging to the Evangelical congregation of Montrose. In 1914, however, the Evangelical congregation sold its church to the Lutheran St. Paul's congregation and thus in October, 1914, the building was solemnly dedicated as the Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's church of Montrose. At this dedication a large number of Lutherans assembled at Montrose to at-

tend the three services, two of which were conducted in German and one in English. The present membership of St. Paul's is 45.

Evangelical Lutheran Mt. Olive Congregation, Delano. The Mt. Olive congregation at Delano has the distinction of being not only the youngest congregation of the Evangelical Lutheran denomination in Wright county today, but also of being located nearest the oldest church of the same denomination, Salem church, in the town of Franklin, three and one-half miles from Delano. Mt. Olive congregation is located in Delano. It was organized on October 27, 1913, by the present pastor, Rev. Hy. Bruns, who had moved to Delano in 1910 and had been doing mission work there among Lutherans, besides serving four congregations, Salem, Trinity, Montrose and Rockford. Rockford, however, called a pastor of its own in 1911, thus leaving Salem, Trinity, Montrose and Delano a united parish up to the present time. Mt. Olive congregation has no church of its own as yet, but contemplates securing one as soon as can be done. The services of this new congregation have always been held and are still held at the Swedish Mission church. To Mt. Olive it is of great value to have the parsonage and the pastor of the parish in their midst. Services are held in the German and in the English language and are well attended. The membership is 124. A. J. Schilling, J. H. Graesinger, Otto Tomnitz, Fred Bauer, are some of the prominent organizers.

The Evangelical Lutheran Zion's Church at Corinna. The Evangelical Lutheran Zion's congregation was organized on April 11, 1887. The charter members were Andrew Kuhnley, George Kuhnley and Albert Griesbach. The first services were conducted in the dwellings of the above named charter members. The congregation at that time, together with the German Lutheran congregation at Fair Haven formed the Fair Haven-Corinna parish and was served by the Rev. C. L. Wuggazer as their pastor.

In the year 1888 the congregation built a church in about the center of Corinna township. In 1897 the congregation severed its connections with the Fair Haven Lutheran congregation and after having been served by a vicar for a year called a pastor of their own in the person of Gust. Waack. A parsonage was erected in 1899. When the church was to be built in 1888 George Kuhnley presented two acres of land to the congregation as a location for the church and the cemetery. When the parsonage was to be built in 1899 the congregation bought two additional acres east of the church property for a location of the parsonage.

In the year 1908 a tower was added to the church and a bell procured. The following pastors have served the congregation: C. S. Wuggazer, 1887-1888; F. Steyer, 1888-1892; Zum Hagen,

1892-1896; R. W. Michlau, 1896-1897; Gust. Waack, 1898-1904; J. Duerr, 1904-1907; C. H. Luecker since 1908.

The elders of the church at present are the following: H. W. Manzke, Albert Ratsulk and August Klemz. The trustees are: H. Piesak, Emil Klemz and William Thurls. Herman Spaude is at present the secretary of the congregation.